THE INAUGURATION OF
SAFA R. ZAKI
THE INAUGURATION OF

SAFA R. ZAKI

Sixteenth President of Bowdoin College

Saturday, October 14, 2023
10:30 a.m.

Terrace, Walker Art Building
Bowdoin College
Brunswick, Maine
The audience is asked to remain seated during the procession.

CHANDLER’S BAND

GRAND MARSHAL
Awa Diaw ’11
President of the Alumni Council

DELEGATE MARSHAL
Jennifer R. Scanlon
Senior Vice President and Dean for Academic Affairs and John R. Osterweis Professor of Gender, Sexuality, and Women’s Studies

DELEGATES

COLLEGE MARSHALS
Barbara Weiden Boyd
Harry W. Bolenby Professor of Latin and Greek
Jean M. Yarbrough
Gary M. Pendy Sr. Professor of Social Sciences

FACULTY AND STAFF

TRUSTEE MARSHAL
Sydney Asbury ’03
Vice Chair, Board of Trustees

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Officers of Investiture

PRESIDENT SAFA R. ZAKI
OPENING DECLARATION
OF THE MARSHAL
Awa Diaw '11

INVOCATION
Oliver L. Goodrich
Director, Rachel Lord Center
for Religious and Spiritual Life

WELCOME
Scott B. Perper '78
Chair, Board of Trustees

GREETINGS
FOR THE FACULTY
Danielle H. Dubé
Professor of Chemistry and Biochemistry

FOR THE STUDENTS
Paul Y. Wang '24

FOR THE TOWN
Abigail King
Brunswick Town Council

INTERLUDE
Zephyrs

FOR THE STATE
Joan Benoit Samuelson '79

FOR THE ACADEMY
Maud S. Mandel
President, Williams College

INVESTITURE INTO OFFICE
Scott B. Perper '78
Clayton S. Rose

INAUGURAL ADDRESS
Safa R. Zaki
President of the College

CLOSING
Awa Diaw '11

RECESSIONAL
Slavonic Dances, op. 46, no. 1 (Furiant)
Antonin Dvořák (1841–1904)
George Lopez
Robert Beckwith Artist-in-Residence, piano
Gulimina Mahamuti
Department of Music Collaborative Pianist, piano

EXERCISES OF INAUGURATION

PROCESSIONAL
Fanfare for a New Day
Composed and conducted by
Vineet A. Shende (b. 1972)
Student and Alumni Brass Ensemble

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Oliver L. Goodrich
Director, Rachel Lord Center
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EXERCISES OF INAUGURATION

PROCESSIONAL
Fanfare for a New Day
Composed and conducted by
Vineet A. Shende (b. 1972)
Student and Alumni Brass Ensemble
When meeting new people, I often translate their names into musical pitches as a mnemonic device to remember them. Creating music out of names is, of course, not new—musicians and composers often do it. (The notes B-flat-A-C-B-natural are spelled “B-A-C-H” in German notation) and the hard rock band AC/DC (self-explanatory) have employed such musical cryptograms. After Bowdoin’s new president was announced, it occurred to me that “Safí Zakí” would sound like the conventional A-G as well as Arabic and German notation) yield the notes E-flat-A-F-G-A-F-sharp-D. There was something about this motive, which in the piece first sounds in the solo bass instruments, that suggested promise and light, and so I decided to use it as a mnemonic device to remember it. The keen ear will also hear the opening phrase of Bowdoin’s alma mater, “Raise Songs to Bowdoin,” occasionally wending its way into the texture. —V.S.

ZEPHYR (2023)
Composed by Vineet Shende, Professor of Music

Shortly before the first full week of classes this semester, my dear friends and fellow professors Allison Cooper and Aaron Kitch invited my family out for an early evening cruise on their boat. (Lest anyone reading that think a professor’s life is more glamorous than it is, keep in mind that their boat is a 1950s-era Boston Whaler—very chic to those in the know but not a luxury yacht.) The beginning of the fall semester is always an exciting time—meeting exceptional new students who are eager to learn will do that to a faculty member—and this year, those feelings were augmented for me by a new mnemonic device to remember them. Creating music out of names is, of course, not new—musicians and composers often do it. (The notes B-flat-A-C-B-natural are spelled “B-A-C-H” in German notation) and the hard rock band AC/DC (self-explanatory) have employed such musical cryptograms. After Bowdoin’s new president was announced, it occurred to me that “Safí Zakí” would sound like the conventional A-G as well as Arabic and German notation) yield the notes E-flat-A-F-G-A-F-sharp-D. There was something about this motive, which in the piece first sounds in the solo bass instruments, that suggested promise and light, and so I decided to use it as a mnemonic device to remember it. The keen ear will also hear the opening phrase of Bowdoin’s alma mater, “Raise Songs to Bowdoin,” occasionally wending its way into the texture. —V.S.

