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CONTRIBUTORS—

Henry Noble MacCracken—writes an appreciative sketch of Belle Skinner, in whose memory the Belle Skinner Hall of Music has been given to the college by her brother, William Skinner.

George Coleman Gow—came to Vassar in 1895. He was told that he would soon have a new building especially for music. Now, thirty-four years later, he is getting the building. So he writes for us a history of the Department of Music and an outline of the department's educational aims.

Caroline Goss Thompson—is an undergraduate, a member of the class of 1930. The Quarterly hopes to print them time to time outstanding work, such as this, by undergraduate members of the college.
WE HAVE analysed and pulled our world to pieces and torn it down, and now we have our chaos we do not like it. Drifting and driven, we grasp at every vestige of standardization. It gives us the illusion of security where everything is uncertain. The machine has gradually through these years accustomed us to similarity and we cling to it desperately as the only sign of order in the anarchy that surrounds us. To be sure it is a superficial similarity—only an empty behavior pattern. No man cares, as he did care actively during the Middle Ages, what his neighbor thinks about God, if only he tilts his straw hat at the proper angle, and joins the local Rotary.

The average man, moreover, dislikes strongly emphasized individuality. It is strange to his world, and it makes him uncomfortable. He is, therefore, rather pleased than otherwise when his fiction details him the standard lives of one or two types of being, and the movies present him with the same plot, thinly disguised with gondolas or sand, twenty times a month. Originality, non-conformity, and initiative (in any matter not connected with business) are the social sins. They disturb our neighbor; they embarrass his complacency. Consequently they are frowned upon as immoral, and socially discouraged. Since existence depends now on a few simple motions, rapidly becoming fewer and simpler, the performance of which requires little intelligence or none, even our few small distinctions lie in danger of elimination from the race as a hindrance in the struggle for survival. An individualist encounters friction at every corner. It is certainly more comfortable to conform—and modern man believes in being comfortable.
These tendencies, crystallized into the overwhelming force of public opinion, regulate everything from our morals to the color of our shoes, because we who pride ourselves on the rejection of anything more than two minutes old still base our living on a principle as ancient as the first herd: the majority is right. Our theoretical individual freedom, deluding us, is worse than none. We have overthrown the old conventions and superstitions to kneel before narrower, more petty gods.

As a reaction to this situation, most of those who refrain from chloroform (in the tradition of the Saturday Evening Post) seem to feel the need of a red-pepper stimulant, which has of course the same effect. Both prevent reflection on the satisfactoriness of life in present-day terms. To ensure the reaction of dulled palates, sensations are thrust on us at a rate so increasingly terrific that few of them go more than surface-deep; on the whole the bombardment has tended to destroy in us all sensitiveness to differences (though it is to be remarked that our ability to distinguish between a soft bed and a softer one grows momentarily more acute.)

This sensationalism, although it performs an office dear to the heart of Mental Hygiene by counterbalancing the monotony, betrays a weakening emotional power that is disturbingly characteristic. The capacity to feel of the generation of the war was stretched beyond the point of elasticity, and cannot be reclaimed. During the years immediately following, we lived frantically faster and faster because we could not afford to let ourselves think; we assumed a desperate surface gaiety, designed to prevent anything from touching us deeply. It would be a sophisticate's rationalization to carry that particular explanation of our mad craving for excitement beyond to-day. To judge by the flood of critical literature that has recently deluged us, thinking people everywhere are asking of themselves and others, what comes next. America on the whole, but recently out of its cradle, is engaged in running after tinsel and bright colored balls; and an alarming number of our fellow-citizens seem to be unaware that there is, or ever was, anything to think about. The case is this: uprooted Europeans coming to America had at first to do with a wilderness. The struggle to conquer it externalized their energies. They had to be strong to endure, and hardship kept them fit. Now the wilderness is under their feet. They are turned loose to luxury and leisure, with no external necessity to claim every moment of thought and the last ounce of strength from their bodies and asked, somewhat unreasonably, to control themselves. They are untrained;
they have no resistance to this more insidious antagonist; of course they fail. It is therefore their present unalterable conviction that happiness consists in being comfortable and being amused. And as a race we make a purely negative use of our leisure; perhaps because we pour all our enthusiasm into the business of efficiently getting money to buy more movie-tickets, and bigger, better Fords, by producing an unbelievable quantity of objects of doubtful desirability. In our free movements the majority of us are, then, passive—acted upon. We no longer play our own pianos. We get our emotions second-hand through melodrama and the tabloids, a feeble sort of synthetic experience that never reaches the depth and conviction of actual realization in our own lives. The pace at which most people live allows neither creative mental activity nor emotional life of any satisfying depth. They are not then in any proper sense alive. They simply and amoeobishly exist.

II

The artist looks at chaos—at first gleefully for it represents to him liberation from the Society for the Imposition of Rules on Young Genius (which is society itself). It delights his anarchical soul. His immediate impulse, since he sees no order anywhere, is to transfer to his canvas and his sheets of foolscap the whole gorgeous dissonant mass as he finds it, and we have a period of highly representative art—programme music, for instance, and 'slice-of-life' literature. The more enlightened members of these schools, by working with a unity of purpose directly contrary to their creed, sometimes succeed in conveying mood—the rhythms of the Machine, or the terrific force of our conflicts. But the greater part of the work cannot claim even this little worth in earnest of its right to live. It is imitative to the point of being photographic; it denies by its very form the existence of order; it abhors as unworthy of courageous realism the highly sentimental selection of which the older arts are shamelessly guilty. “Proportion and form are academic!” the emancipated cry. “Away with them!” Obviously this disease has nothing at all to do with art.

Out of the ensuing confusion grow various movements founded on Science—on Physics (Impressionism in painting, for example, is a scientific study of the effects of light) or Psychology, or Sociology—which is dragged up as a straw to hold the shapeless clay together, and which too often becomes so overshadowingly prominent that the element of art is reduced to imperceptibility.
Naturalism, the pessimistic and abnormal side of realism and one of the least natural of literary phenomena, is the outstanding exponent of these schools, and its faults are typical of contemporary art. The dearth of emotion observable as characteristic of our living is apparent here in a cold intellectual vivisection of the characters that destroys not only their unity but our interest in them as possible human beings. It forces on us an attitude of mind so detached and objective that only when they are fairly tortured do they stir us at all, and we find the very stronghold of the Muses (if this be art) pandering to sensationalism.

Naturalism fails to stir us secondly because its subject matter is too particularized. The average reader finds the morbid inhibited individuals who struggle through the pages of the late 'modern case novel' quite out of his world; only if he can condition his attitude to them with some sort of emotional coloring will they leave him with any lasting impression. Perhaps the author, by dealing with characters and situations which are frequently extraordinary to the point of being abnormal, takes the easiest road to an apparent originality in a mechanical and scientific universe where the old values no longer hold and we have as yet no new ones. He forgets we are still human, and in that moment sacrifices the staying-power of his work. Only a few novels dealing with unique creatures (Wuthering Heights for example) are strong enough to endure. Our author would do well to remember that in art the strength and value of an individual fact lies in its suggested wider significance.

Thirdly, Naturalism betrays a lack of perspective and of sound values, an inability to visualize the whole, that is incompatible with the principles of classic art (which is the only art). It looks courageously at facts, but not at all the facts. The wool is not all black, as some would have us think. The sense of futility looming behind all this defeatist literature—the scientific form of predestination that pictures man shoved helplessly about and eventually torn to pieces by forces beyond his control—may mean simply the transitional 'blues' characteristic of the mental adolescence of a civilization, only another sign that life without control is unbearable to man. It is an attitude perhaps at one stage inevitable; but the defeated intellectual, at best rather a romantic species of individual, is rapidly becoming a thing of the past.

Science has for a long time wrongfully suffered the reputation of being god-father to this disgraceful child. True, man has new knowledge of his special insignificance but it is no matter of dis-
couragement to him, for by the same science that shows him his infinitesimal stature and the little length of his living he discovers the nature and the motion of bodies ten million light-years away or reads back through the earth a billion years. Moreover a universe proceeding sanely on the comprehensible basis of natural law is no longer a malevolent universe. Through knowledge, man is harnessing it to his purpose. He makes lakes and rivers, and digs away mountains, and puts the particular administration of the wrath of revengeful gods to work in his kitchen. Because of science, therefore, rather than in spite of it, there may come now a literature in terms of human potentialities. Certainly it will be impossible for us to go on unless we believe again in the ultimate value of human life, and until we do there can be no great art.

In spite of popular superstitions to the contrary however, the artist is at heart an orderly being. His order differs, it is true, from that of the Philistine in that it is not eternally imposed but grows out of his own inner consciousness of what makes a thing a work of art. Still, it is order, and eventually he comes to be a little less gleeful about chaos. It enters his head to wonder whether indiscriminate photography is after all art—whether complete licence compensates for lack of emotion, lack of significance, and lack of form. Moreover he is by nature out of sympathy with the current trends of materialism, standardization, utilitarianism, and the other convenient abstractions denoting Babbittry which are glib, if you like, but which waken a very real dismay in the mind of the artist who finds himself daily forced to portray them.

All these influences well up, and in a sudden panic he flees from the very objective reality he had welcomed earlier with jubilation. Realism is of course absolutely irrelevant in art; a work need only be consistent in itself. And all art is to some degree ideal in that it results from selection. But art as a retreat, rejecting reality, lacks the courage essential to creative living in our present-day world.

Be that as it may, unaware of his remissness the artist pursues pure abstract beauty of form. Art becomes impersonal, almost mathematical. Even more than the scientifically accurate and detailed Naturalism it lacks emotion; it is still too esoteric; but it has form. Stravinsky, turned suddenly absolutist, deals in abstract design, making use of the new techniques but going back to the classic structural ideal of eighteenth century music. Others,
stimulated imaginatively by the new Physics, try to paint ideas—the passing of planes, say, through various dimensions of time and space. Preoccupation with this sort of subject-matter leads almost inevitably in its treatment to the over-emphasis of form so often responsible for self-consciousness in art. The question rises immediately, How much shall you sacrifice to your structure? At what point does form become formality? It is the eternal artistic problem again, the balance between spontaneity and form, and the principal biases against which we must guard in that judgment are the present preoccupation of science with precisely formulated techniques, and our own coming inevitable emphasis on order and control. Perhaps the artists are not as far as they hope from the bogeys of our industrialized civilization.

I do not deny that in art form and technique are *sine qua non*, but we are I think, or will be soon, in danger of forgetting that art exists by virtue of a certain creative instinct which, however you may define it, is by nature a drive for expression. It is not therefore quite irrelevant to wonder whether, for all our elaborate speech mechanism, we are saying anything—to ask, What is the value of an art that expresses nothing, means nothing to us, stirs neither our emotions nor our imaginations?

These questions press on us because modern art like most things modern has become highly specialized. As in current living, there are no fundamental accepted principles on which to build. Every artist must therefore make his own interpretation, as a basis on which to select his materials from experience and shape his pattern. These various interpretations with their accompanying patterns are so many intersecting planes, and a design in perfect proportion on the plane on which it was formed will appear, when projected onto the plane of another man’s thought, grotesque and distorted. Modern art is consequently so esoteric that an appreciation of it often resolves simply into a comprehension of technique. Being no longer functional in our common life, it has sadly enough become the especial province of the illuminati.

Besides lacking a philosophy, we have no common language. The habit of rational analysis we owe to science has cut us off from the old richness of tradition. Mentally we accept the conditions of our new living; our emotional and imaginative reconditioning can come only with time. The old symbols no longer move us. We have as yet no new ones universally significant and understood. The swift propeller-shaft of a great ocean liner—powerful, beautifully symmetrical—may represent an aesthetic experience as
poignant as the hearing of Bach’s divine *St. Matthew Passion*, and yet we may not use it as an image because to those who have not felt the rhythm and swiftness of it, the image would only suggest grease and uninteresting mechanics.

What an age it is for the creative mind!—new materials, new techniques to be worked out, new symbols to be drawn from our common life in terms of science and the machine. And when we shall have become sufficiently adjusted to that life, emotionally and imaginatively, to establish a new tradition on the basis of our common experience, wide horizons will lie open to the new art.

III

Neither pure empty form, however, nor a collection of material distinguished by its absence, is in any true sense art. It is not enough that we should mirror what we find, not enough to renounce it utterly. Everywhere people are looking to art for the peace and the vision they no longer find in their churches. They are asking a creative interpretation of the life with which they must deal. All America is crying for a philosophy, some ideal toward which to build. It will be ours to try at least to give those wishes form.

The situation confronting us to-day in art is the same that challenges all our living. We must resolve our dissonances. The twentieth century faces a problem of definition and formulation. Moderns like Pirandello no longer write plays based on the conflict between love and duty. They ask rather, what *is* love and what is duty; and we are no longer sure. The new order has fought down the old, stone by bitter stone, until they lie purposeless about us. It is our task now to bring them into a new form. All our rage of tearing and wrecking was for nothing if we forget it was to build again that we endured the turmoil.

Everywhere now we are feeling a need for roots, a desperate need for control. Signs of it lie in Fascism and Communism in the increasing number of conversions among intellectuals to the Catholic Church, in the cult of Science, and in classicism. It is beyond our strength to bear the tumult longer. If we find no orderly arrangement, and if no restrictions are imposed on us we shall have to create our own. And they must be not the restrictions clamped on by external authority—the order that forces spontaneity, deadened, into a mould—but rather the form into which a thing grows, by virtue of the very nature of it, toward its own more perfect fulfillment.
First we must face our living honestly, go down if need be to the rock-bottom elements of this America we have inherited. Perhaps only there can we win a perspective and a sense of just values that neither slavish worship of newness, nor the mania of industrialism to measure not value but price, will be able to overturn. In the end we may even vanquish the humiliating shadow hovering at our backs—our continued almost unconscious preoccupation with what the Joneses think. That day we will be free to weigh matters as they are to us, to see and think clearly about ourselves and our living, and to strike out of modern art the many faults that trace to lack of sound vision.

The obvious danger facing us to-day is that we are not living whole; and art, as we have seen, has suffered by it. The question involves the whole problem of our emotional non-adjustment to a mechanical and scientific universe that I have traced through this discussion by its effect on us and especially on our art. The loss of religion and art as integral with our living, and hence as ready channels for energy, has disturbed the emotional balance. Science has altered our mental habits in the direction of the detached, objective observation and impersonality. But science offers aid in the readjustment. Science believes in balance and sound values. Scientists we can be, and no harm to us, whereas we cannot uninjured become machines. The dangerous effect of the mechanical norm on our personal rhythms can only be counteracted by a deliberate emphasis on human emotion and imagination. We live with machines; we play with machines. When we die it is no longer considered irreverent to hurry us to our grave in machines. We have borrowed the Machine’s ideals—efficiency and speed—to model ourselves on its graces. We see that it wastes no time with sensations and emotions and imaginings. They are never before us in our endless dealings with machines and we forget our heritage.

What we need now is to experience sensations and emotions honestly our own,—to believe in beauty (as we do now increasing-ly) and in living, for themselves. Perhaps we should go back to Whitman and learn there to treasure the fullness of direct experience, the stuff of which our living and our art are made. Perhaps we shall need Blake to show us balance attained; he knew the value that lies in complete harmonious being—a poise to which we can only be freed through control. It is all we have. When the complacent among us, who have ignored the writing on the wall, find themselves forced to a sudden compromise, as they may—forced
to look our living in the face and ask if it is good—the only thing to save them there will be a deep-founded faith in the value of human life. We are a strong young people if we can live by faith in life alone.

In spite of the contemporary devastations—our mad pursuit of novelty, our ‘getting’ proclivity, our faculty for imitation, our toppling balance, our determination to live for an end (if it be only the next filling-station) and not for the joy of doing, our hopeful reluctance to see things as they are—still as honestly as we can we must take what we have and see what we can make with it, building through will to control toward the balance and harmony of the Greeks. The skyline of lower Manhattan, where man has made something beautiful out of the materials and necessities of this age, is the symbol of a power to come greater than the chaos working in our lives to-day—a power that will lie quiescent only as long as we are indifferent to it.

I think they have wrongly called ours a skeptical age. It is not the weary acceptance of a philosophic irony and calm that afflicts us, but a naïve unawareness that anything is at all wrong. Nor is our questioning that of cynics, but the challenge of active rebellious minds. We must have the courage to be idealists in this, working selectively toward sameness and balance in our living, knowing what we are, understanding the conditions that exist, and shaping of this knowledge our interpretation of the thing we see taking form and growing, the still inchoate, embryonic thing that will be our American life.

More than all else we need to be classicists, to throw ourselves into securing simplicity and order and restraint of line. We have long enough been extravagant and uncontrolled, and we are tired—tired even of our too great liberty. We have spent our effusions in sentimental popular songs, in foolish optimisms, in a glorification of dirt and illiteracy and slums that is just as sentimental. Even our real emotions run to waste, diffused. They lack power because they lack the concentration and intensity of a definite basic shaping into form, which, however simple it may seem, has, in the subtle interworking of the complicated rhythms and relationships that build up the balance of unity, a variety the romanticists have never known. Pour into controlled patterns the enormous vitality, the undirected energies and unrealized potentialities ranging loose through this age of emotional uprooting, and a tremendous power will come into being—a power to create marvels in the forms we know as art.
BELLE SKINNER, VASSAR 1887

By Henry Noble MacCracken

Generous in the classic sense is the attribute that comes to mind in thinking of Miss Belle Skinner. The tall and graceful Ruth Isabelle that came to Vassar in 1881 was instantly popular. Like most girls of tall and distinguished bearing who were at the same time imaginative and vivid in personality, she was conscripted for men's parts in college plays, and in March 20, 1886, she played the male lead as young Marlow in "She Stoops to Conquer." In the previous December, she had played Victor de Courcy in "The Lancers," and no doubt threw into the presentation that gaiety of spirit which made her French friends claim her as their own, one whose portrait might well have looked out from some mediaeval tapestry, the chatelaine of a fair castle.

Ruth Isabelle, after two years, 1881-1883, in Vassar Preparatory, became plain Belle in college, and remained modestly so throughout her generous and unassuming life. She was elected president of her class in senior year, and, in 1927, her class on their fortieth anniversary of graduation paraded in Alsatian peasant costume in her honor, following their gay and happy leader, an unforgettable picture as they passed the president's house. On Class Day, in '87, she had delivered the Class Day address, full of pleasant prophecies of the future.

