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**Trinity College**  
HARTFORD CONNECTICUT

VOLUME XXV

NEW SERIES

NUMBER 4

# Trinity College Bulletin



Reports of  
The President,  
The Librarian and The Treasurer



HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

October, 1928

# TRINITY COLLEGE BULLETIN

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**Report**  
of  
**The President**  
to the  
**Trustees of Trinity College**



**December 1, 1928**

Report  
The President  
to the  
Trustees of Trinity College





## REPORT OF PRESIDENT R. B. OGLIBY TO THE TRUSTEES OF TRINITY COLLEGE

Last January, with a smile on his lips and with a last gallant jest to relieve the tensivity caused by the obvious approach of the Angel of Death, my predecessor, Flavel Sweeten Luther, went to his reward. I desire at this time to put on record his un-failing affection for me and his unwavering faith in the College which he turned over to my inexperienced hands. He and I disagreed at times on important matters of policy, but it was only the disagreement of friends who were united by a common zeal. I miss his cheery letters, his quizzical comments on affairs. There is no need for further tribute to him here. He will long live in the hearts of Trinity men.

It is a source of satisfaction to record that arrangements have been made to secure to Mrs. Luther comfort and peace in the surroundings made sacred for her by the last years of him who was so dear to her. In this regard the gratitude of Trinity men is due especially to R. McClelland Brady '90, who has been tireless in his endeavors on her behalf.

### FACULTY CHANGES

We note with regret that Robert Hillyer, for the last two years Assistant Professor of English at Trinity, has returned to Harvard. His work with our Freshman English classes, perhaps the most important classes in college, was a marked success, and we had hoped he would long remain with us. He indeed hoped so too, but the call to Harvard was an opportunity and a demand of such a nature that he could not refuse. His place has been taken by Thurman L. Hood of the English Department at Harvard, who also is undertaking the task of Dean at Trinity. Professor Troxell, for three years Dean, continues to teach Geology.

Last year we gave leave of absence to Professor Shepard, of the English Department, to enable him to go to England on a Guggenheim Fellowship to complete a book which represents his life work. As one year has proved insufficient for this task, Professor Shepard has asked for a continuation of his leave of absence for a second year, which has been granted. Professor Paul Spencer Wood, of Grinnell College, continues to carry on Professor Shepard's work.

Two of our Faculty are absent on Sabbatical leave, Professor Kleene and Professor Perkins. Professor J. L. Leonard of Wabash College is carrying on the courses in Economics, and the Physics Department is in charge of Assistant Professor Wadlund, who has just returned to us from a year at the Univer-

sity of Chicago, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He is assisted by Mr. Goodnow, who came to us last year. Mr. Bangs of the German Department also attained his Doctor's degree last year, and has been raised to the rank of Assistant Professor.

Mr. F. J. Burkett, for several years Assistant Professor of Mathematics, has left us for an appointment at Union College. His place has been taken by Professor K. S. Folley, late of the University of Toronto.

We are glad to welcome back to Trinity as Assistant Professor of Chemistry one of our own graduates, Evald L. Skau, of the Class of 1919. Dr. Skau has had considerable graduate work at Yale and elsewhere, with a thorough training in research. He will strengthen our Chemistry Department.

Last June William G. Brill, Trinity '23, was appointed Alumni Secretary and Graduate Manager of Athletics, with the rank of an instructor on the Faculty. Mr. Brill has taken over much of the work done in previous years by S. H. Leeke '20, for three years Instructor in the Department of Physical Training. We have long felt the need of a man to serve as a nexus between the Alumni and the College. Mr. Brill has undertaken a hard task with fine enthusiasm, and merits the support of all who can aid him in a daily round of time-consuming details.

