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## 1862 to Now

James A. Gannett

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"1862 to Now"

by

James A. Gannett  
Registrar Emeritus of the University of Maine

I could take the first quarter hour to tell you how I hesitate to speak before a learned audience. I never do if there is any way to wiggle out.

I stood off Garland Russell through October and November last fall. But this spring you have a woman on the program committee and you must not under-estimate the power of a woman.

But if I am to cover the University from '62 to '54 in thirty-five minutes, or about two years and eight months every minute, I must be on my way.

It is interesting to note that a Senator to the United States Congress from our neighboring state of Vermont was the author of the Act of Congress which created the Land Grant Colleges.

The first bill, introduced by Justin S. Morrill, then a Representative, was passed by the House and Senate but was vetoed by President Buchanan.

It was fortunate for the college that it was because three years later Senator Morrill introduced a second bill which was passed and signed by President Lincoln. It called for the assignment of 30,000 acres of land for each senator and representative in Congress instead of 20,000 as specified in the first bill.

At that time Maine was represented by two senators and five representatives and so the State was entitled to two hundred and ten thousand acres of land.

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\* A talk to the Faculty Seminar, Tuesday, March 22, 1954.

One of the two gentlemen who overlook the Little Theatre in Alumni Hall is Senator Morrill, the other, as you know, is President Lincoln.

With the passage of the Morrill Act in '62 it became necessary for the Legislature to decide whether it would accept or reject its terms for the State of Maine.

The Governor of Maine at that time was the Hon. Abner Coburn of Skowhegan, later a firm friend and benefactor of the institution.

In his opening message to the Legislature of '63 he called attention to the Morrill Act, quote "There can be no doubt, I think, that vast benefits will flow from this act, and I have no hesitancy in urging upon you the prompt acceptance of its terms and conditions."

Quoting from Dr. Fernald's History, "It was a new problem.

The average legislator approached it warily.

The friends of existing colleges looked upon it suspiciously.

The Board of Agriculture favored acceptance.

The gift tendered the State was prospectively valuable, and must not be lost by default."

The Legislature voted to accept the act on March 25, 1863, 91 years ago, day after tomorrow.

The Legislature of '64, like its predecessor, refrained from making unseemly haste in grappling with the problems of the new college. However, a resolve was approved on March 24 to authorize the governor to sell the lands granted by the national government to help finance the college.

During the legislative sessions of 1863 and '64 Waterville College (now Colby) offered plans by which the donation of lands might be transferred to that institution with the understanding that it would provide instruction along the lines required by the Morrill Act.

Bowdoin College also offered a plan to establish a separate institution to provide this type of training.

In view of the dubious prospects of obtaining funds for the construction of buildings and other purposes the proposition was a tempting one. However, there were many who favored an independent college, including Dr. Ezekiel Holmes, editor of The Maine Farmer, one of Maine's most prominent and public spirited citizens. These friends won out and an independent college was approved.

A board of 16 trustees was appointed, one from each county and at the first meeting of the board Stephen L. Goodale of Saco was elected clerk and Hannibal Hamlin of Bangor, President.

One of the first duties of the new board was to select a site for the college. It inspected land in Topsham, and in Togus, the Taylor farm at Fairfield, the Nourse farm at Orrington and the White and Frost farms, in Orono.

The trustees from the western part of the State favored the Topsham site but lost by a vote of 6 to 5. At a later meeting the board voted 8 to 7 to locate in Orono. But the result was a fatal blow to the harmony of the Board.

The trustees recognized that they could not work together harmoniously and petitioned the Legislature to appoint a new board of not less than five or more than seven, and with due regard for fitness rather than locality.

This was done.

The State placed \$20,000 at the disposal of the new board.

The citizens of Bangor contributed \$14,000 more.

There was realized from the sale of the landscrip an endowment fund of \$118,300.

The Fernald History at this point relates, "On May 16, 1867, the new Board of Trustees, seven in number, recently appointed by Gov. Chamberlain,

made their first visit to the site of the new college. They found it not unattractive. It embraced 370 acres of land affording a variety of soil for experimental purposes, and bordering on the Stillwater River, one mile from the pleasant village of Orono and nine miles from the thriving city of Bangor."