On March 25 of the same year, she had crowned her four years' study of music at Vassar by playing at a "Soirée Musicales" of the school of music a "Romanze from Suite for Violin and Piano-Ries" — "played by Miss Skinner and Mr. Dannreuther". Her whole academic record had been high, with music her best subject in her senior year, and music remained her first love always. With rare discrimination and good taste, aided by expert advice, she collected the wonderful group of musical instruments now housed in her home, Wistariahurst, at Holyoke, Massachusetts, a collection in many respects unrivalled here or abroad, illustrating the progress of music from the earliest times to modern days, and awaiting only a scholarly catalogue now preparing to be known as a unique monument of a college girl's musical study and a woman's life long devotion to an art. It was typical of Miss Skinner, by the way, that her instruments have always been kept in perfect tune.
Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony, has called it “a collection of superlatives”.

At home in Holyoke, on her return from college, Bell Skinner instantly became a leader in many civic projects. The Skinner Coffee House, a social institution, was typical of her generous spirit. In her will, it was generously endowed. Here young women seeking employment are welcomed and made to feel at home. She participated also in the many other benefactions of the Skinner family in Holyoke, including those to Mount Holyoke College at South Hadley near by.

She aided young musicians in their careers. As one friend wrote of her, “No matter what the field was, if Miss Skinner saw an opportunity to serve, she took advantage of it and frequently went out of her way to make such opportunities. She was always so busy working for some good cause that she really had little leisure. Her time seemed always to be at the call of anyone who needed it.”

It was, however, the call of France that evoked her most generous response. The ruined villages of France, after the war, presented a picture of devastation that none can realize who did not see them then. The writer vividly recalls, after a visit to the Vassar unit then working in shattered Verdun, meeting Miss Skinner in Paris just after her return from the villages near Verdun. Her spirit was blended of sadness at the ruin and joy at the opportunity to help. With a catch in her throat she told of her work, and of the affection she had found among the peasant women of Apremont and Hattonchatel. As “marraine” of these towns, as head of the American committee for the liberated villages, she gave of herself and of her means untiringly for years, and obtained large gifts from others.

Her articles in “The Atlantic Monthly”, “The Review of Reviews”, and “The Outlook”, tell the story gaily and superbly, without a trace of egotism. Many at Vassar will recall a delightful afternoon in Assembly Hall, when Miss Skinner told of her life in France and dwelt upon the fortitude and courage of her friends in Hattonchatel. There was really something feudal in the personal relation of Miss Skinner with everyone whom she befriended, a “noblese oblige” that fills the word “generous” with the ancient meaning.

So, as her work in France came to completion, there was born in her a sense of the rich treasure of French history, and the wonderful opportunities for study in France outside of Paris, the me-
tropolis whose lure sometimes hinders study as much as it helps. Thus as her fortieth anniversary of graduation approached, and her mind turned back to her own college days, she founded the fellowship now bearing her name, for Vassar graduates, to study history in French provincial universities. Increased later in amount by her brother, it is Vassar’s premier award. The first winner, Phoebe Heath, 1927, became Miss Skinner’s warm friend, and took her doctorate at Toulouse in 1929. The second, Alice Moss, 1928, is now in France. At the time of her graduation, Mr. William Skinner added to Miss Belle Skinner’s fellowship one in botany, in memory of Nancy Skinner Clark, 1875, and one in bible study in memory of Elizabeth Skinner Hubbard, 1880.

Thus, the close family feeling which Miss Belle Skinner had always fostered is preserved in memory by the trio of graduate fellowships which perpetuate the names of the three sister alumnae.

It seems most fitting that mediaeval Gothic of the French school should be chosen for the hall of music that is to bear Belle Skinner’s name. Flanking as it does the mediaeval chapel, which is Norman in general character, the French Gothic of Belle Skinner Hall will balance the English Gothic of Taylor Hall on the north side of the building. As a companion building to Taylor Hall, Belle Skinner Hall is also most appropriate, for it was President Taylor who began very early in his administration to desire and to ask for a special building for the Department of Music. Dean McCaleb recalls that he wrote that it was not to be regarded “as the fancy of an ambitious college president but a necessary condition for doing the best work.” She adds, “It was a sort of corollary to his belief in the importance of developing the aesthetic side of the college course.”

“In 1904 or earlier, the hill back of the chapel, then covered by the barns, was declared by him to be the inevitably suitable site for the music hall, and every year he urged that Barn Hill should be made ready and attractive for the great building that was sure to come. The dream included a picturesque bridge across the ravine for the convenience of the college and to help make this one of the most beautiful parts of the campus.

“Dr. Taylor lived to see the barns removed, the hill attractively planted, and the Parsons plan for the improvement of the valley partly carried out; all of this seemed to point to the complete realization of the vision in this gift of a hall of music.”

It had at one time been the intention of Dr. Henry M. Sanders, who had been a most active trustee of the college, to give the build-
ing for art and music. When Mr. and Mrs. Pratt gave the building for art, Dr. Sanders was persuaded to give the building for chemistry, and later in his will bequeathed the money for the physics hall. Thus, music has waited patiently as a handmaid upon her sister arts and sciences and is now to reap her full reward.

The building planned by the college architect, Mr. Charles Collens, (whose most recent achievement was the winning design for the great church now rising on Riverside Drive), although mediaeval in character, is entirely practical and with no waste space. The department of Music through Professor Dickinson has planned the details of its interior; and every part is designed with a view to its uses. On the third floor, in a beautiful mediaeval setting, will be a small museum for the instruments that have already been given Vassar, which illustrate the history of music, and others that may be given from time to time which will be educationally useful. The mediaeval room will perhaps best preserve the memory of the generous spirit whose name the building bears.

Miss Belle Skinner was keenly appreciative of color and design as well as of music. She wrote in her article, "The Christening of the Bell", in describing the ceremony of christening "Sarah Isabelle", her mother's name and her own which the bell was to bear,

"The scene amid the ruins: the bishop in his purple robes, the acolytes in crimson slowly swinging the golden censers, the low chanting of the attendant priests and the youthful voices of the choir in response--this, with the sun's rays glinting on fragments of precious old glass still hanging in the battered window-frames, making them flash like jewels, and every available nook and corner packed with peasants, their heads bowed in reverence, made an unforgettable picture."

It is our hope that to this

"Vassar enshrined in beauty
Through all the changing years",

may be added a building fittingly enshrining the art of music and the memory of a generous spirit.
MUSIC AT VASSAR

BY GEORGE COLEMAN GOW

WHEN the question of a curriculum first began to take shape in Mr. Vassar’s mind it is clear that he had little to guide him in regard to music. An article in the New Englander for October, 1862, quotes him as saying that he desires the new college to be “an institution which shall accomplish for young women what our colleges are accomplishing for young men”; but there is “still to be determined the exact amount of attention to be given to aesthetics, music, painting, etc.”

The Report on Organization at the second annual meeting of the Trustees, June 30, 1863, states “we should wish the same studies which are deemed indispensable to a liberal education in our best colleges. We say substantially the same, for the usual college curriculum must be so modified as to meet the peculiar wants of the sex. We would therefore abridge the college courses in (list of studies given) and thus secure more time for modern languages, natural history, domestic economy, music, drawing and painting.”

From this it would be natural to infer that a more thorough and perhaps a more significant treatment of music could be expected in the new college than that to be found in the American seminaries for young ladies or in professional music schools of the 60’s.

Although just about this time (March, 1862) Harvard had taken the beginning steps toward establishing what has been called the “first chair of music in an American university,” the subject was not listed as an elective for undergraduate study until 1870-71; Mr. John Knowles Paine, appointed Instructor, March, 1862, was Assistant Professor in June, 1873, and full Professor August, 1875.

Moreover if Mr. Vassar and the Trustees were aware of the Harvard experiment they were also aware that it was being developed along lines not suited to the particular viewpoint as regards music which would fit the “wants of the sex.”

In 1862-63 President Jewett made a prolonged visit to Europe, and in his report to the Trustees in June, 1863, he said “The cultivation of vocal and instrumental music is carried to a degree of perfection in foreign countries which we seldom attain. Music is studied as an instrument of refined culture, to be cherished and improved in subsequent years.”
From these reports one might infer that Vassar was about to give to music a standing that would point toward the esteem in which it was held in Europe, and develop methods of study looking toward this. But before the college opened in September, 1865, President Jewett had resigned and President Raymond had prepared the Prospectus, indicating the policy in regard to the Fine Arts which was to remain essentially until 1892. According to this, there were to be nine collegiate departments with Professors at their heads. The ninth, that of Art, having two Professors, one of Vocal and Instrumental Music, and one of Art. In the Regular Course the elements of Vocal Music and the elements of Design were to be taught.

In addition to these departments of the college proper there were to be three extra Collegiate Departments classed as
1. The School of Vocal and Instrumental Music
2. The School of Design
3. The School of Physical Training

The paragraphs describing the plans for the School of Music reveal not alone the purposes of the department, but still more the attitude of the college toward the department.

President Raymond was extremely fond of the best music, sensitive to its effects and well acquainted with many of its great works, yet he found no difficulty in writing of its study—

"These elegant accomplishments being fashionable as well as fascinating to those who have a talent for them, there will probably be but little need to stimulate attention to them. But it may be necessary in some cases to correct a mistaken, or to check an excessive zeal. Young ladies will not be allowed without remonstrance to sacrifice higher interests to needless proficiency in branches purely ornamental; while those who, for want of natural talent are not likely to realize any reasonable return for the expenditure, will be conscientiously dissuaded (perhaps positively prohibited) from wasting time, labor and money, which might be turned to so much better account."

In view of the growth of the Music School, which played an important and very acceptable part in the life of the college it would be interesting to know how often or how strenuously the remonstrances, dissuasions or prohibitions had to be resorted to. In later years at least, the Dean's office stood, though with great good will to the Music Department, as a guardian of the gates against overloading the student with extra-collegiate music; but seldom, if ever, did it enter the field of evaluation of studies.
Vassar had many and serious problems at that time, and President Jewett's educational recommendations were not acceptable. The college opened in September 1865, having Professor Edward Wiebe and seven teachers to aid him, and with what seems an ample equipment of instruments. The practicing and teaching went on in rooms in the Main Building behind the old Chapel.

It is evident, then, that Professor Wiebe held the chair of Music in an American college ten years before Harvard or Pennsylvania had established their full professorships.

When we turn to the character of the instruction given we find that except for Rudiments of Vocal Music, taught in the Regular Arts Course to all who wished it, the music offered was in extra-collegiate courses, at first entirely without college credit. The announcement in the first catalogue is that "Instruction is partly in separate lessons to individuals, and partly in classes, according to the European Conservatory System, of late so successfully introduced in the leading cities of our country."

"The Piano Classes vary in number from 6 to 16 members. All are under the immediate supervision and direction of the Professor, the assistant teachers being also present and cooperating at every lesson.

"As a general rule, pupils of the first eight classes (covering what would take about three years' time for beginners) have no separate lessons, while those of the last three courses take class and separate lessons alternatively.

"The Vocal Classes under the direction of Professor Wiebe, are open to the college, as above said; but solo-singing, organ-playing, the higher branches of theory, thorough bass and composition are taught in private lessons exclusively."

The third year brought to the chair Professor Frederick Louis Ritter. His coming was marked by an important step forward in the relation of music to the curriculum. The catalogue for 1867-68 states—

"Students will usually be able to take one Art study in addition to the regular course, and are strongly advised to do so, when it is possible, as an important element of education. In the Junior and Senior years, after the completion of the more disciplinary studies, proficiency in music or the Arts of Design may be accepted as an equivalent for some one of the prescribed studies in Literature or Science."

This bridging of the gap between the collegiate and the extra-collegiate music, although far from bringing music into the con-
dition of an ordinary study in the curriculum, reasserted its value much as President Jewett had presented it at the outset, and laid the foundation for the development of courses that could commend themselves to educators as adequately cultural.

Professor Ritter showed himself to be what the catalogue announced him to be, "a gentleman of the first rank in the profession" aiming "at the highest standard of classical culture, both as to taste and execution, and pursuing the methods sanctioned by experience and the best musical authorities in Europe and America."

One of his important innovations was a series of "Lectures on the History of Music, illustrated by characteristic specimens of the great European schools and masters, delivered by the Professor, assisted by distinguished artists." These continued through the years and were felt to be notable. An article about the college in Scribner's Magazine for August 1871 says of them that they "have been highly commended by foreign musical journals, as well as sought after and imitated in Europe." "One hundred and fifty students give such attention to music as may not be inconsistent with proper regard for other parts of their education."

When one notes that the entire student body numbers only four hundred and eighteen this speaks well for the subject.

Professor Ritter from the outset was unwillingly forced to cope with serious handicap through lack of time for music due to the pressure of the college course. His success is commented upon by President Raymond in a sketch of Vassar College prepared at the request of the United States Commissioner of Education in May, 1878. After listing the composers and works studied he goes on "The unusual limitation of time for study and practice was at first discouraging to both teachers and pupils . . . . The result has been a pleasant surprise to all concerned. Thanks to a sound method, a rigid economy of time and effort and the healthy effect of the college course in strengthening the power of concentration and general capacity for improvement, the proficiency of the pupils of this department has attracted general commendation; and it is a noteworthy fact that the students who are most diligent and successful in the severer disciplinary studies as a rule become the most thorough musicians." He comments on Professor Ritter himself as follows: "The elevation of the aims of the Music Department, and the superiority of the results actually produced under his administration, are noticed by all. In addition to his qualities
as an instructor and director of the art, he has a range of learning as to its literature and history, and a zeal for turning this learning to account, which make him a peculiarly desirable officer for such an institution as our own.”

With the coming of Professor Ritter, the music activities were transferred to the building where the department is still housed. This building, called the Calisthenium, contained a Riding School, Gymnasium, Philalethian Hall and Music Rooms. As the music department grew, it overflowed into the section occupied by the haybarns and by employees' tenements. Other claimants for the space of the building brought further changes. The Executive Committee reported in 1875 “Alterations have been made in the building heretofore known as the Riding School as would best adapt it to the uses of the departments of Natural History, Painting and Drawing and Music, and the Art Gallery, Cabinets and instruments of musical instruction have been transferred thereto.
This edifice as thus remodelled is admirably adapted to its uses, and forms one of the most attractive features of the college.”

Later on, known under the name of the Museum and finally again much rebuilt as Assembly Hall, it has housed also the Departments of Latin, of Spoken English, and of Dramatic Expression, while the expansion of the Music Department also has taxed it to the utmost.

Professor Ritter while strengthening the work in the school of music in a number of ways did still more by the impress of his scholarship upon the college at large. Dr. Taylor, who was president in the last years of his service, speaks of him as “the distinguished professor of music.” His books on the history of music and on music theory were becoming well known in the music world; he was a composer with a good list of works in the largest forms, and his idea of the department pointed toward the establishment of a musical atmosphere capable of demonstrating the worth of music as a culture study.

In 1878 New York University conferred on him the honorary degree of Mus. Doc.; and in the same year the organization of the Schools of Music and of Art was revised to make the “Professors of the departments Directors of the Art Schools, to whom respectively in connection with the President of the college the internal management of the schools is committed.” From then on until his sudden death in 1891 the school was in high esteem. In 1887 it is announced that a degree in music (Mus. B.) is offered by the college to graduates of Vassar or other approved colleges, under approved conditions.

In the next year, 1888, the preparatory department of the college was closed, with the immediate result of cutting off those “specials” in music and art who were unable to pass the regular entrance examinations. This was in fact an advantage to the schools, and quite likely it prepared the way for the next move which came after the sudden death of Dr. Ritter in Europe in the summer of 1891. On the recommendation of President Taylor, the extra-curriculum schools were abolished, college professorships were re-established and instruction was offered in the theory and history of the Arts.

It was, however, recognized that such action was too drastic in regard to applied music, so that the extra-collegiate study was provided for still, but leading to no diploma, and offered to none but regular students of the college courses.

To take up the task of re-organizing the Music Department,
Mr. Edward Morris Bowman, A.C.O., F.C.M., was appointed Acting Director of Music. Professor Bowman was well fitted to the task. The Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians says of him, after reciting his education in America and Europe and his many enterprises as a musician, "He was not only a superior organist, but had marked ability as a teacher. His forceful personality impressed itself upon music education in many ways." In 1892 he was made Professor and there was every reason to suppose that he would do most successfully what the department required, except that he was already established as one of the important piano teachers of New York City, and was holding the position of organist and choirmaster at the Temple Church, Brooklyn. These activities he was unwilling to give over, and after four years of carrying them all, he resigned in 1895. The special service of his term was to bring to successful issue the studies of that group of students who had entered under the Music School regime and to cultivate the interest of the college in the theoretical and historical courses to be modelled confessedly on the viewpoint of Harvard College. The last of the Music School graduates (7 of them) received diplomas of the school in June 1895.

Although the new status of music put the theoretical and historical courses into the college curriculum with credit toward the A.B. degree, the elective system still relegated them to Junior and Senior years only, with a total of four semester hours of possible credit-hours in Junior year and of six hours in Senior year. Beyond these courses there likewise was offered the Mus. B. degree "conferred on examination after the candidate has completed approved courses of graduate study." (This hangover from the Music School idea was withdrawn in 1897.) There was also still offered to those who desired it, the uncredited course in singing, with which college music at Vassar had begun in 1865.

To the present Professor of Music, George Coleman Gow, who succeeded Professor Bowman in 1895, all this seemed a fair foundation on which to build. It could be assumed that music was to to take its place in even terms with other subjects. There remained to work out the substance of courses suited to a college and which should create the natural demand for further study as far as undergraduate courses could properly go. Later, in 1904, when asked by the New York Times to contribute to a symposium on the "Proper Place of Musical Study in Universities and Colleges," the other contributors being Professors Paine of Harvard,
MacDowell of Columbia, and Parker of Yale, my statement of the
case was that "A university should have its school of music, like
its school of law or medicine, for professional training of its gradu-
ates. This is not however the function of the college department
of music.

"The latter should offer courses along two lines.

"First, there must be those for the distinctly musical student
requiring guidance in learning the language and in getting first-
hand impressions of the literature.