## THE COLLEGE FINANCES

Once again we have the pleasure, for the fifth successive year, of chronicling the fact that our actual expenses this past academic year were less than the receipts. We have had a slight increase in our endowment and every security owned by the College is yielding interest — not a single one in default. This has enabled us to keep pace without a deficit, with regular increases of salary and with increased appropriations for administration and upkeep, to our continued satisfaction. In another year we may be in a position to consider raising our scale of salaries. As it is, they compare well with salaries at other colleges of our group, but we should not let the pressure of companions in adversity blur the fact that the salaries of college professors are still partly paid in honor only.

Friends of Trinity College will do well to note that with the absolute security evidenced by a list of bonds, stocks, and mortgages every one of which is paying interest, we are getting an average of 5.18% income from our investments. I am glad that we can give such a good account of our stewardship. We hope that such careful attention to the responsibilities of invested funds will not pass unnoticed by generous benefactors.



I am moved here to comment upon an article in the October number of the Atlantic Monthly, "Are Our Colleges Playing Poor?" This attack upon the financial policies of our universities and colleges is attracting much attention, and though the galled jades may wince more than we need to, we should not let the article pass unchallenged. I pass over such obvious inconsistencies as criticism of the colleges in one place for not laying by funds for an emergency and in another place for carrying securities on their books at less than the market value. If colleges should try to strengthen their financial status for days of adversity, there is no surer way than to hold desirable securities, carrying them on the books at their purchase price even when they have increased greatly in value.

I should rather, therefore, meet the criticism implied in this article in direct fashion, — I deny the author's major premise. He accuses the colleges of maintaining a poor annual showing in their published reports in order to justify their constant appeals for funds. I do not believe that prospective donors are moved by wails about deficits. A whining beggar on a street-corner may still get a few pennies from the soft-hearted, but most of us are coming to think that donations to relieve poverty are best distributed by a well-organized Community Chest. A college that deliberately maintains fictitious deficits as a means of appeal for funds is not only dishonest, as the writer of the article implies, but foolish as well. He should give the friends of our colleges credit for greater intelligence. Indeed it is surprising that he should take time to inveigh against the practice of listing at a nominal value valuable securities received perhaps as stock dividends. There is no deception in this: anyone who is intelligent enough to find his way through a Treasurer's statement realizes the nature of such a valuation, and there is no attempt to mislead.

Many colleges have learned in the last few decades how to set their house in order. By so doing they have made a real appeal to successful business men, who like to see evidence that their gifts are not only filling real needs, but are being administered with some degree of business skill. For any college to frame its financial policies on the lines imputed to us by this article, would be unintelligent, to say the least. In the book-keeping of eleemosynary institutions as well as in general life, honesty is still the best policy.

### THE SMALL COLLEGE TODAY

I should like at this time to present for the consideration of the Trustees the contribution which in my judgment Trinity can make to higher education in America in this generation. First, let us discuss the problem in general terms.



There is every indication that Americans today look upon education as an asset of great worth: it is the bulwark of democracy. Starting with the indisputable premise that education is a good, they pass naturally, but with severe disregard of logic, to the conclusion that if college education is a good, the more education we have (or perhaps the more young people there are who are willing to submit to the educational process), the greater the good and the better it will be for our country. They would say that the chief end and aim of the institutions of higher learning is to prepare increasing numbers of young men for an occupation in life. With this conception of education, I find myself in disagreement. Of course it is the task of the colleges in this country to equip the future lawyers, ministers, and doctors so that they may meet the rapidly rising requirements of the professional school. In that sense only is college education a preparation. For all — and perhaps especially for the professional men of the future — the college is a conservator of right values, an agency for the perpetuation of spiritual truth, and not simply a machine for making more successful the privileged youth of a materialistic civilization. So wide spread, however, is this idea of education as preparation for economic life that it is difficult to withstand the pressure to make our colleges vocational institutions. From the sophomore who wants to know "what use" a certain requirement course is going to be to him later in life, to the legislator defending to his constituents his vote on the annual appropriation to the State university, almost everyone is trying to attach a cash value to a college education.

