They Studied Here

Eugenia Kincaid
1822. Early missionary to Burma and envoy in 1856 of Burmese King to the United States; one of the founders of Bucknell University.

Justin R. Loomis
1828-31. President Bucknell University 1858-79.

James W. Nye
1831-32. Governor of the Nevada Territory, 1861-64 and first United States Senator from Nevada, 1865-73.

William Carey Crane
1836. President of Baylor University from 1863-85.

John H. Raymond
1836. President of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, 1855-64; President of Vassar College, 1864-78.

Samuel B. Conant

Jonathan Goble
1855. A marine with Perry's expedition in 1853, he returned to Japan as missionary making the first translation of the Bible into Japanese. Credited with the invention of the jinriksha for his invalid wife from picture of a baby carriage in Godoy's Lady's Book.

Melville Delancy Landon
1859-60. Author, journalist and humorist who used the pen name "Eli Perkins."

Sereno Eliiba Payne
1860-62. Member of Congress 1883-87; Chairman, Ways and Means Committee and author of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill.

Albert Perry Brigham
1879. Internationally known geographer and geologist, lecturer at Oxford and co-author of Brigham and MacFarland's Geography.

Charles Evan Hughes
1876-78. Governor of New York 1907-10; Secretary of State 1921-25; Chief Justice of the United States, 1930-41.

Harry Emerson Fosdick

Ernest Hamlin Baker
1912. Commercial artist widely known for his distinctive Time cover portraits.

Maurice G. Hindus
1915. Lecturer and author of many books, including Red Bread, Humanity Uprooted, To Sing With the Angels.
The Colgate Tradition

The year was 1817. James Monroe had just taken his oath of office. The little community of Payne’s Settlement, founded in 1795 by a handful of pioneers from New England, had long since renamed itself “Hamilton” after Washington’s Secretary of the Treasury and was preparing to observe its silver anniversary. Most of its citizens were staunch Baptists who had established a strong and flourishing church almost as soon as they had built the first dwelling. Their concern to educate men for the ministry led to a meeting that year of thirteen laymen and clergymen at the home of Deacon Jonathan Olmstead. The origins of Colgate University may be traced to the parlor of that stout frame building, situated on a knoll just south of the village boundary, where the Trustees still meet at Commencement.

The charter which the State of New York granted to the founders in 1819 is still a guarantee of the principles of tolerance and freedom; for it provided that “if the said Society...shall at any time pass any law or regulation affecting the rights of conscience...the said corporation shall cease and be void.” A committee, armed with the charter and high hopes, was appointed to determine a site for the new educational enterprise. Skaneateles, Elbridge and Fabius, each of them distinguished today for some characteristic charm of its own, were among the upstate villages seriously considered. The committee selected Hamilton on condition that the village should subscribe $6,000 within two years for the support of the venture. With characteristic enthusiasm and resourcefulness, Hamilton oversubscribed its quota by $32.72, a year ahead of schedule and the first class of the new institution met May 1, 1820.

In 1846 the State granted a new charter empowering the institution to award degrees under the name of Madison University. But the ink was scarcely dry before a violent controversy swept nearly half the faculty, administration and student body away from the campus to form their own institution, now known as the University at Rochester. It took a strong president and a loyal alumni body and community to help Madison survive this crisis.

In 1890 the name was changed to Colgate University in recognition of the many distinguished services of the Colgate family. In 1928 the Theological Seminary was removed and merged into the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School. No longer a sectarian institution, Colgate University is now devoted solely to the liberal arts, limited normally to an enrollment of 1,000 students.

The village of Hamilton is a charming community of 1700 in a perfect rural setting. Situated amidst the rolling hills of the Chenango Valley some 1130 feet above sea level, it is the natural trading center for a large and rich farming area of southern Madison County. Once world famous for the cultivation of an unexcelled variety of hops, the region now chiefly produces peas, beans and cabbage. Hamilton is served by two bus lines which make connections with railroad terminals in Syracuse and Utica. Overnight or weekend accommodations are available at the attractive Colgate Inn.
Key To The Map

A—ADMINISTRATION BUILDING. Erected 1873 in memory of William Colgate. For many years the home of Colgate Academy, it now houses offices of the administrative staff.

B—THE LIBRARY. Midway between quadrangle and lower campus. Contains 148,769 bound volumes.

C—THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE. Erected in 1899.

D—MCGREGORY HALL. The Chemistry building erected 1930. Also houses the Department of Mathematics.

E—LATHROP HALL. The Natural Sciences building. Also contains the Museums of Geology and Natural History.

F—LAWRENCE HALL. Classrooms for the Departments of Languages and Literature, Fine Arts, History and Political Science.

G—THE MEMORIAL CHAPEL. Facing quadrangle toward the east, the architectural center of the upper campus. Erected 1918 in memory of James B. Colgate.


I—WEST HALL. Earliest campus building, originally The Western Edifice, erected 1827. Dormitory.

J—EAST HALL. Originally The Eastern Edifice, second oldest building, erected 1834. Dormitory.

K—BIOLOGY BUILDING. Classrooms and laboratories for the Departments of Biology and Zoology.

L—TAYLOR HALL. The Faculty Club.

M—ANDREWS HALL. Upperclass dormitory erected 1922 by gift of the late Richard M. Colgate.


Q—EATON HALL. Originally home of the Theological Seminary. Now contains classrooms for the Departments of Music, Philosophy and Religion; office of the University Chaplain.

P—JAMES C. COLGATE STUDENT UNION. Erected 1937 by Alumni in honor of James C. Colgate. The center for all student activities, it contains college dining hall, lounges, and offices for publications and organizations.

Q—HUNTINGTON GYMNASIUM. Built 1926 by Alumni and friends. Provides all modern facilities for program of physical education and athletics.

THE FRATERNITIES

1. Phi Delta Theta
2. Delta Kappa Epsilon
3. Phi Gamma Delta
4. Phi Kappa Psi
5. Delta Kappa Epsilon Chapel
6. Phi Kappa Tau
7. Alpha Tau Omega
8. Beta Theta Pi
9. Sigma Nu
10. Lambda Chi Alpha
11. Kappa Delta Rho
12. Delta Upsilon
13. Theta Chi
14. Sigma Chi
15. THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE
16. THE PARK CHURCH (METHODIST)
17. THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
18, 19 THE HAMILTON HIGH AND GRADE SCHOOLS
Colgate University served the nation during the war, training more than 5,000 potential deck and flight officers in its Navy V-5, V-7 and V-12, and War Training Service units. To meet an emergency it temporarily set aside much of its traditional liberal arts instruction and devoted its resources to intensive specialization in physics, mathematics and allied sciences.

Today, Colgate is once more solely devoted to the liberal arts. If by specialization one means the intensive cultivation of some limited and particular phase of education, Colgate does not specialize. It offers but two degrees: the Bachelor and the Master of Arts. It prepares students to pursue their graduate education in business and the professions, but it is primarily interested in educating "the whole man."

The recently-developed Core Curriculum emphasizes this unity in the educational process and brings the student into constant touch with live issues and problems from the world of affairs. It is particularly designed to train men for responsible citizenship; to equip them to fulfill the obligations of leadership which educated men are expected to assume.

The University has recently re-established work at the graduate level leading to the degree of Master of Arts. Because it has expanded its undergraduate student body by more than forty per cent, primarily to discharge its obligation to the returning serviceman, opportunities to pursue such work are, however, necessarily limited at the present time.

Inquiries about any phase of the graduate program may be addressed to the Secretary of the Committee on Graduate Study.

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For further information about Colgate you are invited to write to the Secretary of the University, Hamilton, N. Y.