"Many college departments of music offer written language
courses merely. . . . . Just so were French and German taught
a half century ago, until the pitiful results of grappling with noble
literature in prose and poetry by students who could neither pro-
nounce a single sentence nor utter spontaneously a single idioma-
tic thought impelled a change of method. A similar reconstruc-
tion of methods in college music study would, I believe, accomplish
much.

"Second, there must be courses offering a general survey of the
field of music to the appreciative listener, parallel to those which
may be offered in Art,—ably enforced by liberal amounts of the
best music. What the student needs is to hear the music, hear much of it, hear it well done,—not infrequently hear it inter-
preted by great artists, hear it in its setting of time and place;
and the business of the teacher is to show the student how to ques-
tion the music, how to develop a sensitiveness of response to the
manifold colors and lines of the musical thought."

Now, more than a quarter of a century later, it is interesting to
observe how directly the department has hewn to these lines. We
had the opportunity to expand theory and history, and we owned
some small equipment for hearing. Applied Music was still con-
demned, though, by almost a tie vote, to the extra-curricular place,
and only the excellence of the teaching of instruments and voice
served to keep the contact with living music manifest in the col-
lege. It was, however, the period in which the mechanical key-
board instruments were coming into notice. The Aeolian Com-
pany in 1898 offered to Harvard, Vassar and a few other institu-
tions, the loan of their instruments and rolls, so that the histori-
cal courses had the aid of the pianola and orchestrelle, both in the
lectures and for use of students in study periods.

In 1904, on the opening of the new Chapel, the gift of Mrs.
Charles M. Pratt and of Mrs. Mary Thaw Thompson, the depart-
ment profited by the use of a double-roll Aeolian player console
with which the three manual organ of fifty speaking stops built by
the Hutchings-Votey Company, was equipped. And again in 1914
a similar loan of a Welte-Mignon reproducing piano, with many val-
uable rolls, was added. This aid of the mechanical instruments has
continued to the present time, the pianola and orchestrelle being re-
placed by the best modern devices for reproduction of music. We
have also been able in some degree to have college concerts and re-
citals that could be turned to good account in strengthening courses.
Particularly there have been some very exceptional concerts as
gifts, to which reference should be made, for they have supplied
the most serious deficiency of a college music department, namely,
the lack of superb examples of the art of musical interpretation.
It is at once the despair and the joy of music that its best treasures
are preserved only by re-creation. In spite of the progress of the
last few years, one finds something of the ultimate bloom missing
from the best reproduction. It is still true that the role of inter-
pretative artist is essential.

In the list of world renowned musicians who have appeared at
Vassar in the last thirty-five years, are Marsick, Wüllner, The
Kneisel Quartet, Henschel, Kreisler, Guilmant, Bonnet, Mme.
Homer, The Flonzaley Quartet, The Trio de Lutece, The Phil-
harmonic Orchestra, Bispham and many others of the best Amer-
ican and European artists. They were what might be called a
picture gallery of music for us, creating anew great music and add-
ing great personalities to it. Many of them could not have ap-
peared here but for the generous thought of donors who were will-
ing to invest large sums in what was gone in a single hour or so,
but left inspiring memories. Two such donors deserve special
mention, Mr. Edgar L. Marston, who while trustee of the college,
in three years brought to us a choice evening of Operas by Mozart
and Pergolesi, and five performances by the Philharmonic Or-
chestra of New York, and Mrs. D. S. Norton, who before her
death had given us six concerts by the Cleveland Orchestra.
These were by no means the full tale of benefits to the music de-
partment from these same donors, and their gifts can in lesser de-
gree be matched by many others of like sort. A special warm
welcome has been given to gifts of concerts and recitals by alumnae
of the college who have entered music professionally and have re-
turned to show their own attainments.

It was not until 1917 that the first direct acceptance of Applied
Music for credit toward the degree appears; but a course was of-
fered in 1895 in Interpretation, covering a year (6 semester hours),
and requiring as prerequisite "advanced technical ability" which was utilized in class work. Thus there was preserved for some of the best music students the opportunity which Dr. Ritter had created in 1867 and which had lapsed after his death. This course, though given to few, served to link to the college the work of its able applied teachers.

One of the unjust outcomes of the anomalous standing of Applied Music was that Dr. John C. Griggs, an A.B. of Yale and Ph.D. of Leipzig, a teacher of exceptional ability, and a man of rare charm, was listed "below the salt" as Instructor in Singing from 1896 to 1918. The same was true of Miss Kate S. Chittenden, Instructor in Piano, who came to the department in 1898 and is still giving her rare and inspiring contacts to its students; also of Gustav Dannreuther, Instructor in Violin from 1906 until his death at Christmas, 1922. They all, by their training, breadth of vision, and esteem in the professional world, were of professorial grade from the outset. By their devotion to the department they made possible its expansion, toward which they gave unstintingly of their powers. Two such exceptional instances of love and sympathy for the aims of the work are stated by President Taylor in his report of 1911: "Mr. Gustav Dannreuther, virtuoso and accomplished instructor in violin playing has added to his many evidences of interest in the college the fine gift of his own musical library with the single restriction that he is to have free use of it during his lifetime. The library includes upward of 1300 items and is regarded as of very high value as a musical collection.

"A second gift to the department is especially worthy of note, a pianoforte teaching library, due to the efforts of Miss Chittenden, and given by former and present pupils. It was begun about two years ago (1908) and has increased to over 200 volumes, all well bound and each inscribed with the name or names of the donors. . . . . This is to be a reference library in the room of the head piano teacher."

From that time, 1911, to the present, no year has gone by without additional gifts to this library, which has more than quadrupled and is now well nigh complete, and of great value.

The enlargement of the material resources of the Music Department during all these years has been steady, with many gifts from alumnae and friends.

The college has been exceptionally equipped with instruments on the whole, from the outfit as given in the first catalogue, one organ (§2000) and 31 square pianos of various good makes, to the
present 3 organs (the last Chapel organ just rebuilt at a cost of $50,000, by its donors), and 35 beautiful pianos, mostly Steinway grands.

In 1895 eight courses were offered for college credit, all taught by the professor of the department. In 1919 there were fourteen courses, and four teachers, to which are to be added the eight possible semester credits now available in Applied Music. In 1929 there were 21 credited semester courses listed, with eighteen instructors on whole or part time service.

In an article such as this it has been impossible to mention even by name alone most of the faithful and able teachers who have assisted in making the record of the department. Miss Charlotte E. Finch, in the list from 1872 to 1885, has left a fragrant memory. A memorial window in the Chapel, next the organ, and a Finch Fund of $500 established by her class of 1872, for books on music, indicate the esteem in which she was held.

Miss Lillian Littlehales is a recent teacher, who after serving from 1922 to 1927 as teacher of violoncello, and establishing a lively interest in ensemble playing, came up for a whole year from New York at her own charges in order to secure the satisfactory continuance of this interest, although she had resigned to do an important commission, that of writing a life of Pablo Casals, issued recently.

In accordance with the purpose of this sketch the two further names that must have mention are those of E. Harold Geer, college organist and Assistant Professor of Music, 1916, full Professor 1922, and George Sherman Dickinson, Assistant Professor of Music at Vassar, 1916, full Professor, 1922.

Professor Geer has passed in January of this year his four hundredth organ recital, and has established a reputation for scholarly and masterful playing, to which he has added enjoyment by exceptionally valuable and interesting program notes. He has also trained an extraordinarily valuable choir, a real demonstration of what an amateur women's chorus can accomplish under college conditions.

Professor Dickinson has devoted himself primarily to building up the courses in Appreciation and History, in the development of which the enlargement and organization of the library of scores has provided Vassar with facilities for serious study of music that challenge comparison with those of any of the Universities or Colleges in this country. How strongly "Dicky" is entrenched in the hearts of his students one needs only to attend one of his thronged classes to know and understand.
It is to be expected that the department should look to the future. Two gifts emphasizing this outlook are Mr. Marsten’s Graduate Fellowship in Music and The S. H. Kohn Memorial Fund of $25,000 fostered by Mrs. Kohn, to be used for the advancement of the department in ways not met by the regular budget.

It is in some part the desire to use to advantage under college methods the exceptional facilities that are latent in our possessions which makes the gift of a new music building so wonderful at this time.

In concluding this hasty and inadequate sketch of the department I must apologize for the many omissions of even important gifts of all sorts that have proved the devotion of friends of the musical study here carried on, and have strewn the path of Vassar’s progress in music with roses.
IN THEIR OWN WAY

An Experimental Theatre Production

BY AN OBSERVER

PIRANDELLO, that dealer in three (or four) dimensional characters was given a setting and a voice last December by the Vassar Experimental Theatre, that dealer in style, manner and method. The result was highly satisfactory to those who love the theatre enough to expect it to be something more than a breeding ground for sentiment, photography and epigrams.

With that good-humored daring which is the inevitable accompaniment of any true experiment the play, Pirandello’s Each in His Own Way, was lifted bodily from a setting of simple realism and given a production highly stylized, expressionistic, colored, provocative, amusing. Yet the play, its essential reality, suffered nothing in transition. To strip an author’s lines and characters of their intended meaning and rebuild them into a scheme to suit the fancy may justly be called presumption or even sacrilege. But to weave around those characters a pattern colored like their very selves, to punctuate—underline, space, parenthesize—to give new brilliance to high lights, and new subtlety to shadows is fair and pleasant dealing. Indeed so completely was the play adapted to this style, so neatly joined were the edges of author’s madness, producer’s method, producer’s madness, author’s meaning, that one re-reads the printed version with a sense of surprise that the stage directions call for a drawing-room and ordinary photographic reproductions of people.

This was, as far as could be ascertained, the first production in America of this play. That information we were given on the program as a foot-note to a long quotation from a New York critic claiming that no really experimental theatres exist and accusing the college theatres of “hanging on to Broadway’s coat-tails.” The production itself carried on a successful refutation.

The play, concerned chiefly with talk about incidents and further talk about the first talk moves through much conversation of parrot-like people, toward one focal point when a man and a woman are caught by a moment of frenzied and sincere passion. Everyone frequently changes his mind, with Pirandello insisting, as usual, that no generalities are always true, including this one.
IN THEIR OWN WAY

Curtains parted to reveal a stage bare except for black and white hangings and a white seat to left and right. Against the center strip of black velvet were three huge question marks. Balanced—black, white, left, right, and ? . . . ? for a background. As change of scene for the second act, the question marks became exclamation points.

![Photo by Margaret DeM Brown](image)

**Two Young Ladies (Jane Carey and Josephine Buchanan) Exchange Chit-Chat With Two Young Gentlemen (Oliva Walker and Frances Bryan)**

Faces, for the most part, were set with make-up—round pink cheeks, lifted eye-brows. Men wore conventional evening dress, with colored wigs. The women also had colored wigs—two Young Ladies in pink and lavender ballet dresses, with wigs to match, an elderly woman in a towering gray head-dress, the heroine in a deep red wig, with a flowing, sweeping heliotrope gown. Color was not merely ornamental but an integral part of meaning. Wigs deepened from the pale ones of idle chatterers to a deep rich
red for Rocca, the hero (if there was one) and perhaps the only real person in the play. Characters walked and talked in a rhythm suited to them. Puppets moved as puppets, with stiff gestures. People stepped back and forth as opinions shifted. The two Young Ladies tittered and teetered and danced, the heroine swept gracefully and melodramatically. Three friends stood in a row, and repeated each other’s speeches and gestures, one, two, three, one, two, three. Best of all, Diego, one of those ironic philosophizing, friend-of-the-family, voice-of-the-author, voice-of-the-universe characters was made literally part of the background. He appeared from time to time quite suddenly from out of the black velvet by throwing the covering back from his face and disappeared by drawing it back again. His white face made the period at the bottom of the question marks and exclamation points. By a trick of lighting these punctuation marks became luminous as curtains closed on each act, until they seemed to grow larger, and move forward.

As Michaele Rocca and Delia were moved at last out of themselves, in spite of themselves into reality, minds protesting, bodies moving inexorably toward each other, the light motif changed from black and white to red, a red which deepened and grew as the two approached at last a passionate sincerity until the whole setting blazed crimson as they moved away together.

“If they don’t change their minds,” says Diego.

“Two lunatics!” says Francesco Savio.

“And you?” counters Diego, the sweep of his arm moving from Savio across the audience, “And I?”

I am surprised to find that the original version calls for the choral interludes to be played on the stage. That, however, may well be due to the limitations of the professional theatre, where I suppose twenty or thirty seats cannot be set aside without sacrifice. Here these “people of the audience” were actually of the audience. As the first act ends, groups form in the aisles and begin to argue—for and against Pirandello—a literary man, critics, various others. A Baron, in the back of the house, grows hysterical and is dragged away shrieking that the play teaches “to malign the dead and slander the living.” There are whispers about the Morano case. A young woman marches down the aisle proclaiming that the story is her story, the story of her life, and starts back stage to protest. She is checked by the dimming of the lights, and the start of the second act. After that act, she goes back stage, slaps the manager’s face, causes confusion. The
Baron reappears and repeats in parallel the final scene of the play by taking her away with him. The manager announces that “in view of unfortunate incidents” they will be unable to continue. This sort of thing must be done easily, but is not easy to do.

Unharnessed spontaneity, as recent visitors to Hoboken know, can be disastrous. This was well and smoothly done, and was great fun, as the author probably intended it should be.

It is difficult to describe this sort of production without making it sound like a glorified stunt party. Acting must be a good bit more than adequate (that over-used word) to carry it beyond a sort of fooling. Here however was a smooth sincerity in very artifice. That success attended was evidenced by the fact that the audience, which had followed with shouts of joy the intentionally amusing portions of the play, the posturings and posings, became intensely quiet as soon as the play became quietly intense.
The tragedy of amateur productions lies in the fact that so much fine effort must go to one or two performances only. The glory of amateur productions lies in lack of limitation (except for those intended to raise money for the Ladies' Guild). Granted intelligent and imaginative direction and similarly qualified acting (no small blessings but they can be found) and the horizon is the limit. There is no box-office manager to hold the prompt-book. Say “for the fun of it” and the trick is half done. It is in such productions as this one that the word amateur swings back home. It has so unfortunately come to be tossed downward as an uncomplimentary and patronizing epithet. Yet it so obviously has its root in that verb which was for all of us our first bit of Latin conjugation.

“Broadway’s coat-tails,” indeed! They never reached this far. They are too tailor-made.
THE BOOKSHELF

The list below includes all current publications by trustees, members of the faculty, and the alumnae, which have been reported to the library since November, 1929.

It is urgently requested that publications be reported directly to Vassar College Library, and that as many as possible be sent to the Library for preservation there in the Alumnae Library or in the Faculty Collection.


Barrett, Katharine Ellis, '01. My Mother's River Bank (verse) Charles City, Ia. 1929.


the German by Louise Brink. N. Y. Horace Liveright, 1929.
Culbert, Jane F. '04. The Visiting Teacher at Work. N. Y. Commonwealth Fund, 1929.
Duggan, Stephen P. Cultural Relations Between the Orient and the Occident. School and Society, Dec. 21, 1929.
Evans, Anne M. '06. Little Bits of Living (verse) Boston, Badger, 1929.
Hamlin, Mary Parmelee, ex'96. He Came Seeing (play) N. Y. French, 1928.
Hartridge, Emelyn B. '92. Address Delivered at Annual Meeting of the Associate Alum-
nae, Vassar Quarterly, Nov. 1929. As
Mr. Lansing Sees, and other poes. In
Anthology of Verse: A Collection of Poems
by members of the Poetry Society of
Georgia. 1929.
Iredell, Kevah Griffis, '05. World's Series
Sun Signs, by Kevah Griffis. Los
Angeles, Occult Life Press, 1929.
Kelly, Margaret. Effect of Pettreatment upon
Hydrosis of Hide Powder. Industrial
and Engineering Chemistry, July 1929.
Syntan Tannage, Industrial and Engineer-
ing Chemistry, July 1929. Influence
of Acids upon Wattle Tannin fixation.
Industrial and Engineering Chemistry,
July 1929.
Kneeland, Hildegrade. '11. Is the House-
Lathrop, Julia, '80. Moulding the Mass
Mind: Addresses by Julia Lathrop and
S. J. Duncan-Clark. In Proceedings of
18th Annual Meeting of the Governmental
Research Association, 1929.
Leal, Mary A. '07. Physiological Maturity
in Relation to Certain Characteristics of
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REACTIONS

Editor's Note—We believe that the real purpose of any article is to stimulate thought about the subject discussed rather than to state categorial conclusions, and therefore we welcome argument on any side of almost any question.

BEDTIME STORIES

To The Editors Of The Quarterly:

I wonder whether something can be done about the language of official communications to alumnae. I am in no way criticising letters from particular alumnae of Vassar or from any one particular college. I am criticising an iron clad convention which decrees that these communications should be couched in the language of the average first grade reader.

Why is it that women, the minute they address communications to fellow alumnae, use language suitable to bedtime stories? After reading one, I always feel as though I had been listening to the children's hour on the radio and heard Uncle Don say, "Now, children, if you are very, very good, you will have a nice alumnae association."

There was a time when we were very young, when we wore on our heads as many puffs as we could afford, when we donned gym clothes and went singing across college campuses. But that time is gone. Trying to recall it through the use of language adapted to kindergarten is quite as incongruous as it would be to don again those puffs. We cannot "recapture that first, careless rapture", but, as I see it, we can blur the memory of it by attempting to do so.

Yours very truly,

Agnes E. Benedict, 1911

"THE COLLEGE BLIGHT" AGAIN

To The Editors Of The Quarterly:

Some of us would agree heartily with most of the complaints registered in the article called "The College Blight" printed in your last issue. Just as in Europe one sometimes would love to conceal the fact of American birth so loud grows the horn-tooting, so occasionally in business and social life one is tempted to hide the knowledge that one ever went to college along with the diploma in the attic trunk.

Yet I question if we college graduates are entirely to blame. There is a sort of mutual distrust between factions. I once worked in an office with two girls who knew far more about business than I did. I was quite ready to admit their superior experience and went to them hourly for advice. Yet if I so much as mentioned, having been to college I sensed an immediate coldness. It is a sort of defense-mechanism, I think. But if there had never been any provocation, would such mistrust exist?