Against this misconception the small liberal colleges of New England have long made a definite stand. With the independence of private management and the prestige of age, they offer to youth an indefinable thing called culture, which resists appraisal in material terms. Though they condescend so far as to arrange a course of study which has a definite relation to coming professional studies, they endeavor the more eagerly to insist that the professional man should have the background of a rich and varied cultural education.

How well are we doing this task? What will be the judgment of posterity upon us? We can imagine a future historian of America writing:

"In the civilization of this strange and heterogenous people education played an important part. All through the nineteenth century the colleges, the more ancient of which seem to have been founded in New England primarily to carry over to a new world the traditions and culture of Europe, continued to furnish a supply of leaders, — not trained in formal fashion to lead, but trained to think and trained to have a right judgment in all things.

Then came the twentieth century, with its extraordinary increase in luxury and creative comforts, when America, rich among the nations of the world, developed a materialistic philosophy that threatened to engulf the idealism of her youth. All over the country sprang up State universities of unprecedented size, supported from the public purse or by the lavish generosity of individuals, which turned out every year hordes of machine-taught young men and women who assembled weekly every autumn in vast stadia to shout in unison the praises of their own university to the astonished skies. The curricula of these universities, if we may judge from the records, were an assemblage of every imaginable kind of instruction that might be conceived to have bearing upon the earning capacity of the fortunate (or benighted) youth who went through the motions of being educated. In the midst of this riot of materialism the small colleges of New England, the distinctive contribution of America to higher education . . . . ."

How will that sentence be finished? Will it record the gradual cession by New England of her educational leadership of centuries as her colleges one by one succumbed to the spirit of a mechanistic age; or will it report that they remained true to their ancient traditions — rocks at the edge of an importunate sea?

"Finally, when the great movement of spiritual enlightenment swept over America, it was the graduates of the small colleges in New England who had kept the faith, who came to the fore as leaders, to the welfare of the human race."

Now as to Trinity College. It is important to note that we occupy an unique position among the small colleges of New England, unique on two counts. First, we are the only small college with a distinctively urban location. All the others are situated in small towns or in country villages which exist only in and around the college. Trinity alone is in a thriving and prosperous city, where there are many young men who, native sons or foreign-born or the sons of foreign-born, can be carried on in an educational program for four years or more beyond high school. The type of education they are demanding, however, is largely vocational, geared up in some manner to the prosperity of our day. This simply means that we are on the frontier, we are in the forefront of the struggle. At any time it would be comparatively easy to change our college into a great city institution, with ramifications into our local industrial life and with offerings in the name of education that would attract hundreds of day-students from our city and the municipal area surrounding it. To my mind that would be a surrender, a surrender not only of our own traditions and our



peculiar heritage as a college, but a surrender amounting to a betrayal of the ideals we hold in common with the colleges of our group. The simple fact that we are in closer proximity to the factors of the problems that are threatening the ideals of our colleges does not mean that we should necessarily change. It simply means that we must be more exact in our definitions.

Accordingly I feel that we must be careful in our selection of youth from our own city, to make sure, first, that they know why we are trying to teach, and second, that they are properly qualified to learn. The admission of great numbers of young men whom we could not convert to our conception of education would make it difficult to maintain our ideals. Some of our best students come from Hartford, and through them and through others whom we have drawn from elsewhere to settle down here after graduation, we have made a definite contribution to the life of our city. We should continue to do so.

The second element in our history that marks Trinity as unique among the small colleges in New England is our connection with the Episcopal Church. We all realize that is not a denominational matter: the freedom of the phraseology of our original charter in 1823 meant that the founders of this college intended it to be the contribution of the Episcopal Church in this section of the country to the education of young men of varying faiths. The denominational college is an anachronism today, and we are saved from that form of narrowness by the wisdom of our founders. We must note, however, that the Episcopal Church has shown an aptitude for the establishment of successful educational institutions, notably some of our New England preparatory schools. We at Trinity will do well to preserve that portion of our heritage. In these days when so many schools and colleges are compelled, in the name of religious freedom, to eliminate from their corporate religious worship certain vital factors for fear of giving offence, we are fortunate in a tradition that enables us to put before our young men without evasion, fear, or apology a definite presentation of religious truth.