VINEET A. SHENDE, Professor of Music
Composer Vineet Shende’s music has been performed by ensembles such as the National Symphony Orchestra, the Boston Modern Orchestra Project, and the Casart String Quartet. In his formative years, he alternated between the cities of Chicago, Illinois, and Pune, India. Shende’s music incorporates a wide variety of styles, including the modal and polyphonic language described by the harmonic world of Indian classical music, the visceral energy of rock music, and a harmonic language described by the Portland Press Herald as “hard to characterize, dissonant in some places and with celestial harmonies in others, but unusually accessible.”

GEORGE LOPEZ, Professor of Music
President and conductor George Lopez performs worldwide as a soloist and has been a regular guest artist with renowned chamber ensembles, including the Emerson, Carpe Diem, Rainier, Skyros, and Ying Quartets. He collaborates in recording and outreach projects with members of major symphony orchestras, including the New York Philharmonic, Chicago Symphony, Boston Symphony, The Met Orchestra, San Francisco Symphony, Seattle Symphony, and The New World Symphony. Mr. Lopez received First Prize for the Dipope Symphony at the renowned Ecole Normale de Musique in Paris and the distinguished University degree from the Sweelinck Conservatorium in Amsterdam. He is the artistic director and conductor of the Bowdoin College Symphony Orchestra, and he is a founding member of the performing team Duo Mundi George & Guli with Gulimina Mahamut.

GULIMINA MAHAMUTI, Department of Music Collaborative Pastoral Internationally acclaimed Chinese American pianist Mahamuti is the first Uyghur from China to receive a doctorate of musical arts in piano performance from the United States. She made her Carnegie debut in New York City as Wel Recital Hall in 2012 and performs extensively in major cities in the US, Mexico, Canada, Denmark, Portugal, Hungary, Turkey, and China. Before moving to Maine in May 2018, she taught at Ohio Wesleyan University, Capital University, and the School of Music of Northwestern University for Nationalities in China. She performs with George Lopez as Duo Mundi George & Guli.

CHANDLER’S BAND
Chandler’s Band, organized in 1835, is believed to be the nation’s second oldest professional band in continuous service. The band, originally called The Portland Band, took its present name after Daniel Chandler, who became the leader of the group in 1843 and developed the band into one of the finest performing groups of its kind. In 1861, at the request of General Francis Fessenden, Daniel Chandler and his band were mustered into the service of the Union Army. They served until the close of the Civil War, spending much time at Harper’s Ferry, and furnishing music for the 1st, 25th, and 29th Maine regiments. Chandler’s Band has played for Bowdoin College commencements since 1875 and led the United States Centennial Celebration Parade in 1876 and the Bicentennial Celebration Parade in 1976 in Concord, MA.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harvard University (1636)</td>
<td>Scott R. Sehon</td>
<td>Alumnus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yale University (1701)</td>
<td>Eduardo Passos Palma</td>
<td>Alumnus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Pennsylvania (1740)</td>
<td>Marc Garmick</td>
<td>Alumnus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Princeton University (1746)</td>
<td>Kristin Brennan</td>
<td>Alumnas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington and Lee University (1749)</td>
<td>Diego Milan</td>
<td>Assistant Professor of English</td>
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<tr>
<td>Columbia University in the City of New York (1754)</td>
<td>David Warren</td>
<td>Alumnus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown University (1764)</td>
<td>Anne Collins Goodyear</td>
<td>Alumnus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dartmouth College (1769)</td>
<td>Susan Finegan</td>
<td>Vice Chair, Board of Trustees</td>
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<td>Dickinson College (1783)</td>
<td>Joanne Adebowo</td>
<td>Alumnus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Franklin &amp; Marshall College (1787)</td>
<td>Janet Stephens</td>
<td>Alumnus</td>
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<td>Kenyon College (1824)</td>
<td>John Sunderland</td>
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<td>Bates College (1855)</td>
<td>Garry Jenkins</td>
<td>Alumnus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smith College (1871)</td>
<td>Mary Nelson</td>
<td>Alumnus</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Lawrence University (1856)</td>
<td>Susan North</td>
<td>Alumnus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Olaf College (1874)</td>
<td>David Anderson</td>
<td>President Emeritus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1861)</td>
<td>Rachel Donohue</td>
<td>Secretary of the Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Maine at Farmington (1864)</td>
<td>Joseph McDonnell</td>
<td>President Emeritus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnard College (1889)</td>
<td>Margaret Broadus</td>
<td>Alumnus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas College (1894)</td>
<td>Laurie Lachance</td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DePaul University (1898)</td>
<td>Valerie Sherman</td>
<td>Alumnus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husson University (1898)</td>
<td>Robert Clark</td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE ROUX INSTITUTE, NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY (1898)
Chris Mallett
Chief Administrative Officer