I have with my own ears heard a girl, six months out of college, say to a group of actors, most of whom were brought up on the boards, "But I know psychology. I went to Vassar." Literally that. Several people left the room. I was one.

Of course there are hundreds who never act like that at all. But a piccolo off-key and an ill-timed kettle-drum are noticeable however harmonious the strings.

Yours for humility, or at least discretion,

S. W.
THE CLEARING HOUSE

VASSAR’S DEVELOPMENT DURING THE NEXT DECADE

By request of the Board, the Trustees’ Endowment Committee presented at the November 1929 meeting a general program for Vassar’s development during the next ten years. Although the trustees realize that any such program will of necessity change as new needs arise and new opportunities for service are presented, they offered the program as a goal toward which to work. Realizing that each alumna is interested in everything that pertains to the welfare of the college, a statement in regard to the program is here presented.

Increased Faculty Salaries the First Essential.

The Trustees consider as most essential, the need for additional endowment to make possible an increase in faculty salaries. The salaries listed below are the average salaries paid by Vassar in 1928-29:

- Professors: $4,541
- Associate Professors: $3,200
- Assistant Professors: $2,450
- Instructors: $1,987
- Assistants: $1,350

These average salaries are from $1,000 to $1,500 lower in each of the professorial grades than those paid in four Eastern Liberal Arts Colleges for men with an enrollment from 260 to 800 students.

Vassar’s $5,000 maximum for professors is considerably lower than that paid by many other colleges and a considerable number of secondary schools. A study of the maximum salaries of professors in 58 American colleges and universities with more than 1,000 enrollment, which was published in the twenty-third (1928) annual report of the President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, lists the median maximum salary for these institutions at $6,000 and the average maximum salary at $6,310. Of these 58 colleges and universities, 31 pay higher salaries than Vassar.

Vassar can not hope to match the salaries paid by large urban universities. However, to be fair to the present faculty and to compete on equal terms with similar institutions for the best available teachers when vacancies occur, the Trustees desire to provide a maximum salary for professors of $6,000 and grant a corresponding increase of 20% in the other grades. Since $500,000 is appropriated annually for instructional salaries, the income on $2,000,000 of additional endowment is needed to provide for this modest increase.

Scholarship Endowment.

Ever since the founding of the college when Matthew Vassar set aside a sum for scholarship aid, the Trustees have sought to maintain the representative and democratic character of the student group by providing scholarships. Vassar’s scholarship budget for 1929-30 is the largest in the history of the college. About two hun-
THE CLEARING HOUSE

dred and fifty students, more than 20% of the student body, are the recipients of scholarship aid. $108,000 is provided from college income and in addition to this amount Vassar alumnae and alumnae clubs contribute about $10,000. Scholarships granted for music instruction amount to $6,000. Individual grants range from $200 to a full scholarship, with the cost of tuition ($400) the most frequent grant. Of the $108,000 appropriated by the college only half comes from scholarship endowment, about $50,000 having been appropriated annually from general funds, since the tuition was raised in 1924, in order that no desirable student might be kept away from Vassar merely because of insufficient funds.

It is hoped that scholarship endowment and current gifts from individuals and clubs will ultimately take care of all scholarship grants since the income from general funds now appropriated is urgently needed for a number of adjuncts to instruction. Every department of the college is in need of larger funds for books, instructional supplies and equipment. These needs, long felt, have been intensified by the adoption of Vassar's curriculum which is administered in line with the increasing tendency among colleges to instruct in small groups and offer opportunities for independent study to the more capable advanced students. Some of this income is also urgently needed for books for the library, for providing retiring allowances and to make possible a more generous leave of absence policy.

The Trustees believe that friends of the college will express their approval of Vassar's generous policy of giving aid to capable young women of limited means, by adding the $1,000,000 to the present scholarship endowment funds which are needed to produce the $50,000 income now appropriated from general funds and diverted from essential instructional needs. Last year $50,000 was contributed for scholarship endowment in amounts ranging from $25 to $25,000. Most of these gifts were memorials.

Development of the Program of Euthenics.

While the Euthenics program is still in its pioneering stages it is receiving wide recognition as offering an important contribution to the curriculum of women's colleges. Like Yale's Institute of Human Relations, the Institute of Euthenics seeks to apply the resources of the arts and the sciences to the advancement of human welfare. While the courses here include much that pertains to the broad field of human relationships, special emphasis in research and teaching is properly placed on the study of the child, the adolescent and the family.

Plans for the development of Euthenics are being carried out as far as means permit. The essential material equipment has been provided in the gifts of a laboratory and classroom building and a nursery school. The consummation of the project along the lines for which plans have been made requires an endowment of $1,000,000. The income on $250,000 of this amount would be used for research and to provide fellowships in the fields of Education, Child Study, Nutrition and Hygiene. $350,000 would provide the additional income needed for the salaries for staff members working in the fields included in the Euthenics group. The income on $200,000 is needed to strengthen and make permanent the adult education program as carried out in the Summer Institute. $200,000 would produce an annual income needed for departmental needs, books, laboratory supplies and museum and nursery school expense.

Building Needs.

The recent gift of the Belle Skinner Hall of Music has taken care of one of the most essential building needs.
Gymnasium: The alumnae will probably agree that the most urgent physical need that remains is a new gymnasium. The present gymnasium constructed through the generosity and interest of the alumnae, has been in use since 1889. At that time its accomodations were ample for the 400 students enrolled, but today with a student body of 1150 the building is entirely inadequate. During the intervening forty years great progress has been made in developing athletics and recreation for women and in correlating the activities of physical training with the general health program. Although Vassar was one of the first colleges to emphasize education for women there is probably not a women’s college of the first rank in the country with such inadequate equipment in this important field.

Plans have been approved by the Trustees for a modern gymnasium conveniently located near playing fields. Facilities for swimming, for competitive games, for corrective exercise and for the sunlight treatment of corrective cases have been included. It has been estimated that the building will cost $500,000 to construct, equip, and endow.

The present gymnasium will be utilized for the additional classrooms and faculty offices now urgently needed by several departments.

Cushing Hall: The recent construction of Cushing Hall has made it possible to provide accommodations for all students on campus. For a number of years student housing has had first claim among building projects. In fact the necessity for providing suitable living arrangements on campus was so great that Cushing Hall was started before enough funds were available for its construction. The debt is gradually being reduced, but at present about $45,000 remains to be paid.

Main Building: The renovation of “Main” is included in the plans for the physical development of the college. $200,000 is needed for necessary improvements. The expenditure of this sum on Vassar’s original building is a good investment because it is structurally sound and can be modernized at a cost far below the sum which would be required for new living accommodations.

Botany Laboratory: To provide facilities for the teaching of Botany commensurate with the great interest students are showing in this subject, there is need for a new laboratory and a conservatory. Their construction would cost $200,000.

Library Addition: The Vassar Library offers students unusual advantages with its excellent collection of books and periodicals made easily accessible on open shelves. The normal increase in the number of volumes since its construction makes it imperative to provide an additional unit. A suitable addition to the present library, to take care of the present needs and make provision for future growth, can be built for $200,000.

Natural History Museum: Although Vassar has interesting and valuable geological and natural history collections, there is no museum space to take care of them. $150,000 would provide a Museum and give needed additional laboratory space for Zoology and Geology.

Bakery and Cold Storage Plant: A modern bakery and a cold storage plant are imperative needs. $75,000 would construct a suitable building.

Psychological Laboratory: Improvements to Vassar Brothers Laboratory essential to its continued use by the Department of Psychology for laboratories and classrooms would cost $50,000.

Rockefeller Hall: A fireproof stair-well and an elevator are needed for Vassar’s principal classroom building. They could be provided for $20,000.

A summary of the needs outlined indicates that the fulfillment of the Trustees’ program for Vassar’s educational development during the next decade requires
additions to building and endowment funds totalling nearly $5,500,000, $4,000,000 for educational endowment and $1,500,000 for buildings. These funds must come to the college through voluntary gifts for Vassar as a privately endowed institution cannot call upon the public for support through taxation.

The Trustees are glad to have this opportunity to tell the alumnae something of their hopes for Vassar in the years ahead for the alumnae can best interpret the spirit and service of the college to its friends.

While the program, as has been said, is subject to change, it does represent a goal toward which steady progress must be made if Vassar is to maintain its place in the front rank of American colleges.

May Childs Parsons,
Chairman Trustee Endowment Committee.

COMING CONFERENCES

There will be two more conferences at Alumnae House this winter. These are open to anyone interested, alumnae and their friends. Reservations may be made through the Alumnae Office.

A Writing Conference, under the direction of Mr. Burges Johnson, will be held from Feb. 28th to March 1st. Mr. Floyd Dell will lead the discussion at the opening dinner. Such varied subjects as “Marketing Short Stories” and “How to Keep on Writing a Novel After the Impulse Has Died” will be under discussion. Another leader, as yet unannounced, is promised for the second day.

A Public Health Conference will be held March, 7th and 8th. This has been arranged through the aid of Mr. Herbert E. Mills, who will preside at the opening dinner. Speakers will be Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, on “Public Health as a Community Responsibility” Mrs. Walter Mc Nab Miller; on “Public Health and Community Action” and Miss Katharine Tucker on “Relation of the College Graduate to the Nursing Field.”
Statistics on the class of '33, the class which came in last September, were not ready when our last Quarterly went to press. You may, however, still not have heard much about these Freshmen and we take the liberty of perhaps boring you with a report on them. They differ from their predecessors in a few indifferent points. They are a small class for these years, the reasons being that last year's graduating class was small, and that the number of withdrawn students from the three other classes was also small. They also differ from previous classes in their decided minority of early registrants. Of the 291 Freshmen, taken from 815 applicants, 106 were early registrants, that is, registered before 1923. This early registrant admission is presently going to dwindle down to zero. The Miscellany says they are "likewise remarkable" because they are the first class all of whose members entered after taking the New Plan College Entrance Examinations. They come from 34 states, besides the foreign countries which we told you about in our last issue. Their average age is 17 years, 10 months, which makes them by one month the youngest class ever admitted to V. C. Of these youngest Vassarites, 21% have come from public schools, 22% have attended both public and private schools, and the remaining more than half come from private schools. The public school group is slowly increasing to the pleasure of the Committee on Admission. While this is being written, mid-year examinations are at hand and perhaps some of these Freshmen will presently involuntarily withdraw. The classes of '30 and '31 each had 8 involuntary withdrawals in the freshman year; '32 had 4 and only 2 of these at mid-year. Selection at the beginning, greatly lessens the mid-year flunking out. A close acquaintance with this flower of the country's intelligence and the things it can do and be at times, makes one feel pessimistic—at times. (The last sentence was not taken from the Committee on Admission.)

In my usual interview with Miss Raymond of the Bureau of Publication, I found out what I already knew, that the most important event of this year is the gift of the Belle Skinner Music Hall, the announcement of which the printer added at the end of Contemporary Notes in our last issue instead of at the end of Campus Gates. That is what comes sometimes of telephoning news to your printer. Of course this gift is so important that you have seen its rather tentative picture in Listening In, and you will read all about it in the main body of the Quarterly in this issue. Speaking of Miss Raymond, however, have you seen Vassar in the latest edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica? It almost begins a volume, which fact though obviously unpremeditated has pleased Prexy. Miss Raymond wrote it. Prexy's review of this fourteenth edition of the Britannica, which he calls A Mirror of Our Age, appeared in the November issue of the Bookman.

Peck Brooks, Inc., 12 Raymond Avenue, Poughkeepsie, (we were told that
we need not add "N. Y." as there is no other Poughkeepsie) is having a semi-
annual clearance of I. Miller shoes, beginning with the price of $7.85; also
a "Hoisery Event" of "All silk, Chiffon, Picot top, All shades," at $1.45. We
are not advertising Peck Brooks, Inc., dear reader, but just trying to show you
that there are a great many events re-
lated to Life, such as the above "Hoisery
Event" that touch us closely in our
academic seclusion here. There are
the Exhibits at Cary's, at the Inn, and
all along Raymond Avenue, exclusive
of the Faculty Row of course, the sales
in town on dear old Main Street, and
most of all the amount of mail that the
advertisements of these things create
in our daily visits to our mail boxes.
This proves that this existence is more
natural than some of you think it is.
I, for one, have more blotters with
pretty pictures on one side of them than
I could ever use. Saltford sometimes
supplies us with door-pads and Luckey-
Platt with rulers, but blotters seem to
be the thing. One Cleaners and Dyers
once made, or allowed to be made, a
hole in a rug of mine over the summer;
but they still send me their pretty blot-
ter.

The letter below is a true one; the
answer appeared in the Miscellany.

DEAR MISS VASSAR:

This is just a friendly letter to tell
you how much we appreciate your pat-
ronage and wish you a HAPPY NEW
YEAR. For eighteen years VAN
TAXIS have carried VASSAR GIRLS
to and from railroad stations, concerts,
plays, parties and other functions. Our
new, luxurious, beautiful VAN
TAXIS with Studebaker motors are
for YOUR comfort, convenience and
protection against the icy blasts of
winter. When you use a VAN TAXI
nothing can mar the delicate beauty
and pristine freshness of your even-
ing gown or furs. A GUARANTEE
OF OUR RELIABILITY is the fact
that we hold the official New York Cen-
tral Railroad franchise for carrying
passengers to and from the station.
Our drivers are careful, courteous and
strive always to be of service. Call
1-2-2-0. A VAN TAXI will respond
"on the moment" to carry you to your
appointment promptly. We appreciate
your patronage greatly. During 1930
we will try to render you even better
service than ever before.

We are yours to command,

VAN BENSCHOTEN
MOTOR CAB CO.

Thursday night, and I'm oh! so tired.

Darling Van Benschoten Motor Cab Co.—
Your sweet letter came today and
I can't tell you how good it made me
feel, in these first days after vacation
when life seems almost dull in a way.
I honestly can't believe it's eighteen
years now since you first started carry-
ing Vassar girls to and from railroad
stations, concerts, plays, parties and
other social functions. Honest, it seems
just like yesterday.

And to think that you knew how I
hated cold weather and longed for sunny
delines like say Bermuda. It's just
way and thoughtful of you to have
such nice warm cabs, and to think about
the pristine freshness of my evening
gown or furs. As a matter of fact I
don't like to say this, but I think you
must have been thinking about some-
one else when you said that, because
I have no evening gown, but furs are
different, as I have quite a cute coat
with a collar of dyed muskrat, only
you'd never guess it.

And I think you made another mis-
take when you said that about patron-
age, as my father has always told me to
call a Yellow, but I'm sure that if he
knew I'd heard from you personally,
he'd feel differently about it.
And oh! When you said you were mine to command, what a thrill it gave me! I've always wanted to know someone who would want me to be that to them, and you've given me something I shall never, never forget.

Love to all the careful, courteous taxi drivers, and save a lot for yourself—

Miss Vassar

Skip this part. I am presently going to tell you about lectures. For they have to happen as long as we are so un-progressive in educational method that Vassar College is not yet a duplicate of the non-academic life that its students are to live after they graduate. Also we have classes and examinations, in spite of proms, weekly J's, Hall plays, weekends, good skating, smoking, concerts, the movies, the new playhouse down-town, late motoring rules, and innumerable victrolas all going at once. Our Library also is still being used a great deal and with a tolerable degree of quiet, and our students still produce occasional excellent theses by working in this Library instead of gaining all their information from the great Laboratory of Life. Also occasionally a student flunks out, which is of course educationally wrong, because no one can flunk from Life, and a good many get honors, which is also wrong because they do not always deserve them in real Life.

The particular week of this autumn was Chemistry Week, November 18-21. Lecturers and their subjects were as follows:

Professor Roger Adams, University of Illinois, on Synthetic Organic Acids as Substitutes for Chaulmoogra Oil. (Look up in Encyclopaedia Britannica when you look up Vassar.) Professor Adams is the author of the chapter entitled The Hope of the Leper, in Chemistry and Medicine, A Cooperative Treatise Intended to Give Examples of

Progress Made in Medicine with the Aid of Chemistry.

Dr. Harrison E. Howe, Editor of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, on Chemistry in the New Competition.

Dr. Florence R. Sabin, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, on Biological Effects of Different Chemical Fractions Isolated from the Tubercle Bacillus.

Professor Hugh S. Taylor, Princeton University, on Speed and Sloth in Chemical Processes.

Professor Henry C. Sherman, Columbia University, on Chemistry. He described the development of Chemistry, during recent years, along four main lines, Synthetic Chemistry, Analytical Chemistry, Physical Chemistry and the Chemistry of Life. (This sounds like the Laboratory of Life, educationally speaking, but it was not.)

Another bulk of lectures with a common purpose if not a common subject constituted the Vocational Conference. These were:

Mrs. Ethel Puffer Howes, Director of the Institute for the Coordination of Women's Interests, Smith College, on Work and Marriage. From what I heard about this speech I gathered that the Institute at Smith is acknowledging the multiplicity of women's interests as well as their possible other than homemaking abilities, and is attempting to solve the problem of giving these a fuller opportunity in married life than they now have.

Miss Victoria J. Peterson, a Smith graduate, now connected with the Irving Trust Co., New York, on Opportunities for Women in Banking, Finance and Statistics.

Miss Helen Martin, of the staff of the Delineator, on Opportunities for Women in the Field of Advertising.

Miss Dorothy Kenyon, Counsellor at Law, on Opportunities for Women in Law and Foreign Relations.
Miss Hope Fisher, Headmistress of the Bancroft School, Worcester, Mass., on Teaching. Or, as it was put on the program, "Do You Like People? If You Do, Teach!"

Two other talks but not at the same time as the above conference were given under the auspices of the Vocational Bureau. These were on the courses in apprenticeship offered by the Newark Museum and Library and opportunities for employment in these institutions.

Some of the most interesting lectures, aside from regular courses, have been given by members of the Vassar Faculty but I am going to omit them all this time. The list is too long, and this is the part you are skipping anyway, and I do not exactly know where to stop.

Other outside lectures, given approximately in the order of their appearance, have been:


Mr. E. H. M. Cox, Plant Explorer, on Plant Exploration in Asia, under the auspices of the Botany Department. The lecture was the gift of Mrs. Mortimer J. Fox (Helen Morgenthau, '05) who also introduced the speaker. Mr. Cox is an eminent English horticulturist and at present editor of the English illustrated journal, Flora and Silva.