For the strengthening of this side of the life of the College, the gift of a new chapel by Mr. Mather will make it possible to enrich the spiritual life of our young men in a manner to challenge the imagination. Architecture, music, and the wealth of ancient liturgies will combine with the thought of our own time to help our students to appreciate spiritual values. The lads who are drawn to Trinity from all over the country by reason of our church connection are a source of strength. We need more of them.

I wish therefore to state my conviction that Trinity College



should maintain for the future the ideals it inherited from the past. Our growth should be in the direction in which we have always been heading, our expansion along the lines indicated by contributions to civilization already made. With an ear attentive to new methods of teaching and an eye ready to appraise hitherto undiscovered truth, we should resist any temptation to achieve size or apparent successes by following false gods.

### THIS PRESENT YEAR

The academic year 1928-29 opens well. Any increase in the tuition fees of a college or school makes the administration wonder whether such a move will not result in decreased attendance. Beginning with this fall, an increase of \$50.00 in the college charges went into effect, but in spite of that the total number of our students is slightly larger. Almost every room in the dormitories was full at the beginning of the year.

The commencement of the construction on the first unit of the gymnasium is a welcome sight on the campus. The erection of the boiler house of the projected central heating plant will proceed coincident with the building of the swimming pool and squash racquet courts.

One of the results of the location of these new buildings at the southeast corner of the campus will be the necessity of planning for the intervening area. Something has been done in the last few years to make our large expanse of land less unsightly, but it is only a beginning. One of the first steps will have to be a fence along the Broad Street front of our property. This is so long a run that the cost of an iron fence with brick piers, which is what we ought to have, would be prohibitive. A high wire fence, such as now surrounds the Athletic field, can be built along our Broad Street frontage for \$3000. This with some planting would greatly improve the appearance of our lower land and would minimize unauthorized use of our playing fields.

Much has been done to make the Vernon Street side of the campus attractive. The red pines at the top of the hill are doing well, and the hedge and lawn below the President's house are a real improvement. Last spring some trees were set out here forming the "President's Grove," three trees for each one of our thirteen Presidents, most of which were given by relatives of these departed worthies. The growth of these trees and the gradual addition of others will make a focus of interest here. Richardson Wright, one of our distinguished graduates and an authority on horticulture, has designed and built at his own expense a charming little garden for the President's house and is contemplating adding other little beauty spots to the college campus.

For an alumnus thus to use his talents for the greater beauty of his Alma Mater is a service beyond praise.

The firm of Frohman, Robb, and Little, architects, are working on plans for the new chapel. They have already submitted to Mr. Mather and the President preliminary sketches that indicate a future building of rare beauty. In this connection it was exciting to discover, a few days before a recent visit of Mr. Mather and the architects to the college, three crates of old stone stored away in the basement of Boardman Hall, which proved to be a triple Tudor window from that part of the palace at Whitehall built by Cardinal Wolsey. The stones are carefully numbered and in Mr. Frohman's judgment can be built into the new chapel to provide a feature of unusual charm. They were given to the College in 1887 by Mr. William R. Cone of Hartford, for just such a purpose.

I regret that I shall not be present at the December meeting of the Trustees to present this report in person. My appointment to serve with Bishop Brent as representatives of the Episcopal Church at the enthronement of the Archbishop of Canterbury is a tribute to the college not to be pushed aside because of the pressure of insistent details here. I appreciate the action of the Executive Committee of the Trustees in giving me leave of absence at this time.