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE, PRESQUE ISLE (1903)
Jason Johnston
Associate Professor of Wildlife Ecology

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE (1911)
Deborah Eastman
Associate Dean of the Faculty

SAINT JOSEPH’S COLLEGE OF MAINE (1912)
Michael Page
Assistant Controller

SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE (1926)
Cristle Collins Judd
President

REGIS COLLEGE (1927)
Ruth Kingsbury
Alumna

MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE SCHOOL OF LAW (1930)
Crystal Welch
Associate Clinical Law Professor

MAINE COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM (1946)
David Daigler
President

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY (1948)
David Hecht
Alumnus

GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY (1957)
David Humphrey
Alumnus

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE SCHOOL OF LAW (1962)
Leigh Saufley
President

NORTH SHORE COMMUNITY COLLEGE (1965)
Wayne Burton
President Emeritus

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE-AUGUSTA (1965)
Jennifer Cushman
President

CONSORTIUM ON FINANCING HIGHER EDUCATION (1972)
Janet Rapelye
President

STUDENT DELEGATES
CLASS OF 2024
Anna Sarah Kelly
Anh Nguyen

CLASS OF 2025
Janet Elizabeth Briggs
Alejandro Ramos

CLASS OF 2026
Krishna Goenka
Libby Anna Riggs

CLASS OF 2027
Yeo Bondar
Giles Raymond Kinsella
Safa R. Zaki in the sixteenth president of Bowdoin College, an internationally renowned psychologist and cognitive scientist, and the first woman to lead the College since its founding in 1794.

Safa’s research focuses on how people divide the world into categories, using computational approaches to model cognitive processes in order to enrich our understanding of the human mind. She is the recipient of funding from the National Institute of Mental Health, and her research has been published in journals including Psychological Science, Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, and the Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory and Cognition, among many others.

Safa most recently served as dean of the faculty and the John B. McCoy and John T. McCoy Professor of Psychology at Williams College in Williamstown, MA. She joined the faculty at Williams in 2002 as assistant professor of psychology, after serving previously as a postdoctoral research associate in the Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences at Indiana University. She was promoted to associate professor at Williams in 2005 and to full professor in 2010. She twice chaired the Williams Program in Cognitive Science and was named Class of 1953 Professor of Psychology in 2021. Appointed dean of the faculty at Williams in 2020, she was named to the John B. McCoy and John T. McCoy Professorship in 2022.

Born in Egypt, Safa grew up in a number of countries, including Tanzania, Syria, Jordan, and Trinidad and Tobago. She earned her undergraduate degree in psychology at the American University in Cairo and traveled to the US in 1990 to pursue graduate education at Arizona State University, where she earned her master’s degree and doctorate, also in psychology.

Named to the Bowdoin presidency in March 2023 by unanimous vote of the Bowdoin College Board of Trustees, Safa began her duties on July 1, 2023.

Safa is married to Huff Templeton, whose work centers on inclusive economic development and entrepreneurship. The couple has two recent college graduates—Adly, from Williams College in 2020, and Sabrina, from Middlebury College in 2022.
Bowdoin College was chartered on June 24, 1794, by the General Court in Boston, as Maine was until 1820 a part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It was named for Massachusetts Governor James Bowdoin II, an amateur scientist and hero of the Revolution, and endowed by the late governor’s son, James Bowdoin III, who was a diplomat, agriculturalist, and art collector, and by the Commonwealth.