These farms, now united into one, were purchased for \$11,000 by the towns of Orono and Old Town and presented to the State.

The trustees found two sets of farm buildings, the White farm on the site of the present Sigma Chi House, and the Frost farm where the Beta Theta Pi House is located. The Frost farm house is now the Infirmary or North Hall and was moved to its present location when the new Beta House was built.

It is difficult to picture in one's mind the campus of '67 and '68 compared with the campus of today. There were no buses in those early days, no trolleys, no taxis. A stage ran between Orono and Stillwater by way of Bennoch Road. On certain days it passed the college.

There were no houses on the west side of College Road between the Eben Webster home, now the Elms, and the site of the Phi Kappa Sigma House.

A little red schoolhouse stood near the entrance to University Place between the homes of Professor Pedlow and Mr. McGuire.

There were no houses on the east side of College Road between Professor Steinmetz' and the farm road.

A covered bridge over the Stillwater river connected Marsh Island with the mainland.

The first building to be erected for college purposes was White Hall built in '67-'68. It contained three classrooms, 14 dormitory rooms for students and the President's Office. That is a combination President Hauck has missed!

It was followed by the chemical laboratory, now known as Fernald Hall.

The present Infirmary and Fernald are now the two oldest buildings on the campus.

The matter of the financial support of the college was, from the start, a serious problem and while I shall not dwell upon it at length, the raising of sufficient funds to carry on the affairs of the institution has always been a matter of grave concern for each succeeding administration.

Dr. Merritt Caldwell Fernald  
Acting President - July 15, '68 to Aug. 31, '71

With a board of trustees appointed, a dormitory and classroom building erected, the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts was ready for a faculty of instruction and a student body; and so on July 15, 1868, the members of the faculty, all two of them, assembled at the college. They were Dr. Merritt Caldwell Fernald, Professor of Mathematics and Physics and Acting President, and Samuel Johnson, Farm Superintendent.

Both men were graduates of Bowdoin College.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees at the Penobscot Exchange Hotel in Bangor early in July it was, "voted that M. C. Fernald and Samuel Johnson be requested to enter upon their services the middle of July present; that they arrange the course of study to be pursued in the college, the requirements for admission to the same, etc., etc.

Voted: That Messrs. Dike, Lang and Oak be a committee to act with Messrs. Fernald and Johnson, in the performance of the duties embraced in the foregoing vote."

Quoting again, "It is an item of history, worth recording, that at the Shaw House, (now the Jones Inn) in the village of Newport the first course of study for the Maine State College was arranged, definitely for the first year, and in general terms for four years. This committee meeting required the full hours of a day but before its conclusion, arrangements had been made to advertise the new college and the conditions of admission to the first class."

We learn from the records that tuition was free to students from the State of Maine. Those from other states were charged \$12.00 per term. Room rent was free. Board cost \$3.00 per week. Students were charged 50¢ per week for fuel and washing and the average amount paid students for work on the farm and campus was 25¢ for three hours work.

Early in 1870 the Legislature appropriated funds which were used in the construction of Fernald and Oak Halls.

It is a matter of considerable interest that the bricks used in the construction of the Oak Hall of 1870 were manufactured on the college campus. When the new Oak Hall was built in 1937 replacing the first structure destroyed by fire, some of the bricks were taken from the ruins and used in the construction of the new Oak Hall.

Under Dr. Fernald's administration as Acting President the courses of study were established, the college was opened to students and the Chemical Laboratory and a Dormitory were added to the campus. The faculty was increased from two to twelve members and the student body from 12 to 42.

Unquestionably the years from 1868 to 1871 constituted one of the most trying and critical periods in the history of the institution. But vexing questions had been settled and the foundation laid and although financial support was to be an ever present problem for the growing institution, in the words of President Fernald, "A new and more auspicious era seemed to be dawning upon the struggling college."

