

Lemuel Nichols were scholarly and heartfelt tributes. He also published in 1902 an address on Henry Wheaton on the one hundredth anniversary of Wheaton's graduation from Brown University.

He was married, June 28, 1879, to Ella F. Sturtevant, daughter of Benjamin F. Sturtevant. Mrs. Kellen survives him, with four children. Mr. Kellen was fond of travel and sports, especially golf. For many years he played in the senior tournament at the Apawamis Golf Club at Rye, and continued to play until his eighty-sixth year. He was an unassuming, scholarly man, gifted with the charm of making friends and devoted to any cause which he espoused. To those of us who have known him for many years, his passing means the loss of an adviser and a friend. C. S. B.

#### A. LAWRENCE LOWELL

President Lowell was born in Boston on December 13, 1856, a son of Augustus and Katharine Bigelow (Lawrence) Lowell. He came from a line which excelled in every field in which New Englanders were famous—in the ministry, business, scholarship, and literature. He was prepared for college at Noble's School, in Boston, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1877. After two years in the Harvard Law School and another reading law in the office of Russell and Putnam, he entered into private practice in Boston. On June 19, 1879, he married Ann Parker Lowell, a distant cousin; they had no children.

Mr. Lowell had the qualities of mind of a good jurist, and his genius for organization carried his interests far beyond his practice. In 1899 he brought out a volume of *Essays on Government*, which was followed six years later by his *Government and Parties in Continental Europe* which resulted, in 1897, in an invitation to become a lecturer on government

at Harvard. Thereupon he gave up the practice of law and devoted himself to teaching, receiving a professorship in 1900. Eight years later there appeared his great book on *The Government of England*, the most profound analysis of that complicated institution which has ever been made.

During these years Mr. Lowell was closely associated with President Eliot in the administration of the University, and in 1909 was chosen to succeed him. The University had, under Eliot, grown spectacularly in size, in quality, and in influence, but as a result of that vast growth it was as amorphous as Creation on the fifth day. At his inauguration President Lowell quietly stated his purpose of bringing order out of chaos, of harnessing the potential power of the institution. So far as the College was concerned, he proposed to train students to "know a little of everything and something well," and to fit them "to take their places in the community and live in contact with their fellow-men." To effect the first part of this program he introduced at once rules requiring the undergraduate to apportion his courses so as to concentrate on one field and sample others, and in later years he established the tutorial system and divisional examinations for all. The effect of this side of his program may be seen in the great increase in the number of students voluntarily assuming the additional work required for a degree with honors. In fact, under Mr. Lowell the honors candidate ceased being a curiosity, and the student who did not try for honors became an object of some suspicion even among his fellows. That the students might better learn how to live with their fellow men he required the freshmen to live together, and finally he achieved the division of the College into Houses. To cap the whole structure he gave about two million dollars to endow the Society of Fellows, a chosen circle of scholarship men. The graduate schools under his guidance were changed as the purposes and situation of each demanded. Because of the increased academic standards

which accompanied these changes it has been said that Mr. Lowell made Harvard into a Ph.D. mill, but such critics do not take into account the Graduate School of Business Administration which he erected and the Graduate School of Agriculture which he would have set up had funds been available. Because Mr. Lowell refused to permit the graduates to build a vast new stadium he has been called a foe of that side of college life, but in truth he was an enemy only of the commercialization of it. At one of the inter-collegiate track meets, when he was in his seventies, he became so excited at seeing a Harvard runner pull away from the field in the home stretch that he ran the last hundred yards beside him.

Mr. Lowell was a democrat of the true New England variety. That is to say, he placed too much value upon the dignity of the individual to be familiar with any but intimate friends, although he was always kind and courteous and included many students in his circle of friends. He valued as highly as anyone the good points in the old Harvard aristocracy, but he would no more permit the University to be dominated by Boston Unitarians than by Jewish immigrants. He did not try to break down the circles which had grown up in the University during the Eliot administration, but he did his best to have the individuals from the various circles meet and mingle on common ground without restraint and self consciousness. During his administration the exclusive clubs dwindled.

No one believed in 1909 that the University could continue to grow as it did under Eliot, and it is surprising that its growth did continue in the face of reorganization and improved academic standards. As far as the physical plant is concerned, Mr. Lowell practically rebuilt and greatly expanded the University. Under his care the endowment increased five fold. The enrollment doubled, the growth

being principally in the graduate schools because it was felt that the College was as large as it ought to be.

Mr. Lowell was never jealous of his reforms. When he retired from the presidency in 1933 he hopefully anticipated that his successors would rebuild, reform, and improve upon his handiwork as he had upon Eliot's.

President Eliot was the national oracle of his day, and his crisply stated opinions on every subject under the sun had much good effect upon the country. Mr. Lowell, to the contrary, usually refused to give newspaper interviews or to state his opinions on public questions. The chief exception was his firm stand for an intelligent foreign policy. He was chairman of the executive committee for the League to Enforce Peace, a strong advocate of the League of Nations, and one of the earliest advocates of an economic boycott of Japan. Public clamor had no effect upon him at all. In 1917, he resisted the demand that German be stricken from the curriculum and German professors expelled, and ten years later he resisted a similar furor when he closed the door of the death chamber on Sacco and Vanzetti.

Mr. Lowell was elected to the American Antiquarian Society in April, 1899. Those who remember our meeting of April, 1924, will never forget the charm, the grace, and the wisdom of the address with which on behalf of Harvard he thanked the Society for the return of the Maynard-Mather books. These volumes were from a collection given by Sir John Maynard to the College in 1682 and sold as duplicates to Cotton Mather. They came to us with the Mather library in 1816, but because of the destruction of the College library by fire in 1764 their primary interest lay in the fact that they had been a part of Harvard's pre-fire collection, and for that reason they were returned to Cambridge. After the meeting Mr. Lowell entertained the members at luncheon at his home. He was our fourth senior member when he died on January 6, 1943.

C. K. S.

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