The College’s first building, Massachusetts Hall, opened in 1802 on a slight hill overlooking the town. To the south was the road to Maquoit Bay, and to the north was the “Twelve-Rod Road” (Maine Street) leading to lumber mills and shipyards near the falls of the Androscoggin River. To the east, the campus was sheltered by a grove of “whispering” white pines, which would become a symbol of the College. The inauguration of the first president, the Reverend Joseph McKeen, took place in a clearing in that grove. McKeen, a liberal Congregationalist and staunch Federalist, reminded the audience that “literary institutions are founded and endowed for the common good, and not the private advantage of those who resort to them for education.” The next day, classes began with eight students in attendance.

For the first half of the nineteenth century, the Bowdoin curriculum was essentially an eighteenth-century one: Latin, Greek, mathematics, rhetoric, Scottish Common Sense moral philosophy; and Baconian science, modestly liberalized by the addition of modern languages, English literature, international law, and a little history. Its teaching methods were similarly traditional: daily recitation and the scientific demonstration. Thanks to bequests by James Bowdoin III, the College had one of the best libraries in New England and probably the first public collection of old master paintings and drawings in the nation.

For a college that never had an antebellum class of more than sixty graduates, Bowdoin produced a notable roster of pre Civil War alumni. The most enduring fame seems that of author Nathaniel Hawthorne (1825), though even better known in his day was his classmate Henry Wedderburn Longfellow who, after Tennant, was the most beloved poet in the English-speaking world. But it was in public affairs that Bowdoin graduates took the most laurels among them, Franklin Pierce (1824), fourteenth president of the United States; William Pitt Fessenden (1823), abolitionist, US senator, cabinet member, and courageous opponent of Andrew Johnson’s impeachment; Oliver Otis Howard (1850), Civil War general, educator, and head of the Freedmen’s Bureau; and Thomas Brackett Reed (1860), the most powerful speaker of the house in the history of the US House of Representatives. John Brown Russwurm (1826), newspaper editor and colonizer of Liberia, was Bowdoin’s first Black graduate and the third Black person to graduate from any US college.

The notion that “the Civil War began and ended in Brunswick, Maine” has some truth to it. While living here in 1850–1851, when Calvin Stowe (1824) was teaching theology, Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote Uncle Tom’s Cabin, some of it in her husband’s study in Appleton Hall. Joshua L. Chamberlain (1852), having left his Bowdoin teaching post in 1862 to lead the 20th Maine, was chosen to receive the Confederate surrender at Appomattox three years later.
The postwar period was a troubled one. The Maine economy had begun a century-long slump, making it difficult to raise funds or attract students. The new, practical curriculum and lower cost of the University of Maine threatened to undermine Bowdoin admissions. As president, Chamberlain tried to innovate but the forces of inertia on the governing boards were too great, and it would take more than even a Civil War hero to change the College.

But change did arrive in 1885, in the form of William DeWitt Hyde. By the College’s centennial in 1893, Hyde had rejuvenated the faculty, turned the “yard” into a quad (notably by the addition of McKeen, Mood and With’s Walker Art Building), and discovered how to persuade alumni to give money. Where Bowdoin had once prepared young men for the public forum, Hyde’s college taught them what they needed to succeed in the new world of business.

Kenneth C. M. Silva, casting himself as the caretaker of Hyde’s vision, shepherded the College through two world wars and the Great Depression. Among his major accomplishments were bringing the athletic program into the fold of the College and out of the direct control of alumni, gradually making Bowdoin more of a national institution, and cementing the fierce loyalty of a generation of graduates. His successor, James S. Coles, played the role of modernizer: new life was given the sciences, professional standards for faculty were redefined, and the innovative “Senior Center” program was put in operation in the new high-rise dorm later named Coles Tower. Coles was succeeded in 1967 by Acting President and Professor of Government Athern P. Daggett, a member of the Class of 1925.

In 1969, Roger Howell Jr. ’58, the youngest college president in the country and a highly respected history scholar, ushered in an era of rapid change during the turmoil of the Vietnam era. The decision in 1970 to make standardized tests optional for purposes of admission, the arrival of coeducation in 1971, an eventual increase in the size of the College to 1,400 students, and a concerted effort to recruit students in the arts and students of color, all significantly altered the composition of the student body and began an impetus for curricular change that continued through the 1980s under the leadership of President A. LeRoy Greason.

During the Greason presidency, the College undertook to reform the curriculum, expand the arts program, encourage environmental study, diversify the faculty, and make the College more fully coeducational. By 1990, Bowdoin was nationally regarded as a small, highly selective liberal arts college with an enviable location in coastal Maine and a strong teaching faculty willing to give close personal attention to undergraduates.