At this point Dr. Fernald, who had been elected to a professorship but had also served as acting president, asked to be relieved from his executive duties. His request was granted and with the opening of the college in September 1871 a new administration began.

Let us shift the scene for a moment from the pages of the Fernald History to an article entitled, "Struggle Marked Pioneer Days of College at Orono," written in 1924 by Mary Lovejoy Fernald, wife of the President; "It is a far cry from the beautiful campus and commodious buildings of the University of Maine back to the bare stretch of field, varied only by the elm on the Beta House lawn and a few other isolated trees, with two sets of farm buildings and one newly erected hall, where the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts began its work in 1868."

"Casting in our lot with the new institution, my husband and I with our little daughter of two years, established our home in one of the farm houses included in the property donated to the State by the towns of Old Town and Orono."

Dr. and Mrs. Fernald used other means of conveyance than most college presidents for Mrs. Fernald writes: "Our journey of about 50 miles from Dover to Bangor had required a long tedious August day in a hot crowded stage coach. The next forenoon we reached Stillwater by the Veazie Railroad, and were met by a conveyance from the college farm.

This railroad between Bangor and Old Town was the first in Maine and one of the first in the United States. A stage which ran daily between Stillwater and Orono changed its schedule so as to pass the college grounds on certain days of the week. Otherwise we were dependent upon private conveyance. The first term opened with twelve students and a faculty of two."



"During the first three years the infant college, destined to such lusty growth, was passing through a veritable struggle for existence. Yet out of these experiences, safely passed through, there grew a constantly increasing devotion to the institution, a more and more intense desire for the prosperous advancement of which we had glowing visions, making it, next to our children, the one absorbing interest in our lives."

Dr. Charles Frederic Allen  
 Sept. 1, 1871 - Dec. 31, 1878

Dr. Allen became president of the college in 1871. He was graduated from Bowdoin College and held the degree of Doctor of Divinity from both Bowdoin College and Wesleyan University. He devoted a few years to teaching but the larger part of his life, exclusive of his term as president, was given to the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Allen brought to the college generous culture of mind and heart and an earnest purpose to strengthen and elevate its growing departments. His presidency was one of advancement and prosperity to the college, notwithstanding it was beset at times with obstacles difficult to overcome.

To the courses in Agriculture, Civil Engineering, and Mechanical Engineering, Dr. Allen added a course in Chemistry and changed the Elective course to one in Science and Literature.

In 1872, "by statute law," the college was made coeducational and President Allen is credited with bringing the change into effect.

The first woman student to enter the college was Miss Louise Hammond Ramsdell of Atkinson. Miss Ramsdell, according to the Fernald History, "set a worthy example in scholarship and in true womanly propriety and dignity for all the women students who should come after her." At her graduation, President Allen said, "She sustained a rank equal to any in her

class, and during her whole college course she never missed a recitation or college exercise on account of her health."

When Dr. Allen accepted the presidency of the college it was with the intention of returning to the ministry in later years. In accordance with this purpose, after a useful service to the State of seven and one-half years, he resigned to resume his work as a minister in the Methodist Church.

During his presidency the attendance increased from 42 to 102.

Merritt Caldwell Fernald  
President - March, 1879 - Sept. 1, 1893

Dr. Fernald's second administration was ushered in with a series of discouragements which would have floored a less resolute man.

During the interval between Dr. Allen's term and the beginning of Dr. Fernald's second term, a period of about two months, the so-called Greenback Legislature was in session. This Legislature not only failed to appropriate a single dollar in support of the college but required that tuition be imposed upon the students. This, in face of the law of the State that no tuition shall be charged any student from Maine.

The attendance, of course, dropped noticeably especially in the entering classes.

The following legislature, that of 1880 (In that era the legislature met annually: biennial sessions begin, I believe in 1881) attempted to break down the courses of instruction or to reduce them to lower standards. The plan proposed to eliminate, among other branches of study, French and German, higher mathematics, and most of the engineering courses.

However, the friends of the institution rallied to its support and the move was defeated.

On the optimistic side, Coburn Hall, and the Experiment Station and the Water Tower were built and placed in operation.