Dr. Kurt Koffka, Smith College, on The Problem of Behavior. This was an Ellen H. Richards lecture.

Dr. Friedrich Schoemann, University of Berlin, on The German Youth Movement. We did not learn very much about the German Youth Movement from this speaker so that we are now as vague about it as we were before. He did say, however, that it was difficult to make general statements about any development.

Ameen Rihani, Syrian Publicist and Poet, on The Pan-Arab Movement in Palestine, Iraq and Syria, under the auspices of the Political Association. Mr. Rihani is the author of The Chart of Mystics and The Making of Modern Asia.

Mr. Charles T. Seltman, Cambridge University, on The History of Coins. This was a truly fascinating illustrated lecture.

Dr. Edwin E. Aubrey, University of Chicago, last year of our Department of Religion, on Religion and Boredom, under the auspices of the Vassar Community Church.

Major Anthony Fiala, on Arctic Skies, under the auspices of the Astronomy Department. The slides which illustrated the lecture were for the most part in natural colors.

Mr. A. J. Muste, on Textile Industries in the South, informally, under the auspices of the Political Association.

Mr. George Young, on Labor Party Personalities and Policies, under the auspices of the Political Association. Mr. Young is an active leader of the English Labor Party and his description of the persons of his party was very well worth hearing.

Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, President of Clark University, two lectures under the auspices of the Geology Department, on The Central Plains of the United States and on The Influence of Geographic Factors Upon Human Occupations in the Rocky Mountain Region. The Miscellany says, "The speaker was so enthusiastic about his subject that those of us who come from rocky New England, or barren Nevada, felt we had missed some of the best things of life."
Dr. Francis Déak, second Hungarian Delegate to the Hague Conference on Codification of International Law, on The Tenth Assembly of the League at Geneva, 1929; An Evaluation of Its Achievements, under the auspices of the Political Association.

Dr. C. F. Andrews, on The Crisis in India, under the auspices of the Vassar Community Church. Dr. Andrews is a friend of Sir Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi, and is an authority on Indian labor questions.

Dr. Will Durant, on Is Progress Real, under the auspices of the Philosophy Department. Public opinion on this lecture is divided. I did not like it; all of the Faculty members with whom I conversed about it did not like it either; but I have heard some who did. It was suspiciously not being given for the first time but being given for the first time to a college audience; I thought its jokes on the civilization, influence and intelligence of women thoroughly trite; its continued attempt to be amusing empty of thought; its final short sketch of progress what I knew when I was twelve years old; and its closing pen of the present youth of America as the most moral, most courageous, most finely tuned, sensitive and what not generation that ever was, unworthy of the judgment of both speaker and audience. Those who liked it said it was entertaining, simple and clear; I can add that it showed a truly enviable fluency of expression. Take your choice. There was a great deal of applause when he ended, which shows that I was in the critical minority.

Mr. Lewis Mumford, on The Old Mechanists and The New Humanists, under the auspices of the Co-operative Book Shop.

Federico García Lorca, Spanish poet, on La Cancion Española, under the auspices of the Spanish Department.

As we begin examinations, you alumnae hold a conference on Music, which it is not in my province to describe.

Here end the lectures.

Speaking of music, musical events of the late autumn and Christmas season have been:

Mr. Geer, Music Department, has just passed beyond his four-hundredth organ recital in the Chapel.

The Musical Art Quartet has given two concerts thus far. These concerts are the gift of Lucille Wallace, '23. Each time, the Quartet gives a preliminary performance in the afternoon, of important numbers from the evening program with comment by Mr. Dickinson of the Music Department.

The concerts down-town I shall not describe. They take place as you know, in the High School Auditorium and a good many Vassarites have season tickets for them.

The Glee Club gave a concert under the direction of Mr. Peirce of the Music Department. The Glee Club boasted of seventy-two members for that concert.

There exists a Composer's Club, which meets in closed meetings and discusses compositions submitted. Some time in the spring they present to the Vassar public the best of these compositions.

The usual Christmas music was sung by the Choir on the last Sunday evening before the Christmas vacation.

Speaking of Christmas, we dressed our annual Christmas doll and filled our annual Christmas stocking under the auspices of the Vassar Community Church. The budget given below has, as you notice, been cut down by $2,000 this year on account of the drive having fallen very short of the $10,000 goal last year. This year the drive exceeded its $8,000 goal.

**Budget 1929-30**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Center</td>
<td>$3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo College</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Scholarship</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Goodfellowship Club......... 360.00
Student Vacation Fund....... 240.00
Penn Normal School........ 200.00
Anandi Joshi, India.......... 200.00

$8,000.00

The Vassar Community Church has started the new habit of having the sermons preached in the Chapel on Sunday mornings taken down in shorthand. Typewritten copies can then be sent to those who apply for them. I think this is an excellent idea.

Since the last issue of the Quarterly, Vassar has debated with two institutions, Victoria College, New Zealand, and Amherst College. The question for the first debate was, Resolved that the continuance of the capitalist economic system is in the best interest of society. Affirmative—New Zealand; negative—Vassar. There was no decision. The question for the second debate was, Resolved that the existing national alignment of the United States has outlived its period of influence. Affirmative—Vassar; negative—Amherst. The affirmative won by two out of three votes.

There have been three exhibitions in Taylor Hall: Paintings by James Scott; representative collection of prints by Daumier, loaned by Mr. William M. Ivins, Jr., Curator of Prints, Metropolitan Museum of Art; and paintings and prints by modern American artists, loaned by the College Art Association. (I shall go and see this last just as soon as I finish this.)

Quoting from the Miscellany,

"The Art Department has received a corpus of Florentine painting as a gift from Arthur Pforzheimer, father of Louise Pforzheimer, '29, who last year gave the three lithographs by George Bellows which hang in the Art Library. A corpus, in case anyone is so ignorant as not to know, is, in this case at least, a critical and historical study in thirty volumes.

"According to Professor Tonks, it is the first time so elaborate a study of Florentine painting, which is the backbone of Italian painting, has been attempted, and Professor Richard Offner, College of Fine Arts, New York University, its author, is an authority on the subject. The college is very fortunate in possessing such a work, not only because of its completeness, but because of the difficulty of acquiring so expensive a publication.

"The corpus contains full-page colotype reproductions of many paintings of the Florentine school, from its origin down to the end of the fifteenth century. Each plate is described in detail, and there is appended a list of all the references to it which the author was able to find."

Another gift to Taylor Hall is this one:

"A fine bronze cat, sacred to and symbolical of the goddess Pasht of Bubastis, Egypt, has recently been given to the college.

"The political rise of Bubastis in the twenty-second dynasty brought the cat into prominence as the emblem of the goddess. At this time a great cemetery of cats was established where the animals were cremated rather than mummified as the custom was at other cemeteries. Here and there among the charred bones bronze heads or whole figures of the defunct, either sitting or standing, were placed. Among the thousands of these statuettes the majority are of good quality. The Egyptian artist has shown great skill in catching the attitudes, and in suggesting the softness and undulating grace of the animal.

"Our statuette, which is in Taylor Hall, comes from Bubastis. The tiny animal is about seven and one half inches high. The bronze is rather the worse for exposure during the centuries. We can however see that she proudly wears a necklace with a pectoral bearing the head of her sister goddess the lion-headed Sekhet. The pectoral has the same design as several golden pend-
ants in the Metropolitan Museum. Susanne Howe '17, a former member of the English department here, donated the piece to the college. It was purchased in Cairo in 1906."

The First Hall play this year was The School for Princesses by Jacinto Benavente, creator of contemporary Spanish drama. The play was undoubtedly "ambitious" as the Miscellany put it. The Second Hall play will be a revival of George Barnwell or The London Merchant by George Lillo.

The German Club presented, as annually, a Christmas play in Chapel. This time it was Fritz Weege's Das Christkindspiel.

For the experimental work of the class in Dramatic Production see the main body of the Quarterly.

In celebration of Armistice Day the International Club gave an entertainment. Prexy as Mr. Imer, Mr. Imer representing his own son, conducted a group of college students on a world tour, which consisted of witnessing dancing and singing in appropriate costumes.

There are four European tours planned for next summer under the supervision of members of the Vassar Faculty. Mr. and Mrs. Imer take a student group and have Lausanne as headquarters whence they diverge in short trips. Mr. and Mrs. Riley take a group of younger than college and some college students and generally center in Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson take a group to musical centers in Europe exclusive of Italy. And Miss Textor takes a group of "about eight mature persons" to Russia. Her itinerary includes Leningrad, Moscow, Nizhni-Novgorod, the Volga, Tiflis, the Crimea, Odessa and Kiev. This last tour may be of interest to alumnae. Further information about any of these tours may be had by writing to the directors themselves or to Dorothy Dubois, '30.

Do you remember the ice-house by the lake across Raymond Avenue? It gave the college one unusual Sunday morning, a snowy morning, by burning down in a most picturesque fashion. As the college now uses artificial ice, the ice-house was being used as a garage for college trucks. These were saved. The blaze was beautiful to witness, and quite prolonged because of the sawdust with which the walls of the once ice-house were lined.

Lathrop Hall has been redecorated. Quoting from the Miscellany:

"Now the walls glow warmly in a perpetual sunshine tint, buried several coats deep in cheerful canary yellow. The floor is concealed almost entirely by a thick, grey rug, and the room is scattered liberally with comfortable couches, chairs, tables, attractive lamps and Japanese prints. The niches at either side of the door, where hitherto have been telephones, and the message desk, are now pleasant niches where one may sink into a couch and relax.

"This momentous change has come about through the Trustee Committee who, headed by Miss Johnson of Baldwin School and Mrs. Forbes, have wanted to do it for some time. The work was at last started during Christmas vacation, with Miss Taylor as interior decorator. The completion of the job was officially celebrated on the evening of January 11. Miss Johnson was guest of honor at dinner in the hall, Mrs. Forbes being unable to be present. Coffee was served in the lobby afterwards, while Lathropites assembled to congratulate themselves and each other on their good fortune. Since that evening coffee has been served every night, and will henceforth be a permanent custom, much to the delight of residents. The Trustee Committee hopes that in another year its means will permit of extending the work of redecoration to other halls."
Boston Branch

On October seventh the executive committee held a meeting at the College Club to discuss and make plans for the coming year and to appoint two new members to fill vacancies on the committee.

At a tea on October twenty-ninth at the College Club, the Branch welcomed the new members of 1929 and had as guest of honor Mrs. Ruth Hornblower Atkins, newly elected trustee. Mrs. Gordon Marshall (Grace Helena Bullock '25), the Branch President, presided and a large and enthusiastic gathering listened with interest to five speakers from the class of 1929, who discussed Vassar as it is to-day. Virginia Pero, president of the class, told of the changes on the campus and in the social regulations. The president of the Athletic Association, Mary Apollonio, brought news of plans for a new golf course. Louisa Dresser described the court and the manner in which it is conducted. Margaret Ellen Clifford and Elizabeth Peterson told of the work done by the Vassar Work Shop and the Political Association. An interesting report of the Euthenics Conference was given by Mrs. Buell Trowbridge (Julie Chamberlin '20).

An amendment was made to the constitution so that the spring meeting and election of officers may take place in April or May thus the constitution will now be in agreement with that of the Alumnae Association.

Tea was served and everyone had a delightful time reminiscing.

Connecticut Valley Branch

At the closing spring meeting held April 27th at the home of Jean Smyth White '01 in Holyoke, Miss Ruth Wheeler of the Department of Physiology gave a most enlightening and entertaining talk on the summer school of the Euthenics Department.

The Branch voted a $300 scholarship for the candidate from this district, and then elected officers for the year 1929-30 as follows:—

Pres. Geneva Schaefer Deane '10
Vice-pres. Edith Brooks Bull '01
Sec. Gladys Neff Fernald '22
Treas. Marion Sears Bagg '06

Indiana Branch

On October 29th, the Indiana Branch held a buffet luncheon at the home of Mrs. Eugene C. Miller in Indianapolis. Plans were discussed for raising money for the scholarship fund. It was announced that Miss Constance McCullough, of the sophomore class, had won this year's scholarship award. After the business of the meeting was transacted, Miss Carolyn gave a delightful musical.

The Twenty-seventh Annual Breakfast of the Indiana Branch was held on December 30th at the Indianapolis Propylaeum. Mrs. G. H. A. Clowes presided. Miss Harriet Sawyer was the guest of honor. Reports were heard from the officers, the branch representative, Miss Frances Dugan, and the Chairman of the Scholarship Award Committee, Mrs. Albert L. Rabb. Miss Barbara Fowler of the Freshman Class and Miss Constance McCullough of the sophomore class were the undergraduate speakers. Miss Sawyer, as the principal speaker, gave a full
and vivid account of college and Alumnae Association activities.

Northern New York Branch

The first meeting of the Northern New York Branch was a luncheon at the Albany Country Club. At this the president for the executive committee announced this year's general policy, which is to be a familiarization with the activities of various alumnae in the district. Eunice Avery '10 was guest of honor and talked on "Lecturing as a Job and a Pastime." Miss Avery, who lives in Springfield, Mass. is well-known to the capital district through her current events lectures and was as always, keen and entertaining. Mildred Stewart Tucker '08 informed and amused us by her report of the fall council meeting and Margaret Jackman Bull '10 reported for the scholarship committee.

The scholarship committee for this year consists of Margaret Jackman Bull '16 chairman, Edna Lake '04, Cornelia Johnson '28, Hilda Tait Hall '07 of Glens Falls, and Margaret Plum Williams '19 of Schenectady. As a result of the committee report it was voted to postpone the announcement of a new freshman scholarship until later in the year. Hilda Tait Hall '07 opened the question of the college's giving preference to the admission of daughters of alumnae, which was reserved for further consideration.

Marguerite Clark '18, assisted by an able committee, received the out-of-town members. The meeting was well-attended and stimulating.

Philadelphia Branch

Since the report of the Fall meeting of the A. A. V. C. was too late for the November issue of the Quarterly, it may not be amiss to mention the fact that the Philadelphia Branch enjoyed the role of hostess last October.

Our program began Friday, October 17 with registration and luncheon at the College Club, followed by dinner that evening at the School for Design for Women. On the following day there was a business meeting and luncheon at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel and in the evening at the same hotel a dinner at which Dr. MacCracken made a delightful address on "Changes in the College Curriculum." Between meetings there were motor trips to points of historic interest ending with a visit to Valley Forge after which Dr. and Mrs. MacCracken were guests at a tea given by Miss Elizabeth Johnson at the Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr.

On December 14 a luncheon was given at which Elizabeth Scarlett, (President of Students '29) talked on "Student Contacts with Faculty and Outside Groups," and Julia Remington '29 (President of the Community Church) spoke on the Community Church. The council representatives at the fall meeting at Vassar College gave their reports.

On January 25 there was an afternoon tea and in February there will be a card party as well as a social meeting at which Francis Dorrance '00, a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, will speak.

The annual meeting and luncheon will take place March 22. Mrs. Hallie Flannigan will make an address.

Pittsburgh Branch

Although only one meeting for the season can be recorded to date, the afternoon of November fifth furnished interest and news enough for much pleasant retrospect. Ida M. Allerton '08 was the gracious hostess for the alumnae, and she and her fellow-representative for the branch, Jane Murdoch Dickey '98 related their impressions of their recent "official" visit to Vassar. Experiences at the general alumnae meeting were brought back from Philadelphia to stay-at-homes by Eleanor P. Kelly '10. Such topics, interspersed with the summer's vacation memories, were discussed over the teacups at the close of formal business.
Poughkeepsie Branch

Seventy persons attended a luncheon meeting of the Poughkeepsie Branch at the Alumnae House in November. Evangeline Moore Darrow, the President, presided. Various reports were given and an address on "College as an Investment" was given by Dr. C. Mildred Thompson.

In her address, Dean Thompson paid tribute to the college faculty, which she said, is devoting its time to the main business of teaching rather than doing personal research work. She declared that President Henry Noble MacCracken is always sympathetic and willing to assist either faculty or students with any suggestion they might make. In reference to the students, she stated that out of 800 who applied for the college this year, 500 were permitted to take the examinations, and 300 were permitted to enter. This problem can only be solved by a larger college. In conclusion she made reference to the Music Building which has just been given to the college.

Miss Ella McCaleb reported that the scholarship fund now has $350 with only $50 more to be raised for this year's fund. Mrs. Marsh, chairman of the membership committee, announced that 30 new members have been added. Miss McCaleb gave a report of the national meeting in Philadelphia.

Miss Helen Kenyon was given a rising testimonial because of her recent election as chairman of the Board of Trustees of the college. A report of the meeting of the Council of Representatives was given by Miss Marion O. Candece.

A tribute to the late Miss Jean Palmer, written by Carolyn Lewis '28, was read.

Mrs. Darrow announced that there will be a dinner meeting in April at which Mr. Arthur A. Hauck, assistant to Dr. MacCracken, will speak.

Washington, D. C., Branch

The Fall Meeting of the Washington Branch took place at the home of Mrs. Wing, in November. Our President officially welcomed at this time the new members from the class of 1929. Mrs. Lewis reported on the Fall Meeting of the Association in Philadelphia, which she assured us was not only very interesting but very delightful, due to the charming and efficient hospitality of the Philadelphia Branch.

Carolyn Baker has resigned as Secretary-Treasurer because of her marriage and removal to Syracuse. Mrs. Coleman Fishback (Kathleen Rolls '25), has been appointed in her place.

Anne Wagner has resigned as Branch Correspondent because of having been called back to St. Louis. Alice Rice has been appointed in her place.

Western New York Branch

Our first meeting this fall was a luncheon at the College Club on Nov. 2. The chairman of the board, Erma Johnson Fisk '26, presided and made a forceful appeal for the Vassar Alumnae in Buffalo to work together as an organized body to back the Scholarship Fund. Plans were made for the year, including a benefit midnight movie for the fund, hoping for even more success than last year, when we raised over $300 in a short time.

Our Council Representative Henrietta Reeb Schaefer '07 gave a very interesting report of her recent visit to Vassar telling of changes there and of the many activities of Alumnae House.

On Dec. 4, we held a bridge party at the Town Club and cleared $194 for the Scholarship Fund. Bertha Gager McClellan '10 was the efficient chairman of this event.