In accordance with our statutes, the Senior Trustee, Mr. Robert Thorne, will preside at the December meeting of the Board. Major Wilcox as Senior Trustee in Hartford will act as Chairman of the Executive Committee, and by vote of that committee the handling of details incident to the new building is turned over to Mr. Brainard. The appointment of Mr. Charles J. Bennett, of Hartford, as supervising engineer of our new buildings is a source of satisfaction. Mr. Bennett, formerly Highway Commissioner of the State of Connecticut, is an engineer of training and experience.

During my absence Professor Rogers will serve as Acting Chairman of the Faculty, elected by that body.

Two years ago I embodied in my report the recent publications of members of the Faculty, with the intention of making known the contributions our professors are making in their several fields. The list this year is a long one, which should be a matter of real pride.

## PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH WORK BY FACULTY OF TRINITY COLLEGE

*F. C. Babbitt, Professor of Greek*

Volume II — Plutarch's "Moralia" 1928.



*Arthur Adams, Professor of English*

Contributed chapter entitled "Biographical and Genealogical" in book "Papers, Essays, and Stories in Honor of Charles Frederick Johnson", edited by Professor Odell Shepard and Arthur Adams, published by Trinity College.

*L. C. Barret, Professor of Latin*

"The Kashmirian Atharva Veda", Book 13 in Journal of the American Oriental Society, Vol. 48.

Two book reviews in Journal of the American Oriental Society.

"Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philological Association", Edited, Vol. 58.

*S. L. Galpin, Professor of Romance Languages*

Vocabulary for edition of Corneille's "Cid, Horace, and Polyeucte", Henry Holt & Company.

Review of Howard R. Patch's "The Goddess Fortuna in Mediaeval Literature" in Modern Language Notes.

In preparation — School and college edition of Dumas' Les Trois Mousquetaires, Doubleday, Doran & Company.

*H. T. Costello, Professor of Philosophy*

"A List of Books for a College Student's Reading" — 2nd edition, Trinity College Bulletin, 1928.

Book Reviews in the Journal of Philosophy, the New Republic, the Yale Review, and the Philosophical Review.

In preparation — A work on philosophy for the Century Company.

*S. B. Smith, Assistant Professor of Chemistry*

In preparation — "Equilibrium in the Quaternary System, Potassium Carbonate, Sodium Bicarbonate, and water at 25 C."

*A. P. R. Wadlund, Acting Professor of Physics*

"Absolute X-ray Wave-length Measurement (Preliminary Results), Proceedings of National Academy of Sciences, July 1928.

"Absolute X-ray Wave-length Measurement", Physical Review, December 1928.

*T. H. Bissonnette, Professor of Biology*

I. Papers in original research.



- (1) Tortoiseshell Tomcats and Freemartins: A note on the Occurrence of Fused Placentae in Cats — *Journal of Heredity*, Vol. 19 (2); 87-89-February.
- (2) Notes on a 32 mm. Freemartin — *Biological Bulletin* 54 (3); 238-253.
- (3) Notes on Multiple Pregnancies in Cattle — *American Journal of Anatomy* 42 (3); 29-74, September 15, 1928.
- (4) A Case of Potential Freemartins in Cats — *Anatomical Record*, 40 (3) November 25, 1927.
- (5) A Revision of the Chapters on Bryozoa and Chordates in Drew's "Invertebrate Zoology" — 4th edition, June 1928.
- (6) Potential Cat Freemartins — a report given before the Members of the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass. August 28, 1928.

II. Abstracts for Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology Bibliography Cards, and for the journal, "Biological Abstracts."