The Water Tower was located about where the Observatory stands today. It consisted of a standpipe 40' in height and 10' in diameter and elevated 50' above ground on iron supports. A ladder furnished means of ascent to the top. Water was pumped into the tower from the Stillwater by means of a steam pump.

The Water Tower was an enticing institution from the point of view of the Freshmen and Sophomores. It was not uncommon for the Sophomore class to paint its numerals on the side of the tower during the early part of the night. But before the daylight hours arrived the Freshman class had painted them out and painted on their own.

In my day, the class painted our numerals and then stood guard over them the rest of the night.

Experimentation was rather definitely organized in '85 under what was known as the State Experiment Station. But in '87 the State Station was superseded by the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station under the provisions of the Hatch Act.

Coburn Hall was completed at a cost of \$25,000.

Among the material advances of 1891 was the completion of the new Wingate Hall, the Dairy and Horticulture buildings (now replaced by new ones) and improvements on the college campus through the excellent work of Professor Welton M. Munson in Landscape Architecture. It was the same Professor Munson for whom Munson Road is named.

By this date the State had appropriated a total of \$301,718 over a period of 23 years, and in 1892 the student body numbered 128 and the graduates 367.

Early in that year Dr. Fernald found himself seriously impaired in health and felt obliged to resign the presidency although he continued to teach.

I wish you could have known Dr. and Mrs. Fernald and their family of four sons and a daughter. Reginald, the only surviving member of the family, made a visit to Orono last fall and re-lived some of the incidents of his childhood as the son of a college president.

Dr. Fernald was in every sense a gentleman of the old school; dignified, venerable, courteous, methodical. He was just the kind of person of his era who would wear a tall silk hat!

He was possessed of a sense of humor which showed more in the twinkle of his eyes than in outright laughter.

I had the privilege during my Junior year of being in his class in Psychology.

He established the order in which he would call upon the students to recite during the first week of the semester and he followed that order throughout the entire semester.

I admit, to my shame, that many of us were well prepared to recite, or I should say, better prepared on the days when we knew our names were coming up.

I mentioned that Dr. Fernald was methodical. He retired from active teaching in 1908 and the faculty made it possible for him and Mrs. Fernald to take a trip abroad.

He prepared a budget covering travel, meals, sight seeing, etc. with characteristic thoroughness, but when he returned home he announced that he had overspent the budget by 5¢!

Dr. Abram Winegardner Harris  
 Sept. 1, 1893 - Dec. 1, 1901

Dr. Abram Winegardner Harris, a graduate of Wesleyan, became Maine's third president. Dr. Harris was very proud of his middle name!

Mr. Henry Lord, President of the Board of Trustees, said of Dr. Harris, "A ripe scholar having received the advantages of American and European institutions of learning and for years connected with the Department of Agriculture of the National Government, holding an official position, the duties of which brought him in contact with the work of all the state colleges of the nation, he seemed by training and experience to have peculiar fitness for the presidency of the college."

In his report of 1901, eight years later, President Lord wrote, "From the beginning to the close of his eight years of service the University made rapid, constant and satisfactory progress in every direction. During that time the students increased in number from 139 to 400 and the faculty from 25 to more than 50.

New and important departments were established, the courses of study were broadened and increased in number and the standard of scholarship was raised -- Dr. Harris left the institution larger, stronger and in every respect, better fitted to do its work than when he became President.

President Lord of the Board of Trustees said, in his report - "Each year the natural advantages of the college site are made more and more apparent."

The grading of the campus, laying out and building new roads and walks and planting upon it of nearly 2500 trees and shrubs during the past year have added to the beauty of the college premises.

The first summer session was held in 1895.

The year 1897 was an important one in the history of the college.

A bill was introduced in the House to change the name from the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts to the University of Maine. The bill was introduced by the Hon. A. J. Durgin of Orono, passed by both houses and signed by the Governor, the act to take effect sometime in June, to be designated by the Trustees.

The 23rd of June 1897 Commencement day was selected and the new name was announced at the Commencement exercises. The diplomas of the class of 1897 were engraved to carry the new name.