On Dec. 28, at a lucheon at the College Club, we entertained six of the undergraduates who were home for vacation. They were Clara Omlinstead, Carol Angel, Frances Armstrong, Doris Vidal, Margaret Schaefer, and Bertha Dean. Several of the girl's spoke, telling of Vassar life today and of the changes in the curriculum, and the rest of us interrupted them many times telling how things were "in our day".
THE CLASSES

1867
CLASS SECRETARY—Helen D. Woodward, Plattsburg, N. Y. (Send all communications to Harriet Warner Bishop, (Mrs. William M.) 634 Stimson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

1869
CLASS SECRETARY.—Martha S. Warner, 634 Stimson Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

1870
CLASS SECRETARY.—Ellen Babcock Brown (Mrs. William R.), 410 Park Ave., New York City.

1871
CLASS SECRETARY.—Euphemia W. Hopper, 57 East 88th Street, New York City.

On October 21, Euphemia Hopper attended, as former bridesmaid, the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Merritt (Frances Hoyt '70) at Stamford, Conn., a beautiful and delightful affair given for their parents by Louise Merritt '03 and Dr. Katherine Merritt '08.

1872
QUARTERLY CORRESPONDENT.—Alice Dinsmoor, Westwood, N. J.

By the death of Mr. Henry Booth, Poughkeepsie has lost a most useful and valued citizen and the class of ’72, a constant friend. To his wife, our Lizzie Rollinson, we are giving our deep sympathy. She has gone to California to be with her daughter Lydia.

Abby Farwell Ferry has copyrighted a beautiful booklet entitled "A Christmas Phantasy." Original both in its plan and execution and exquisitely illustrated, it appeals to Christians of every creed and has had wide circulation both among her friends and the general public.

Maria Brace Kimball (Mrs. J. P.) and Helen Dawes Brown of '78 have had many happy jaunts and all sorts of experiences together. They sailed for Bermuda on January 11, intending to remain until the end of March.

Alice Dinsmoor for the first time in ten years is spending the winter in her own home. Her friends new and old in California are doing much to keep alive the memory of her stay among them.

1873
CLASS SECRETARY.—Myra Smith Clark (Mrs. John B.), 321 West 92nd St., New York City.

In our last report we spoke of the Memorial to Fannie Liggett Wey, which was being raised by the Georgia Federation of Women’s Clubs for the Student’s Aid Committee of which she was the founder. Several members of ’73 have sent more than two hundred dollars as their gift to aid this Memorial.

Sarah Dana Loomis is rejoicing in the coming of her second grandson, and third grandchild.

Your secretary’s son, Rev. Alden Hyde Clark, for many years a missionary in India has accepted a position as one of the Foreign Secretaries of the American Board, and will live in Wellesley.

Her son-in-law Professor Henry Carrington Lancaster of John’s Hopkins, N. Y. has just had published the first two volumes of his “French Dramatic Literature of the Seventeenth Century”.

The Class of ’73 has 24 living members from 48 graduates.

Died.—On January 19, 1930 in St. Louis, Philip Worth Moore, husband of Eva Perry Moore. He was a distinguished mining engineer, President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in 1927. Death was caused by cerebral hemorrhage.

1874
CLASS SECRETARY.—Agnes Cutter Big-
CONTEMPORARY NOTES

elow (Mrs. Enos H.), 31 Pleasant St., Framingham, Mass.

Died.—On December 29, 1929, at Pasadena, Cal., Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Meeker, in her 103d year. Mrs. Meeker was the mother of Anna Meeker ’74, Julia Meeker ’81, Jessie Meeker ’83, and Carrie Meeker, a special student.

1875

CLASS SECRETARY.—Frances Swift Doty (Mrs. John) 464 Riverside Drive, New York City.

1876

CLASS SECRETARY.—Sarah Fleming Sharpe (Mrs. Joshua W.), Chambersburg, Pa.

1877

ACTING CLASS SECRETARY.—Frances A. Adams, 1253 East Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio.

The death of Ella Webb Holden on the 25th of last October brings a sense of real personal loss to her friends in ’77, whether we had known her in her short college course or later at our reunions, where she was an almost constant presence. From her marriage in 1879, till her death in her home at Madison, N. J., she had been absorbed in family cares and in work for her church and community. But, however pressing those immediate duties, her interest in Vassar never flagged; her allegiance to it was marked by the qualities that distinguished her daily life: an ardent faith in any cause that she espoused, unreckoning devotion to its interests, an appreciation, often over-generous, of those who were working in its behalf. Self-effacing to a degree, she was always ready to hold up the hands of a fellow-worker, so that perhaps even we who mourn her death hardly realize the strength that underlay her characteristic gentleness.

1878


Helen Thompson resigned in December from the principalship of the Mary A. Burnham School in Northampton, Mass., with which she has been connected since her graduation. She had been principal since 1921 and now has been appointed principal emeritus.

Since her husband’s death, Lillie Bond Sweatt is living in Wrentham, Mass.

Louise Day was a delegate to the Commission on Missions that met in Chicago in January.

Patty Hillard MacLeish and Ishbel are spending part of the winter in California.

A privately printed life of Andrew MacLeish, largely autobiographical, has recently been issued.

We take pleasure in announcing that one of ’78’s “children”—Marta, daughter of Harriet Ransom Milinowski, plans to take for a summer trip in Germany eight of her music pupils. They will be gone six or seven weeks, striking Beyreuth and Salzburg at the time of the music festivals and meeting in Hannover Marta’s teacher, Maria Reinecke, now eighty-three years of age.

Annie Pidgeon Searing ex-’78 sailed for Italy early in January with Sarah Sheppard Armstrong ’77. While there they will visit Lawrence Armstrong and his family.

1879


Emma M. Perkins, Professor Emeritus, of The College for Women, Western Reserve University, opened the program for the year 1930, for the College Club of Cleveland, Ohio. Her subject was “The Art of Thinking.”

1880

CLASS SECRETARY.—Ada Thurston, 33 E. 36th Street, New York City.

Died.—On November 6, 1929, in Cleveland, Ohio, Julia Castle Bolton, ex ’80. Mrs. Bolton, a life-long resident of Cleveland, was a trustee of Western Reserve University and notable for her
social, civic and philanthropic activities. She was intensely active in World War work. All her four sons were in military service.

1881
CLASS SECRETARY.—Mary L. Freeman, 85 Howell St., Canandaigua, N. Y.

1882
CLASS SECRETARY.—Mary Case Barney (Mrs. Fred E.), 915 4th St., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Anne Wyman sailed Dec. 8 for a winter abroad, expecting to visit Greece, Constantinople, Egypt and the Holy Land.

1883
CLASS SECRETARY.—Jessie K. Dewell, 535 Orange Street, New Haven, Conn.
The Board of Trustees at the June meeting was obliged to accept with deep regret the resignation of Helen Morris Hadley.
In the report of gifts to the College, mention is made of 22 volumes from Lina G. Slee, and of $15 from Mrs. Rosa Sharpe Stevens '16 for contemporary plays, in memory of Martha Sharpe Tucker.
President Emeritus Arthur Twining Hadley of Yale University and Mrs. Hadley (Helen Morris) sailed on Dec. 2nd on the S. S. Empress of Australia for a Round-The-World-Cruise.
Gertrude Nichols ex-'83 is taking the same cruise.
Emily Rollinson Poucher ex-'83 is in Europe for a year.
Laura Page is Chairman for Wyoming County, N. Y. of the League of Women Voters.
Cornelia Raymond is Chairman for our reunion this coming June, and Laura Page is co-Chairman. “Every Member Present” is our slogan for the class supper, Friday, June 6th.
Died.—On November 22, 1929 in Sanford, N. C., while on her way to Florida, May Atwater Morgan, ex-'83. Mrs. Morgan is survived by her husband, an unmarried daughter, two married sons and five granddaughters.
winter. They are so enthusiastic about their new home in Westford, Mass. that they were reluctant to leave it, even for the winter months.

Marion Ransom spent a month at holiday time in La Jolla with Edith Bridges, both enjoying their leisure after retiring from acting work in their girls' preparatory school at Piedmont, California.

Grace Rideout Briggs and her husband are at home in Sacramento, Cal. after nearly a year's absence on a trip around the world. They traveled extensively in Africa and Europe, visiting Russia on their way back through Siberia.

Helen Weeks Jones' three sons are Harvard men—the youngest, John, now a Junior. The eldest, Franklin, after a year at the Classical School in Athens and three years in the Harvard Graduate School, is now enjoying a two years fellowship at the American Academy at Rome. Carroll, the second son, followed his elder brother on a fellowship at Athens, and is now in the Graduate School at Harvard.

Isa Platt Hubbell and her husband had their entire family of twenty-eight, including sixteen grandchildren, with them for Christmas.

1889
Class Secretary.—Helen Putnam Barnhart (Mrs. Willard), 45 So. College Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

1890
Class Secretary.—Emma B. Hart Fessenden (Mrs. F. J.), Fessenden School West Newton, Mass.

Died.—On December 3, 1929, in Jamaica Plain, Mass., in her 86th year, Mrs. Amelia B. Scofield, widow of Brigadier General Hiram Scofield and mother of Cora L. Scofield.

On December 11, 1929, in Washington, D. C., in her 85th year, Mrs. Mary Frances Christie, mother of May Christie Walter ex-'90. A most patient invalid for nine years, she always maintained her interest in all moving events and college improvements. With no word of complaint but bearing her illness with Christian fortitude, she has entered her Eternal Rest. "He Giveth His Beloved Sleep."

1891
Class Secretary.—Caroline Furness, Vassar College.

Margaret Washburn is still reflecting glory upon her class. Last September she attended the International Congress of Psychologists at Yale. It meets triennially and this was the occasion of its first meeting in America. Margaret was elected to the International Committee, one of seven Americans to be so honoured and the first American woman. She gave an address at the meeting and on request took part in several round table discussions with short critical papers prepared to meet the question in hand.

Belle Dinturff Hauserstick is spending the winter in Washington at the Brighton Hotel. She is planning a trip around the world for next winter.

Caroline Furness attended the winter meeting of the Astronomical Society at the Harvard Observatory during the Christmas holidays. In the fall she paid a visit to Clara Vickroy Balch in Montclair and found her full of enthusiasm about her grandchild, Robin, and also interested in collecting green medallion Chinese porcelain of which she has some charming specimens.

Henrietta Houston Hawes has a daughter, Mary Houston, in the Junior class.

Our reunion is set for 1932 with our former fellow students '90, '92, '93.

1892
Class Secretary.—Pauline Herring Dillenback (Mrs. John W.), 312 Washington St., Watertown, N. Y.

1893
Class Secretary.—Marion Blake Sweet (Mrs. Reginald L.), 27 East 72nd St., New York City.

Ethel Wilkinson sailed for Italy early in November for an indefinite stay in Florence.

Elizabeth Cutting plans to spend the winter and spring on the continent.
1894

CLASS SECRETARY.—Leonora Howe Booth (Mrs. William Stone), 14 Chauncey St., Cambridge, Mass.

May and Lucy Fitch are spending the winter months at Atlantic City.

Caroline Coman has been appointed Assistant-Principal in the Wadleigh High School, New York City, where she has taught for many years.

Katharine Utter Waterman's fourth grandson was born last August. He is the child of her oldest son. Her other three grandsons eight, six, and four years old, are the children of her oldest daughter, Katherine Waterman O'Leary '20, who was '94's class baby.

Louisa May, for three years, has been supervisor of studies and librarian at the Starrett School for Girls in Chicago. In summer she runs two farms.

Grace Fisher McNall's daughter Christine, who was graduated from Vassar with the class of '28, was married at their home in Albion, N. Y., in August.

Ada Latimer Stillman and her family are now living in Redlands, California, near Ruth Stickney Hodge.

Margaret Macauley Smith is spending the winter in London where her Anne, '28, is devoting her time to music.

Died.—On December 18, 1929, at his home in Rye, N. Y., Rev. Dr. John Humpstone, husband of Mabel Hastings. For thirty years Dr. Humpstone was pastor of Emmanuel Baptist Church in Brooklyn and built Emmanuel House, now a civic centre. He retired from active work in 1912, but served on the Board of Trustees of Rochester Theological Seminary, and Colgate University. He gave his time, also, to lecturing and writing.

1895

CLASS SECRETARY.—Frances Smith, 197 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Etheldred Abbot has been appointed librarian of the Ryerson Art Library of the Art Institute of Chicago.

Bessie Durant Shepard has announced the marriage of her daughter, Margaret to Mr. Theodore H. Beard, December 7. Gertrude Witschief Bennet's son, Augustus, was married October 19, to Maxine Layne of Memphis, Tenn.

Edna Howell Fenn is added to the list of our grandmothers. A grandson, the first and only one on both sides, was born last July.

Helen Ladue Mallory's son Halsey is working for a Master's degree in aeronautical engineering at the University of Michigan. Her daughter Ruth is to receive an A. B. degree from Agnes Scott College, Atlanta, Georgia, in January.

Lillian Weaver returned to Munich in December to establish a branch school, Villa at Fuchstrasse 2, for older girls to study art and music and have mountain sports.

The class extends sympathy to Pearle Burnham Gresswell on the death of her mother. Her son is studying journalism.

1896

CLASS SECRETARY.—Cornelia Kinkead, South Road, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Mary Parmelee Hamlin, ex-'96, has a new grandson and a new play. The baby is the son of Mary's son, Henry P. Hamlin. The play is published by Samuel French, and is called "He Came Seeing." It was presented in November in the new theatre in Dr. Fosdick's church in New York.

1897

CLASS SECRETARY.—Adelaide Claflin Mansfield (Mrs. George R.), 2067 Park Road, N. W., Washington, D. C.

1898

CLASS SECRETARY.—Amy Wentworth Stone (Mrs. Seymour H.), 12 Emmons Road, West Roxbury, Mass.

Fanny Hart's new address is 401 West 118th Street, New York City.

Phebe Lovell has a leave of absence from her school, and is spending the winter in Southern California.

Laura Rice Seaman and family have moved from Gary, Indiana to Lancaster,
Ohio, where her new address is 328 North High Street.

1899

CLASS SECRETARY.—Rosamond Roberts, 125 East 68rd St., New York City.

Grace Morrill’s address is 63 Elm St., Montclair, N. J. and she is Director of Religious Education at the First Congregational Church, Montclair.

Clara King is spending the year in Columbus, Ohio and her address is 1500 E. Broad St. She is doing advertising work and enjoying it very much.

Annie Jones Neely is living in Berkeley, California, but because of ill health sailed January 1st for a thirty day sea trip en route for Mentone on the Riviera where she will stay the rest of the winter and probably not return until next fall.

Velma Turner has installed a large pipe organ in her new studio at Wayne, Pa. and is forming there a musical center for the community.

Dudley Orr, son of Caroline Dudley Orr won the Proctor Fellowship at Dartmouth for three years study abroad and is now at the University in Paris.

Mabel Fry Bonnell was married last year to Nathan E. Kendall, former governor of Iowa.

1900

CLASS SECRETARY.—Margaret Budington Plum (Mrs. Harry G.), Black Springs, Iowa City, Iowa.

CLASS SECRETARY.—Mona Taggart, 5555 Washington Boulevard, Indianapolis, Ind.

After living three years in Coral Gables, Florida, Agnes Dewey Babcock has returned to Bronxville, N. Y. Her son Dewey is a senior at Colgate and her daughter Elizabeth is attending the Katherine Gibbs School in New York City.

Died.—Grace G. Gilman.

1902

CLASS SECRETARY.—Susan Tanner, 662 West 6th St., Erie, Pa.

Died.—Mabel Doyen Stephenson (Mrs. Robert)

1903

CLASS SECRETARY.—Celia Spicer Kingman (Mrs. Eugene A.), 140 Slater Ave., Providence, R. I.

Emily Dunning King and her husband announced during the holidays the engagement of their daughter Helen to Mr. Kenneth H. Marcy. Helen is a sophomore at Wellesley college.

Their son Albert transferred this fall as a sophomore at Mass. Institute of Technology after completing two years at Wesleyan University. Their daughter Emily is preparing for Vassar next year at Miss Choate’s School in Brookline.

1904

CLASS SECRETARY.—Edith Dodge, 116 East 81st St., New York City.

Constance Warren has been made President of Sarah Lawrence College, at Bronxville, New York.

1905

CLASS SECRETARY.—Robert T. Johns, 3459 Dawson Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

1905 met in festive mood at its informal reunion at the Hotel Wentworth in New York City on January 14th for we were celebrating the election of Helen Kenyon to the Presidency of the Board of Trustees. Forty-six members of the class gathered at the dinner to do her honor and to shine in her reflected glory. Margaret Fleming Imbrie presided as toastmistress, and by her sat Martha Eddy looking younger and handsomer than ever. Margaret had many entertaining events to recall of Helen’s career in college and we lived again with much enthusiasm those four colorful years. Alice Loughbridge Cornelison spoke of Helen as guide, counselor and friend to the girls now in college, and Margaret Imbrie read the telegrams from distant members of the class, west, south, and north and one radiogram from England. Then spoke Helen herself, as of old, humorously of the honor done her, modestly of its significance (it is to restrain her from talking at the meetings,
she says) informingly to her ignorant fellow-classmen of the personnel, functions and work of the Board. Questions from the floor followed and Helen answered, so that we caught up with the news of the college. Pride and satisfaction in Helen’s past achievements and new opportunities for work for Vassar, and confident good wishes for her success follow Helen as she enters upon her duties, for as Margaret Imrie said, “1905 feels that in giving Helen, we have given our best to the college.”

Claire Reilly Guthrie was appointed by Gov. Larson to serve on a committee to draft and present resolutions to Hon. Thomas A. Edison on the 50th anniversary of his incandescent light.

The Fox family are sharing honors. Helen’s second book “Patio Gardens” appeared in the spring. It is as delightfully and practically instructive as her first book on lilies: “Garden Cinderellas.” Her husband, Mortimer J. Fox, has had his second exhibition of paintings at Ferargil Galleries in New York during December. A West Indies series formed the major part of the exhibition. Mr. Fox has given up all business connections and is devoting himself entirely to art.