- (1-4) Four abstracts for the above papers.
- (5) Ferriera de Mira, M. Sur la reaction de Manoilloff. *Compt. Rendu Soc. Biol. Paris.* 97 (26): 887-888.
- (6) Klein, M. Le Mechanisme d'action de l'hormone ovarienne se reduit-il a une simple hyperhemie? *Compt. Rendu. Soc. Biol.* 97 (21): 299-300.
- (7) Wilson, Karl M. Correlation of external genitalia and sex glands in the human Embryo. *Carnegie Institute, Washington, Publication 363 (Contrib. to Embryology)* 18 (91): 23-30.
- (8) Izawa, Yoshitome. On some anatomical changes which follow removal of the Pineal Body from both sexes in the immature albino rat. *American Journal of Physiology* 77 (1): 126-139.
- (9) Crew, F. A. E. Abnormal Sexuality in Animals 88 II. Physiological. *Quarterly Review of Biology* 2 (2): 249-266.
- (10) Brambell, F. W. R. and A. S. Parkes. The normal ovarian cycle in relation to oestrus production. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Physiology.* 13 (1 and 2): 185-198.
- (11) Crew, F. A. E. Abnormal Sexuality in Animals. III. Sex Reversal. *Quarterly Review of Biology* 2 (4): 427-441.

- (12) Borg, Folke. Studies on Recent Cyclostomatous Bryozoa. *Zoologiska Bidrag f. Uppsala*. Bd. 10: 181-507 14 pl. 109 text figs.

In preparation —

- (1) Paper on The Ovicell, hold fast and Cyphonantes larva of *Bugula grocilis* var. *uncinata* at Woods Hole, Mass. Not previously described.
- (2) Metamorphosis of *Bugula grocilis* var. *uncinata* under laboratory conditions involving low oxygen supply in standing sea water.
- (3) Regulation in *Bugula grocilis* var. *uncinata* on return to running sea water and c.
- (4) The normal seasonal cycle in the testis of the English Startling (*Sturm's vulgaris*) in Hartford, Conn., and its correlation with environmental factors.

*A. R. Bangs, Assistant Professor of German*

In preparation: thesis — "Edward Vaughn Kenealy and His Goethe: A New Pantomime."

*E. L. Skau, Assistant Professor of Chemistry*

The Freezing Point-Solubility Relations of Geometrical Isomers. I. The Betachlorocrotonic Acids. *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, Volume 50, 2693: October, 1928, by Skau and Saxton.

In preparation —

- (1) Freezing Point-Solubility Relations. II. Some Errors Inherent in the Usual Determination. Skau and Saxton.
- (2) The Effect of Heat on Crotonic Acid, by Skau and Saxton.
- (3) A Simple Centrifugal Filtration Device for Purification of Small Amounts of Material by Recrystallization.
- (4) Freezing Point-Solubility Relations. III. A Study of the Dynamic Isomerism of the Cis- and Trans-Anisaldoxime System, by Skau and Saxton.
- (5) The Purification and Physical Properties of Liquid Organic Compounds. I. A Refined Freezing Point Apparatus — A Criterion of Purity for Liquids.
- (6) Purification and Physical Properties. II. Low Temperature Recrystallization — The Freezing Points of the Methyl Esters of the Homologous Fatty Acids.



- (7) A Modification of the Andrews, Kohman, and Johnston Method for Freezing Point Correction Requiring Less Data.

*P. S. Wood, Professor of English Literature*

"The Opposition to Neo-Classicism in England between 1660 and 1700, Publications of the Modern Language Association of America, Vol. XLIII, No. 1, March, 1928.

In preparation — Collaborating with Professor Shepard on volume "Selections from the English Literature of the Classical Period."

*T. L. Hood, Dean and Assistant Professor of English*

In preparation — "Letters from Robert Browning" — Collected by Thomas J. Wise, Edited, with Introduction and Notes by T. L. Hood.

*J. L. Leonard, Acting Professor of Economics*

In preparation — "Delinquent Taxes."

*K. W. Folley, Assistant Professor of Mathematics*

Published following papers in "Proceedings of the Royal Society of Canada", 1928.

1. The Generalized Hypothesis of the Continuum.
2. Some Theorems on Aleph numbers.
3. Simply Ordered Sets.