Perhaps most important of all, however, was the action of the Legislature regarding what subjects the college should teach. It will be remembered that in 1880 and again in 1897 an attempt was made to break down the courses of study or to restrict them within narrow lines.

The Legislature not only reaffirmed the position that the Trustees and faculty should be responsible for the courses taught but that they should be made commensurate in breadth with the interests of the State and with a broad and liberal interpretation of the Organic Act on which the institution was founded.

During the latter part of Dr. Harris' administration the White farm house was remodeled, on plans which he drew up, and made into a dormitory for women. As rebuilt, the house consisted of two wings, with a long corridor or hallway running between. From a resemblance to the home of Washington it was given the name of Mt. Vernon. It is interesting to note that the Sigma Chi house, built on the site of the Mt. Vernon house destroyed by fire has continued the same architectural design.

The catalog of 1898-99 listed the courses of instruction by colleges following the change in name to the University of Maine.

Another accomplishment of the administration was the establishment of the School of Law which opened in Bangor on October 5, 1898. It continued until 1920.

The progress of the University from 1868 to 1900 is represented by the outline of courses offered by the different colleges and listed in Dr. Harris' report of 1900.

#### College of Agriculture

The Agricultural Course

The Special Courses in General Agriculture, in Horticulture,  
and in Dairying

The Agricultural Experiment Station

#### College of Arts and Sciences

The Classical Course, added in 1899

The Latin-Scientific Course

The Scientific Course

The Chemical Course

The Preparatory Medical Course

#### College of Engineering

The Civil Engineering Course

The Mechanical Engineering Course

The Electrical Engineering Course

#### College of Pharmacy

The Pharmacy Course, the Short Course in Pharmacy

#### School of Law

Alumni Hall was completed in 1901, Dr. Harris' last year at the University.

George Emory Fellows  
Jan. 1, 1902 (Elected Dec. 23, 1901) - Sept. 1, 1910

Dr. George Emory Fellows became the University's fourth president. He was a graduate of Lawrence University and had studied at Berne and Munich.

Under his guidance the University continued its academic and physical growth.

It is interesting to note that until Dr. Fellows actually took office in January 1902, Dr. Fernald again served as President, this time as President Pro tem.

Dr. Fellows' administration was noteworthy for the following:

The completion of Lord Hall, the Power Plant, Winslow Hall, three faculty residences, Hannibal Hamlin Hall and the Library, and the establishment of the courses in Forestry and Domestic Science.

One of his early appointments was that of Professor James N. Hart as Dean of the University.

Early in 1905 Dr. Fellows furnished a genuine and very pleasing surprise, by the announcement that Mr. Andrew Carnegie had made to the University the generous gift of \$50,000 for a library building.

The correspondence had been carried on so discretely that but few persons, if any, besides President Fellows, Librarian Jones, Mr. Carnegie and his secretary knew of what was under consideration until the gift was assured.

Later Mr. Carnegie added \$5,000 toward the equipment, and the Hallowell Granite Works furnished the granite at cost.

An Extension Department was organized in the College of Agriculture in 1907 and in that same year the first Farmers' Week was held and attended by nearly 500 people.



Later the extension work came under National and State authority through the passage of the Smith-Lever Act for cooperative work in Agriculture and Home Economics.

Dr. Fellows conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon Payson Smith on June 7, 1908.

It will be remembered that in 1899 a classical course of study leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree was introduced. This degree had been granted for several years when in 1906 the question arose in the State whether or not the University was transcending her character in granting this degree. As the discussion advanced, the real question at issue seemed to be not the right under the organic act to maintain classical studies in the University, but whether, with three classical colleges in the State, it was wise policy on the part of the State to maintain the various courses at the University leading to the B.A. degree.

The words of the organic act, "without excluding other scientific and classical studies" clearly granted the right to introduce and maintain other scientific and classical studies than those definitely prescribed. The question of state policy was altogether another question and really the one at issue.