MARRIED.—On October 2, 1929, Fanny A. Bell to Mr. Arthur W. Furbank in London, England. Mr. Furbank is an Englishman and by profession a mining and metallurgical engineer. Their future address will probably be New York, but 86 Hancock St., Brooklyn will always reach them.

DIED.—On November 16, 1929, Frederick Lee, only son of Jessie Richardson and Charles E. Lee, in his seventeenth year. Fred was drowned while swimming in the Savannah River. His body was not found until two weeks later.

On November 14, 1929, Laura Colton Hickox. At the time of her death Laura was teaching English in the Belmont High School, Los Angeles, Cal. The school paper prints a beautiful tribute to her and gives the following summary of her life: “For eight years she taught in Washington Irving High School in New York City. Specializing in directing dramatics and pageants, she wrote and directed some twenty-five plays in the Washington Irving Municipal Theater, supervising stage sets and costume productions as well. The ‘Pageant of America’, in 1918, was written and directed by Miss Hickox, and one of her most notable achievements was the ‘Americanization Pageant’ in which 5,000 pupils took part, given in 1919 in the Stadium of the College of New York in honor of Cardinal Mercier. From 1917 to 1918 she was on leave of absence, having been chosen by the Vassar Unit for work in France as an entertainer. She assisted Thomas Wood Stevens in producing his pageant play, ‘Joan of Arc,’ at Domremy in September 1918, and also acted with his ‘Craig Players’, a group that organized entertainments for the expeditionary forces.

“Miss Hickox first came to California as a convention delegate representing the Washington Irving School. Becoming interested in the Pasadena Community Theater group, she remained in California, spending a summer in theatre work there. Miss Hickox taught in both Bell High School and U. C. L. A. before coming to Belmont.

“No one who came in touch with her could fail to be inspired by her gallant courage and high standards.”

1905 as a whole will miss Laura greatly, for since college days she has been the prime mover in all the class jollifications. We cherish the happy memories she built up for us.

1906

CLASS SECRETARY.—Alletta Platt Holden (Mrs. Benjamin), 24 Garfield Pl., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The New York and Vicinity Vassar 1906 Club held its semi-annual dinner at the Town Hall Club in New York City on November 13. The guest of honor was Edith Fosdick who has recently returned from teaching her way around the
world. She was present at the funeral of Sun Yat Sen and taught history and sociology at Kobe, Japan and Nanking, China. We were all highly entertained by her account of many thrilling experiences.

Other members of the class present included, Leon Adsit Rush, President Mabe White Ferguson, Sec. and Treas., Bess Van der Veer, Catherine Steelman, Edith Jones, Carol Fleming, Elizabeth Collier, Alice Holt Baker, Elsie Hincken, Laura Packard Redman, Julia Searing Leacraft, Eleanor Wortendyke, Eliza Buffington, Carrie Frenzel Cline, Elsa Weil Simon, Elsie Rushmore, Mabel Madden Henderson, Anna Weickert Brockway, Alletta Platt Holden, Barbara French, and Edith Pownall, who dropped in for a moment. We were all so glad to see her.

Alice Holt Baker told of Louise Baker's being with Scribner's in New York. Her second daughter, Helen, comes to Vassar in the fall.

Elsie Simon's daughter Helen is a freshman at Oberlin.

Elsie Rushmore is doing research work for Erwin Wasey Co., advertisers, with an office of her own at the Graybar Building.

Eliza Buffington has just completed a new home, at the Gypsy Trail Club, Carmel, N. Y. and is writing a book.

Julia Searing Leacraft, Ann, and Peter, are living at 22 East 89th St. Julia is again teaching at Dalton School.

Reba Jones Kyle's son is very very ill with tuberculosis.

Edith Jones is soon to have her semi-sabbatical year abroad.

Emily Ford Bayne and her husband are living in New Haven. Emily's eldest son is at Yale and her daughter is preparing for Vassar.

Ruth Davey Smith's home in Old Boston was attractively pictured in the November House and Garden. Her daughter Margaret made her debut on Armistice Day.

Bess Van der Veer is doing social work in the County Hospital at Summerville, N. J.

"Advice to the Lovelorn" still keeps Catherine Steelman busy on the Newark Star Eagle staff.

Laura Packard Redman and her husband have bought a new home at Westminster Ridge, White Plains. Mr. Redman is Director of the N. Y. Red Cross.

We plan to hold our next informal reunion at Vassar in May.

Ethel Fair is acting principal of the Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, for the current school year.

Lucretia Vail has joined the staff of the Queens Borough Public Library.

1907

QUARTERLY CORRESPONDENT.—Sally Bowne Marsh (Mrs. C. M.), 118 Livingston St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

In January, Harriet Sawyer started on her trip to various cities, speaking to the Alumnae Organizations about the activities of the college and the Alumnae Association. She will also address interested groups on the work of the Summer Eugenics Institute. Her itinerary follows. In January she visited Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo.

February 3rd—28th, Baltimore, Richmond, Norfolk, Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, and possibly Charleston, Savannah and Birmingham.

March 5th—9th; Washington, D. C. Harriet still has open dates in April and May and can arrange to speak to groups in near-by cities.

Katharine Tucker, Director of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing was in Poughkeepsie in November and spoke at several meetings and at a luncheon at the Alumnae House given in her honor by the Dutchess County Health Association. She told of the work of the organization she represents saying it has a membership of 6,000 nurses and committee members throughout the United States. Katharine has travelled all over the country in the interests of the organization. She will be one of the speakers at the Public Health Conference which will
be held at the Alumnae House the 7th and 8th of March.

Vera Hamilton, spent last summer visiting in the East. Just before leaving for her home in Berkley, California in November she visited Jane Baker in Sewickley for several weeks. Ruth Potter Ashton visited Jane at the same time.

Mabel Northrup is spending the winter in Lakeland, Florida.

Violet Pike Penty and daughter of London, England were visiting in this country in November.

Died.—On November 15, 1929, Helen Hart Farmer, after a short illness in a hospital in Montclair, N. J. She is survived by her husband and two daughters, Annette, a student at Sarah Lawrence College and Joy, a student in the Montclair High School.

Dr. Richard Bolling, husband of Florence Easton Bolling died of pneumonia the last of November. Florence was ill with pneumonia at the same time.

Representative William Kirk Kaynor of Massachusetts, husband of Alice Reed Kaynor was instantly killed in an aeroplane accident at Washington on December 20th. He is survived by his wife and six children. Mr. Kaynor was serving his first term in Congress, he was very popular with his associates and had recently been appointed a member of the Home Military Affairs Committee. Alice and her family are living in Springfield, Mass.

Dr. T. W. Stephens, husband of Fannie Hamilton Stephens, died suddenly at Wilkinsburgh, Pa. on Nov. 7th. Fannie also lost her mother just the month before while traveling in Europe with her husband.

Mr. Charles Frederick Blue, husband of Marie Stroh Blue died very suddenly on November 20th, at their home on Hulton Road, Oakmont, Pa.

1908

Class Secretary.—Mary Bevier Wright (Mrs. Ralph G.), Bishop Place, New Brunswick, N. J.

Ruth Mary Weeks has just been elected president of the National Council of Teachers of English. This is the professional organization of English teachers in colleges, normal schools, high schools, and elementary schools all over the United States. It publishes "The English Journal" in college and high school editions, and "The Elementary English Review" for grade school teachers of English.

Ruth is the second woman to hold this office, in the twenty years of the Council's existence. After eleven years of junior college teaching, she is at present head of the department of English in the Pasco High School, Kansas City, Mo., where she is working on the experiment about to be undertaken in Kansas City of combining senior high school and junior college in one three year institution.

The experiment is being directed by Dr. Judd of Chicago, Dr. Koos of Minnesota, and Dr. Zook of Akron, and will be watched by persons all over the country with a great deal of interest.

1909

Quartermly Correspondent.—Ethel Hickox Pollard (Mrs. Arthur L.), 514 St. St., Knoxville, Tenn.

Millie Ross entertained a group of '09 at luncheon on Saturday December 7th, in her lovely new apartment at 888 Park Avenue, where she and her mother and sister have taken up residence. As Millie was born and has always lived at the home at 51 East 73rd Street, the difficulties of fitting into an apartment, no matter how spacious, can be imagined. At the luncheon were Carrie Castller McEwen, Ruth Taylor, Elsa Hasbrouck, Rachel Erwin, Lucille Cochran, Frances McCord Holmes, Margaret Raymond Hammond, Bess Westerberg Gouge, Ann Hughes Arnold and Margaret Prosser. Alice Allan couldn't be present because it was the day for one of the occasional walks she organizes for a Montclair club, and she felt duty bound to be present.

The following news items were gleaned at the luncheon:

Ruth Taylor attended a dinner at the
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White House on November 14th, one of 16 guests invited by the President and Mrs. Hoover to discuss a national program of recreation. Mrs. Eugene Mayer, Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippon and Ruth were the only women present. After dinner the guests were invited into President Hoover’s study, where various phases of the recreation problem were discussed.

Carrie Castler McEwen and her husband recently moved from 68 Montague Street, Brooklyn, to 115 Willow Street, a few blocks from their former address where they had lived since their marriage.

Frances McCord Holmes and Margaret Raymond Hammond attended the last Hall Play given at College. They were very much beguiled by a polite Freshman who asked if they would like to see the campus.

Bess Westerberg Gouge reports that she is taking a similar course in psychology with Mrs. David Seabury and is enjoying it very much.

Adele McKinney is scheduled to give a demonstration of the work of the Noyes School of Rhythm at the Vassar Club on Feb. 25.

Ann Hughes Arnold spent the summer on a ranch near Sante Fe, taking her little daughter, Dalton, with her. Ann is to be chairman of the next class bulletin committee and will be very glad of news items sent her from members of the class about themselves and their families. Address: Mrs. Loren Arnold, Saugatuck, Conn.

Winbrook, Rachel Erwin’s and Elsa Hasbrouck’s progressive school in White Plains, is growing both numerically and geographically. There are 100 pupils this year, ranging from three and a half year olds through junior high school age, and 12 faculty members. The School was able to acquire a very attractive old home next door which has added a number of class rooms and extended the School grounds to three acres. Rachel is a director of the National Organization of Progressive Education and lectured at the organization’s Institute held last Summer.

Millie Ross reports that Dorothy Smith Gruening had a summer camp near hers at Naples, Maine, last Summer, and that Dorothy has three lovely boys. Payche Sutton Underwood and her husband were motoring through Maine last Summer and stopped at Millie’s for luncheon.

Ruth Flanigan Wadsworth is writing a series of articles on general health subjects for Collier’s Weekly. It is also rumored that she is at work on a detective story.

Margaret Prosser is still with the firm of Tamblyn and Brown and expects to be in New York the remainder of this winter and next year as well. She is working on a campaign for a New York hospital to be endowed to reduce hospital and medical charges for people of moderate means. She is living at 32 East 11th, and will be glad to forward to the Quarterly any items of interest for ‘09 members living in the Metropolitan district.

Belle Dustin Hood’s husband is now pastor of the Peoria Heights, Ill. Congregational Church.

1910

Class Secretary.—Dorothea Stillman, Brighton Hotel, 2123 California St., Washington, D. C.

Eunice Avery’s ninth spring of foreign travel took her to India by way of London and Paris.

Helen Haiman Joseph has an article on “Puppets” in the new fourteenth edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Married.—On May 25, 1929, Helen Tompkins to Herman Edward Light of Albany. Helen is still working in the State Library in Albany and her address is unchanged.

1911

Class Secretary.—Anna W. Kutzner, 37 N. Franklin Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

The informal reunion of the class at Alumnae House over the weekend of Jan. 10-11 was completely successful in quantity and representative in quality with thirty-five members, four daughters over twelve and one niece present.
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Alumnae House made delightful headquarters: it is as beautiful and uncollegiate as advertised, and if the class did not have it entirely to themselves they were permitted to behave as if they had.

Friday afternoon was full of the excitement and confusion of arrivals when faces had to be recognized and names remembered. Friday evening the daughters and some of the class went to a concert on campus; the others gathered in the upstairs hall to discuss plans for the week-end and to exchange biographical notes upon themselves and the absentees.

Saturday morning Miss Ellery gave a very interesting talk about the curriculum. In the afternoon there was a tour of the campus under the direction of Mr. Richards, the manager, who explained the working of the college plant. At its conclusion Betty Vine, assisted by the daughters, entertained at a delightful tea in Cushing Hall.

Class supper was Saturday evening in the private dining-room of Alumnae House. The doors were closed and the daughters excluded for fear of what Mary Day Winn might say in her address upon "Marriage in the Modern Manner", unnecessary precautions as her title proved to be merely the appetizer and not the meat of her discourse. Margaret Edgar Storer as toastmistress, and Barbara Vandegrift Arnold with her silliest memories of college days (commentaries from the floor) were highly entertaining.

After the supper Phyllis Browne, 1930, daughter of May Williams Browne, described some of the present phases of Vassar life. Then 1911 and daughters adjourned to the dormitory for the "night cap", in the form of an hilarious charade, and class singing around a coat-tree.

Chapel Sunday morning with a sermon by the Rev. W. Russell Bowie, D. D., brother of Martha Bowie, '08, concluded the reunion program.

Members of the class present were: Katharine Forbes Erskine, Stella Wilcox, Mary Day Winn, Grace Wright Crocker, Barbara Vandegrift Arnold, Geraldine Shaw Lee, Dorothy Sutphin Enos, Grace Frank Smith, Lois Nutting Paull, Muriel Rogers Steinhauser, Dorothy Jessup Mayor, Margaret Edgar Storer and daughter Margaret, Laura Lewis Ranger, Beatrice Bulla, May Williams Browne, Mildred Bradley Prindle, Margaret Chambers Halsey, Louise Miller Glover and daughter Patricia, Marguerite Davis, Helen Lathrop Thompson, Marjorie MacCoy, Mary Grace Johnson Peterson, Hildegarde Krause Baker, Dorothy Crawford Hamilton, Anna Sutton Kamps, Anna Kutzner, Elizabeth Heroy Harris, and daughter Elizabeth and niece Barbara Woodward, Katherine Knowlton Knowlton and daughter Elizabeth, Helen Waite Bush, Bessie Vine, Elizabeth Breeze, Helen Purdy Adams, Florence Cassidy, Martha Youngs.

Margaret Edgar Storer has just had the honor of being elected to the Executive Committee of the Walt Whitman Foundation.

On November 12 Audrey Conklin Talcott opened "Audrey Talcott's Little Shop" at 12 Little Grosvenor Street, Mayfair, London. The attractions are "Old Gifts from England; New Gifts from America; Cocktails 12 to 2:30 and 4 to 6:30."

Martha Youngs is engaged in cost work estimating for an engineering firm in New York City.

Marguerite Davis has just completed the illustrating of a set of elementary readers for Ginn and Company, an exceedingly clever piece of work. She has the assignment for doing another set of readers, for which she is developing an entirely new type of illustration.

Married.—October, 1929, Gertrude Orr to Mr. Harold E. Martin.

Born.—In December, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Gehr (Alpha Robbins) a daughter, Eunice.

1912

Quarterly Correspondent.—Alma Leslie Wilson (Mrs. Edward C.), 319 So. Humphrey Ave., Oak Park, Ill.
“Prudy” (Elinor Prudden Burns) and family expect to come back to this country and us in the spring.

Born.—On October 9, 1928, to Mr. and Mrs. Vicent F. Grannell (Viola Kilgren) a son, Vincent Jr.
On October 17, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Clary (Midge Stewart) a son, Edward Thayer.

1913
Quarterly Correspondent.—Lucy Penniman Mosenthal (Mrs. Walter J.), 171 Wildwood Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.
Elizabeth Ingersoll Pritchard and family have moved to Niagara Falls to live. She writes that they are enjoying the falls and the cold weather and the many friends who are drawn to a place of such interest. Her address is 724 Park Place.

Gretta Ordway and her sister, Claire, spent last summer in Europe, visiting Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France, and England. They went in a small party arranged by the Temple Tours and had such an enjoyable trip they are glad to recommend this organization.

1914
Class Secretary.—Dorothy Deming, 54 Carlton St., East Orange, N. J.
Born.—On November 5, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes Jr. (Marjory Stuart) a daughter, Marjory Bruce.
Died.—On July 30, 1929, Elsa Freidenberg Welling (Mrs. Benjamin D.).

1915
Class Secretary.—Margaret L. Lovell, 738 Bryden Rd., Columbus, Ohio.
Louise Seaman Bechtel visited Columbus, Ohio during book week and on November 19th spoke to the students of the Columbus School for Girls, where Margaret Lovell is now in charge of the boarding department. The girls were entranced by Louise’s talk and that evening after dinner, she talked again to the boarders. They enjoyed it so much and consider it one of the red letter days of the fall.

Gertrude Woodruff Keig has moved to her new home in Hinsdale, Ill.

Born.—On March 24, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. Leslie W. Leavitt (Margaret Bliss) a daughter, Helen Amy. The family is now symetrical—two boys and two girls.

On December 2, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. Warner Seely (Emma Lester) a daughter, Susanne Warner. Emma writes, “We are enjoying a small baby again and Edith, nearly ten years old and Worcester, six, think there is nothing quite like a baby sister.”

Died.—On June 14, 1929, Helen West Chapman (Mrs. John M.).

1916
Class Secretary.—Mary Wells Smith (Mrs. Owen F.), 23 No. Central Ave., Flushing, N. Y.

On Saturday, December 14th members of 1916 in and near New York met at the Town Hall Club for the annual luncheon. More than twenty were present. Betty Johnston was Chairman. Janet Ulrich Jones reported a balance from reunion which she proposes to contribute to a fund to assist members of 1916 who live at a great distance to return to our next reunion.

Extracts from a letter from Martha Van Allen’s husband, Rev. John X. Miller, M. A., D. D., Manager Pasumalai High and Training Schools, Pasumalai, Madura District, So. India:

“It is now more than four months since we sailed from Boston on July 19th. We arrived October 1st. On the 1st of this month (Nov.) Mrs. Miller and I went to Madras to do some shopping and also to get our new 1930 Buick touring car, a gift to us from our generous friend and supporter in America. We went out of our way in order to visit friends and to study educational work being done elsewhere and in every place we found graduates of our Pasumalai schools in charge of this work. A unique experience was a feast given to the children of the Batlagunda Boarding School, the teachers, missionaries and ourselves by one such old boy who is now the owner of a large coffee
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estate and who wished to express his gratitude for our safe return to India and for Mrs. Miller’s restoration to health and strength. On the whole I am rather favourably impressed with conditions in India. The fundamental need of India is a more practical type of village education, and it is our hope and ambition to make a contribution thereto. Undoubtedly India’s greatest need is the uplift and education of its women. Mrs. Miller too has been making addresses to the Indian women. We are glad to share with them our travel experiences and to tell them of life in America. They all seem greatly interested in these things.