The subject was brought to public attention by the appointment in 1905 of a joint legislative committee to ascertain and report to the next legislature what, in the judgment of the committee were the just obligations of the State to the University. The Chairman was the Hon. Barrett Potter of Brunswick, a senator from Cumberland County and the Secretary was George E. Thompson, Esq., of Orono.

The Committee held a hearing in Portland on May 23, 1906. It was open to the public and was largely attended. The principal speakers invited

to address the Committee were the State Superintendent of Schools, the Presidents of Bowdoin, Bates, Colby, New Hampshire State College and President Fellows of the University of Maine.

The Committee reported its findings to the Legislature of 1907 in two opposing drafts.

The majority report which recommended the retention of the B.A. degree and which was the one adopted by the Legislature stressed the following points. This is the third time that a special study of the institution's work and curriculum has been made. In the first two studies the institution's program was sustained. In this last study the Committee has found the work of instruction well done considering the facilities at hand. It finds the Trustees acted fully within the scope of their authority in establishing, nine years ago, the courses in question. From a study of the relations of the State University to the educational systems in other states the committee was convinced that a liberal support of the State University is a benefit to other educational institutions. The Committee felt it unwise to recommend any change.

And so the conferring of the B.A. degree continued in effect.

I was very fond of President Fellows, perhaps because he gave me a job when electrical engineers were having a hard time finding work. If ever a man sweat blood and tears for the University it was Dr. Fellows. He will long be remembered in connection with the gift of the Library and his fight to retain the B.A. degree.

I must hurry on. I'm twenty-six years and eight months behind schedule.

Robert Judson Aley  
Dec. 1, 1910 - Aug. 5, 1921

Robert Judson Aley came to the University strongly recommended by the heads of the institutions with which he had been connected and from the Governor of Indiana and the Board of Public Instruction of that state when he resigned the office of Superintendent to come to the University.

After one year of service the Report of 1911 refers to Dr. Aley and the endorsements mentioned: "We feel that these recommendations have been fully justified by the enthusiasm, good judgment, and ability for work which Dr. Aley has brought to us."

Under his administration the student body reached and passed the 1,000 mark.

Expansion of the College of Agriculture came during his presidency when between 1910 and '21 the registration was nearly doubled.

Stewart Hall was purchased to house the College of Law, burned out in the Bangor fire. Stewart Hall, the former Isaac Merrill residence on Union Street is now Symphony House, the home of the Northern Conservatory of Music.

Aubert Hall and Balentine Hall were built and the course in paper making established.

The increase in the number of women students led to congestion in Home Economics and to relieve the classroom problems the Maples was remodeled for the use of the department and North Hall was made the Home Management House.

World War I brought many problems to the President and the Treasurer, Justice C. J. Dunn.

Appropriations by the State Legislature for the period 1915-16 amounted to more than a third of a million dollars, an indication of the growth of the University and its importance to the State.

Following Dr. Aley's resignation in 1921 the institution was governed for a year by a committee from the Board of Trustees in cooperation with the Deans.

Clarence Cook Little  
April 7, 1922 - Sept. 1, 1925

Clarence Cook Little needs no introduction. Maine's sixth president, graduate of Harvard, Scientist, Captain of the Harvard Track Team, dynamic and versatile, he brought life and inspiration to the campus.

If not in his office in Alumni Hall, he might be found in his laboratory studying the reaction of his mice, or romping with his three children on the campus lawn or coaching the shot putters on the athletic field.

There was not a dull moment during his administration at Maine.

Quoting from a publication of January 1924:

The "raising of scholastic standards in every department of the University, establishment of a men's student government, revising the admission system, and the introduction of Freshman Week" have been the most notable accomplishments of President Little during his brief term in office.

To these I would add that Delta Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was established in February 1923, and the importance of graduate work was recognized by the appointment of Professor Chase as Dean of Graduate Study, and that Dr. Caroline Colvin was appointed the first Dean of Women.

In the matter of construction the center section of the Arts and Sciences Building was under way and a campaign in progress to erect a Field House and Gymnasium.

About Dr. Little's first Freshman Week program - he lived a strenuous life and believed in it for others.

He arranged the program himself. It began on Monday and ran throughout the week with each period devoted to some activity and very few were rest periods. At the end of the week the freshmen were trained and the members of the faculty were a wreck.

I wish you could all have been on the campus in June of '22.

The 50th anniversary of the first Commencement of the Maine State College was observed, June 1 to 5 of that year with a pageant depicting the history of the college from its founding date.

The pageant began with the signing of the Morrill Act by President Lincoln, Prof. Dougall taking the part of the President, Prof. Carrington, Senator Morrill and Prof. Pollard, John Hay.

Some of the scenes were:

The payment of \$11,000 for the campus site by the citizens of Orono and Old Town.

The arrival of Dr. and Mrs. Fernald and Harriet at Stillwater via the Veazie railroad. They were met at the station by Prof. Samuel Johnson, Dr. Fernald's co-worker in a buggy of that era.

The arrival of the Fernalds was one of the most dramatic scenes of the pageant.

A length of railroad track was laid on the straight-a-way of the running track on the old athletic field. The locomotive "Lion" with black smoke belching forth from its smoke stack, and with Ed. Veazie, who fired the engine on the train on which the Fernalds actually arrived in 1868, at the throttle, slowly pulled into the station drawing the lone coach which made up the train. In a moment Dr. and Mrs. Fernald and daughter alighted.

Prof. Laura Anderson, of the Home Economics staff, represented Mrs. Fernald and A. K. Gardner, Dr. Fernald.

The re-enactment of a student prank involving the late Prof. George Hamlin '73 followed in due time.

Harold Hamlin, representing his father, drove up to one of the college buildings, presumably Wingate Hall, got out and hitched the horse.

Two students appeared, proceeded to take off the rear wheels of the buggy, one at a time and replace them with the much lower front wheels. The rear wheels were placed in front. Mr. Hamlin soon appeared, unhitched the horse, got in and drove off, not noticing the reclining position of the buggy just as his absent-minded father had done years before.

To the regret of the institution Dr. Little resigned the presidency after three years to accept a similar position at the University of Michigan. I think he loved the State of Maine but felt he could not refuse the larger opportunities which Michigan offered.

The fires of enthusiasm which he kindled at Maine lived on.

Harold Sherburne Boardman  
Acting President - Sept. 1, 1925 - June 12, 1926  
President - June 12, 1926 - June 30, 1934

Dean Harold S. Boardman succeeded Dr. Little as Acting President for one year followed by eight years as President, and has the honor of being the only alumnus of Maine to hold that position.

In reaching the post Dr. Boardman served successively as Tutor, Instructor, Professor, Department Head, Dean and then President.

His administration was marked by a steady increase in students, the passage of the Mill Tax bill, the organization in 1930 of the School of Education, a survey of Higher Education in the State, and the building of Crosby Mechanical Laboratory, Rogers Hall, the Horticulture Building (now

the poultry building), Colvin Hall, Merrill Hall, the Field House and Memorial Gymnasium.

Arthur Andrew Hauck  
July 1, 1934

I don't know what to say about President Hauck! He is out of town and I suppose I can say anything I want to! He does about me! On the other hand he is a director of the Pulp and Paper Foundation for which I work.

Dr. Hauck's record speaks for itself - 20 years at Maine come next June. An increase in the student body of over 100% from 1934 to 1954 with a drop to 888 in wartime and a peak of 4,796 after the war.

Construction of college buildings includes the University Cabins, the new Oak Hall, the Agricultural Engineering Building, the Poultry Plant, Estabrooke, Dunn, Corbett and Chadbourne Halls. The New Engineering and Plant Science Buildings, Animal Pathology Building, the Library, the Memorial Union and a new men's dormitory is in blue print form.

The State appropriation for the University in 1933-35 was \$1,044,932.

In 1953-55 it was \$3,765,144.

The part which President Hauck and the University played in World War II is too well known to most of you to be repeated here.

It is sufficient to say in closing that a successful administration of 20 years and with more years to follow is quite rare, especially in Land Grant colleges, and Maine has been blessed in this regard.