“Politically one hardly knows what to say about India today. There is a tremendous amount of political ferment and agitation; some of it is sound and good, but much of it far too advanced for India as it is today. Too often a political leader conveniently forgets his facts and ignores the difficulties of the problem. He has one thing only in sight and that is all he can see and all he tries to see. His goal is immediate independence and to him anything that is foreign is anathema. I do not know of any country that gives more freedom and opportunity to its people than India does. This is especially true of improvement of villages, which is 90% of India, and in the field of elementary education. Even our municipalities are self-governing. Mrs. Miller and I are both well and glad to be back in our chosen field of work.”

BORN.—On October 4, 1929, at Havana, Cuba, to Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Fleitz (Mary McManus) a son, William Vincent, Jr.

1917

CLASS SECRETARY.—Alice Satterthwait Buckley, (Mrs. Edward S.), 318 Radnor Road, Wayne, Pa.

Laura McDowell is a new member of the staff of the Albany Public Library.

Elizabeth Bristol Greenleaf’s husband is now dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va.

Elizabeth Parsons is the head of the West Virginia State Laboratory of Health.

BORN.—On December 8, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Goodrich (Anne P. Swann) a daughter, Sally Boardman.

1918

CLASS SECRETARY.—Helen Garrett, 165 West 18th St., New York.

BORN.—On October 19, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. Hilmar H. Zimmerman (Marie Luise Binder) a second daughter, Patricia Joan.

1919


BORN.—On June 16, 1929, to Mrs. James E. Neighbors (Ernestine Schatz) a son, James Edward, Jr.

On August 1, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard H. Henderson (Lois Dickinson) a daughter, Jean Deland.

DIED.—On December 5, 1929, Mr. Ervine D. York, father of Cynthia York Mills.

1921

CLASS SECRETARY.—Saidee Sandford, 445 Stelie Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

Margaret C. Smith is now at Huai Yuen, An hui, China, in a big hospital there. They have 70 beds, which is large for a mission hospital in the interior.

Helene Stadlinger is doing graduate work at the University of California.

Roslyn Andrews is teaching history and coaching dramatics at the Roberts-Beach School, Catonsville, Md.

BORN.—On January 31, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. Gilson Gray (Mary Frances Buffum) a daughter, Gertrude Buffum.

On February 5, 1929, at Chefoo, North China, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bullitt (Martha Bullitt) a daughter, Mary Edith.

On September 10, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs.
Edwin M. Wolfe (Doris Thompson) a son, Edwin M. Jr. They also have a daughter, Marcia Elizabeth, now two years old.

On September 20, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. Max Lerner (Anita Marburg) a daughter, Constance.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Flender (Emily Gallagher) a son Richard.

Died.—On November 8, 1929, Mr. William T. Brown, husband of Julia Craighead. While crossing Riverside Drive near their home in New York, Julia and her husband were struck by a speeding automobile. Mr. Brown had just returned from a business trip to Porto Rico a few days before the accident. Julia is now at her father's home in Pittsburgh, recovering from the accident.

1922

Class Secretary.—Margaret Sutphen, 47 Union St., Montclair, N. J.

Madeline Fiske, M. D. is doing general practise in Stamford, Conn. At present, she is taking Dr. Stella Root's place during the latter's absence, but she expects to settle permanently in Stamford.

Genevieve Bartlett Wakeman with her small son Charles, now about three, is living at Vassar, and teaching in the English department.

Charlotte Baldwin sailed just before Christmas for the South Seas. She will be there all winter and if you want to write to her, send your letters 10 Union Steamship Co., Papeete, Tahiti.

Dorothy Budd is Assistant Fashion Editor on the Woman's Home Companion.

Mary McReynolds Wozencraft, after attending the summer Institute of Euthenics in 1928, was so very enthusiastic that she organized a very successful nursery school in Dallas, Texas.

Amelia Agostini de del Rio is teaching at Barnard College. Her son Miguel Angel is now six months old.

Married.—On June 5, 1929, Constance Chatfield to Mr. Harvey Randolph Halsey, a brother of Courtenay Halsey Wurts. Connie's husband is an instructor in biology at Long Island University and she is continuing her work of writing ads.

Born.—On November 19, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Fernald (Gladys Neff) a son, Lloyd Dodge, Jr.

On December 3, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. Alden Boyd (Mary Althea Skinner) a daughter, Elizabeth Howard.

1928

Class Secretary.—Frances Titsworth Ashmore (Mrs. Sidney G.) Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.

Margaret Ogden Nutting has moved to Washington, D. C.

Nell Englehart, who, for the past six years, has been with the American School in Paris, is now a member of the faculty of the Winbrook School in White Plains, N. Y.

Married.—Christine McNall to Mr. Arthur E. Trippensee.

On September 7, 1929, Lesley C. Brown to Mr. Woodford L. Wilcox.

On October 28, 1929, Ann L. Kasten to Mr. H. Wilbur Paret, Jr. Nancy Purdy was the maid of honor.

Born.—On November 2, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. G. Toel Lorance (Elizabeth Richardson) a daughter, Elizabeth Louise.

On November 22, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. N. Dushane Hynson, Jr. (Margaret Lyon) a daughter, Helen Lyon.

1924

Class Secretary.—Sarah Lambert Brown (Mrs. Douglas L.), 2319 Atkinson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

A letter is at hand from Pina Sterns writing from Hollywood about her trip west, especially that part which pertained to the Gable Expedition. This expedition was originally formed for the purpose of investigating certain wonders which Mr. Gable of Philadelphia had discovered in the Navajo country last spring. Several famous paleontologists and archaeologists accompanied Mr. Gable, and a second branch of his party was headed by Mr. Stearna, Pina's brother, a student of Indian life in the west. This group made an exploration into the Navajo country,
studying particularly the rug weaving and silver work, hoping to formulate some plan to bring this art more fully to the attention of the world. While in the Painted Desert Mr. Stearns and Pina were made honorary members of the Navajo Tribe. Pina is the first white woman to have been taken into this tribe. Her travels also included Arizona and Utah via mule-pack.

Roberta Briggs has also been traveling extensively. Until last April she remained at the Vanderbilt Clinic, in New York City and then one day she and a friend set out to see America. They drove through the Shenandoah Valley, south through Texas, over to California and up the coast. From there it seemed a mere step to Hawaii—and in Hawaii 'Berta learned not to rush any more!—They came home via the Lincoln Highway and reached New York in July after crossing twenty-five state borders in a nine-thousand mile drive. Two years ago 'Berta was in South America climbing the Andes. Now her travels are temporarily ended except that she expects to explore Manhattan.

Sliz Drew has opened a Book Shop at 43 East 60th St. New York, which has an unusually fine collection of rare and first editions, as well as unique and interesting library decorations. In connection with her shop Sliz edits a monthly sheet of news and notes about books, reviews, etc. We sincerely hope that her enterprise will meet with every success.

Katharine Parsons Wistrand of Berlin spent Christmas with her mother in New York.

ENGAGED.—Katherine Worthington to Arthur Jackson Ford.


On October 9, 1929, in Paris, Margaret Carson to Peter Braudness.

On October 21, 1929, Miriam Platt to John M. Congdon.

On January 3, 1930, Gladys Duffy to Frederick C. Pew, Jr.

BORN.—In April 1929 to Mr. and Mrs. Willis Wing (Barbara Denholm) a son, Kingsley.

In April 1929 to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Batchelor (Helen Dennis) a second son.

On October 4, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rau, Jr. (Helen Levy) a daughter, Robin.

On October 24, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Lester Aaron (Maxine Goldmark) a second child, and first son, Marcus.

On October 24, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred L. Boegehold (Katherine Yeger) a second child and first daughter, Anne.

On November 26, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. John Washburn (Cornelia Belden) a third child and second son, Richard.

DIED.—On January 19, 1930, at the Naval Hospital in South Philadelphia, Commander Aspah Hall, U. S. N., father of Mary Hall Kilpatrick.

1925

CLASS SECRETARY.—V. Louise Kellogg, 1745 Orlando Rd., Pasadena, Cal.

Ruth Dillard has been chosen one of the first fellows to enjoy the privileges offered in special fellowships given by the Italian Ministry of Education. She will study at the University of Florence.

Margaret Ellen Clifford is teaching in Brookline, Mass.

Marjorie Atkinson has been teaching in the Annie Wright Seminary in Tacoma, Wash. for two years and is now head of the English department.

Caroline Averill writes, "After a summer of jaunting about Europe with Emma Hibshman, I'm continuing life with a suit case by serving as Field Secretary for the Girls' Friendly Society. My territory is Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, North and South Dakota and Montana. Vassarites in these parts beware!"

Frances Uhrig Hart's husband has been associated with the summer Institute of Euthenics for the past two years.

ENGAGED.—Flora Davis to Baldwin Maull.

CONTEMPORARY NOTES

MARRIED.—On June 29, 1929, Margaret Kohn to John W. Ross.
On August 5, 1929, Frances Uhrig to Dr. Joseph K. Hart.
On October 12, 1929, Dorothy Hunt to Henry S. Sherer.
On December 7, 1929, Margaret Shepard to Theodore H. Beard.

1926
CLASS SECRETARY.—Mary E. Swift, 5230 Grand Drive, Kansas City, Mo.
Ruth Archibald is Secretary for a law firm in New York.
Alice Brace is teaching near Boston. Elizabeth Baldwin Brett has recently moved to New York.
Elizabeth Curry is doing Junior League work at the hospital in Fall River. She plans to go abroad for March and April with Anna Fuller '29.
Presley Ellia has a library position in New York.
Helen Eastabrook is listing investments and making out reports on stock companies in Boston.
Ruth Hasbrouck is teaching math in the junior high school at Hope Farm, Verbank, New York. It is a cottage community for children, twenty miles from Poughkeepsie.
Alice Hall is teaching English at Smith College.
Eloise Haywood is the Research Assistant in the Department of Public Health at the Yale Medical School. She will take her Ph.D. in June.
Mugs Ewing Kelsey is doing social service work in Akron, Ohio.
Jean Fotheringham is instructor in English at Lake Erie College.
Elaine Goodale is Secretary to the Assistant Vice-President and Manager of the Export Department of the American Optical Company at Southbridge, Mass. She started as Translator of Foreign Correspondence but last year was made Secretary. She still does some Spanish translations.
Constance Dann Gallagher is Research Assistant in Bacteriology at the Yale Medical School.
Lee Kennedy McPhillips has been made Chairman of Membership and Publicity of the New York Vassar Club. She was in charge of the first group party on November 12th for classes '20 through '29. She wishes that all members of '26 living in New York would join the Vassar Club.
Peg Miller is Secretary for Dr. St. Lawrence in New York.
Genie Patten is in the Library School at Western Reserve in Cleveland.
Katherine Russell is teaching in the Pine Mountain Settlement School in Kentucky and enjoys it very much.
Agnes Sailor was abroad all summer at Conferences in Norway and Sweden. She is now teaching in the City and Country School.
Betty Small has a new job with a New York decorator.
Theodora Smith spent last summer studying in Cambridge.
Nellis McBroom is teaching Spanish at the Univ. of California.
Peg Feldman has a secretarial position with a law firm in New York.
ENGLISH.—Eleanor Knight to Carl John Rees. He is a graduate of Franklin and Marshall and the University of Chicago and Associate Professor of Mathematics at the University of Delaware.
MARRIED.—On June 28, 1929, Elizabeth Palmer to John B. Payson.
On September 21, 1929, Carolyn Butts to Walter P. Rayner.
On September 28, 1929, Prall Bacon to Winthrop Merriam, in the Old Dutch Church at Tarrytown, N. Y.
BORN.—On March 18, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Edmondson, Jr. (Mary Osborne) a second son, Thomas.
On October 6, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. Tom Craig (Al Price) a daughter Alice Price.
On October 6, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Shipley (Marian Green) a son, John Daingerfield.

On September 10, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Eighmy (Margaret Harden) a son.

On October 14, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. Donald Kittell (Dot Reid) a daughter, Dorothy Ann.

1927

CLASS SECRETARY.—Gertrude Hooper, 478 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Joe Barclay is planning a trip to Spain and Italy with her mother.

Margaret Fisher has returned to Pasadena after four months in the East. She is at the Playhouse again, where she has been dowager in one play and widow in another. In between, she takes singing lessons. Her address is the Stanley Apartments.

Catherine Fredendall is back from her two years in France and is living with her sister at Fort Benning, Georgia.

Mungo Griffin spent last summer in Central Europe and the Near East. She is back with the Review of Reviews now, soliciting publishers' advertising.

"Phoebe Heath spoke to Miss Ellery's Contemporary History Class about the Belle Skinner Fellowship for the study of history in a French provincial University. Miss Skinner was intensely interested in France and felt that really to know the French the student should live in the provinces rather than in Paris. Phoebe received the Fellowship at graduation, and has spent the last two years at the University of Toulouse. Her doctor's thesis, published in the French American Library and edited by Professor Calmette, was on the subject of Napoleon I and Origins of the War of 1812. She represented Vassar at the seven hundredth anniversary of the University of Toulouse this summer. This year she has been appointed to do research work in history at Washington. She especially recommends the course for Americans at the University of Toulouse." —Miscellaneous News.

Since July, Kitty Hosmer has been studying ballet with a Polish maestro. She is to dance in some operas in the spring.

Marjorie McAlpin was abroad last summer. She studied international relations at Geneva and spent six weeks in Paris. She is now in Madison again.

Caroline Parsons is taking a secretarial course.

Kim and Tut Prince are living at 66 Bedford Street, New York.

Aggie Veech completed a ten weeks course in Normal School, and is now teaching part time in High School. Her subjects are biology for sophomore girls and general science for freshman boys.

Marnie Fincke, ex-'27, is at a boys' boarding school, where she fills the double office of telephone operator and hostess at little boys' parties.

Grace Allen, Caroline Cummings (ex-'27), and Jean Lichty are working at the Oxford University Press.

ENGAGED.—Magdalen Schaeffer to Wendell Jenkins, Kenyon College.

MARRIED.—On June 8, 1929, Muriel McCormick to Asa M. Rouse.

In June, Mary Finney to Prince Mohammed A. Barada. The Prince was educated in Paris and has spent much time in European travel. He has taken his bride to Morocco, his native land.

On November 7, 1929, Charlotte Kempner to Sigmund M. Kempner. Her bridesmaids were Lucy Prince and Esther Howland.

On November 23, 1929, Carolyn Baker to Richard Wright II, in the Bethlehem Chapel of the Washington Cathedral. They are making their home in Syracuse, N. Y.

On November 28, 1929, Josephine Braitmayer to John M. Demarest of Oakland, Cal.

On November 23, 1929, Martha Cluverius to Lieutenant William S. Parsons, U. S. N. India Pickett was a bridesmaid.

On December 7, 1929, Emily Floyd to
Arthur Z. Gardiner. Bunny Walker Mackenty was Henny's only attendant.
Louisa Hoge to George O. Clarke. They will live in Louisville, Ky.

BORN.—In August, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Dosker (Elizabeth Sanders) a son, Cornelius, Jr.
On October 21, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. Leicester Sherrill (Kathryn Keeler) a son, Leicester Jr. "He looks like his father, but is blond and blue-eyed, has a tremendous appetite, powerful lungs, and huge feet."
On November 26, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Gunnnison (Constance Frost) a son, Hugh, Jr.
On November 14, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Gruener (Margaret Collens, ex-'29) a daughter, Cynthia Winsor.

1928

A 1928 class ring was found some time ago at Paint Rock Creek near Tepee Pale Flats in the Big Horn Mountains of Wyoming. Please communicate with Miss Sawyer at Alumnae House.
Frances Wallace is teaching in the Marshall College Training School, Huntington, W. Va.
Margaret Swift is a member of Dr. Grenfell's staff at the Mission School at St. Anthony, Newfoundland.

ENGAGED.—Suzannah Beck to George C. Vaillant.
Charlotte Whiting, ex-'28 to William P. Reed.

On December 2, 1929, Evelyn Eliot to Dexter C. Hawkins.
On December 10, 1929, Frances Stuntz to Austin de Coup-Crank.

DIED.—On October 29, 1929, at her home in Washington, D. C., Harryette Zimmele. Her death was due to a sudden dilation of the heart.

1929

CLASS SECRETARY.—Suzanne C. Kohl-saat, 777 Bryant Ave., Winnetka, Ill. Mary Fronheiser is working with the Holland American Line in Boston.
Annabelle McAllister, Rachel Heppenstall and Marion Smith are making the Vassar Club in New York their home while they work and study. Eleanor Evans who recently returned from Paris where she has been studying joined them the end of January.
Alexina Robinson and Julia Ransom are teaching at the Ballard school in Louisville.
In that enterprising city Lucy Brent Altsheler has taken up politics. She was captain of several precincts in a recent election.
Beatrice Ripley has spent much time traveling since last June. She is now on her way to Honolulu to spend the early spring.
Margaret Slichter is another traveler. When last heard from she was in Korea on her way around the world.
Virginia Herrick and Mary Fronheiser are living together in Cambridge. Virginia and Katherine Wood are teaching at the Shady Hill School near Boston.
Myra Colburn ex-'29 finishes college this February and is planning to spend the rest of the winter in Florida.
Leila McKnight ex-'29 will also finish at Vassar this February.

ENGAGED.—Margaret Pope to Frederick K. Trask, Jr.

MARRIED.—On November 2, 1929, Elizabeth Robinson to Lieutenant Roscoe Wilson, West Point '28. They are stationed at Mitchell Field, N. Y.
On December 20, 1929, Hannah Morris to Andrew J. Bieniiller, instructor in history at the University of Pennsylvania.
On August 16, 1929, Katharine Marr ex-'29 to Paul B. Buckwalter.
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