President Robert H. Edwards came to Bowdoin in 1990. He reorganized the administration, strengthened budgetary planning and controls, bolstered the sciences and financial aid, and renewed the campus with one of the most significant periods of building and renovation in the College’s history. In 1998–1999, the board of trustees established a Commission on Residential Life. The commission recommended, and the trustees unanimously approved, a conception of residential life of broad membership that would include all students and replace the system of residential fraternities, which were phased out in May 2000. During these years the College celebrated its bicentennial, created or strengthened interdisciplinary academic programs, expanded the size of the faculty, and grew the endowment from $433 million to just under $1.4 billion.

Clayton S. Rose was inaugurated as Bowdoin’s fifteenth president in October 2015. Rose vigorously championed open discourse and respectful engagement with ideas that challenge one’s own; significantly expanded the College’s work to support diversity, equity, and inclusion; grew need-blind financial aid; and oversaw an expansion of the endowment by more than $1 billion. A new Career Exploration and Development program was established during this period and the College significantly expanded its facilities tied to the teaching and study of the environment. Rose also led Bowdoin through the COVID-19 pandemic, during which the College successfully delivered its facilities tied to the teaching and study of the environment. Rose also led Bowdoin through the COVID-19 pandemic, during which the College successfully delivered

PRESIDENTS OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>President</th>
<th>Years of Service</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jesse Appleton</td>
<td>1807–1819</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Allen</td>
<td>1819–1823</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leonard Woods Jr.</td>
<td>1823–1839</td>
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<td>Samuel Harris</td>
<td>1839–1857</td>
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<td>Joshua L. Chamberlain</td>
<td>1857–1869</td>
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<tr>
<td>William DeWitt Hyde</td>
<td>1885–1917</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenneth C.M. Sills</td>
<td>1918–1952</td>
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<tr>
<td>James S. Coles</td>
<td>1952–1967</td>
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<tr>
<td>Willard F. Enersen</td>
<td>1978–1980</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barry Mills</td>
<td>2001–2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clayton S. Rose</td>
<td>2015–2023</td>
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</table>

By 1996–1997, the board of trustees established a new high-rise dorm later named Coles Tower. Coles was succeeded in 1967 by Acting President and Professor of Government Athern P. Daggett, a member of the Class of 1925.

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The ceremony of inauguration, like other rituals of our academic and private lives, achieves its purpose through words and symbols, some borrowed from other rites and procedures, some conceived especially for the occasion. In inaugurating Safa R. Zaki as its sixteenth president, Bowdoin calls on some traditions that span its whole history and on others that were added for one or another of her predecessors in that office.

As we invest Safa R. Zaki in the role she began this July, we present her with the College charter, seal, and keys, following a precedent that began with President McKeen in 1802.

The College Charter dates from 1794, when the General Court of Massachusetts passed “an Act to establish a College in the Town of Brunswick and the District of Maine, within this Commonwealth.” The Charter was signed into law by Governor Samuel Adams on June 24 of that year and passed to Maine following its transition to statehood in 1820.

The original charter specifies that the college corporation, in the persons of the president and trustees, shall have “one common seal, which they may change, break, or renew at their pleasure,” and that all deeds made in their corporate name shall be sealed with the seal. The original design for a College Seal has been used with relatively little change for the 221 years of Bowdoin’s existence. An attempt was made in 1898 to redesign the Seal as a classical revival adaptation of a head of the sun-god Helios, but the new version failed to gain acceptance, and the familiar old sun has since then smiled with assurance on Bowdoin diplomas, gates, and presidents.

The Presidential Medallion worn by President Zaki takes the ceremonial place of the original Seal. The medallion was presented to Roger Howell Jr. ’58 by his classmates for his inauguration in 1969 as Bowdoin’s tenth president, and has been worn by each of the succeeding presidents as a seal of office.

The Keys, now mounted on a brass ring, may possibly include one or more of the keys presented to President McKeen at the first Bowdoin inauguration on September 2, 1802. All of them fit locks in one or another of the College’s earliest buildings.

The gavel used in today’s ceremony was made from the original Thorndike Oak, a tree planted on the Bowdoin Quad by George Thorndike, a member of the Class of 1807.

The format of the ceremony has changed little over the years. The remarks and speeches, though perhaps more numerous, are no longer delivered in Latin, and the new president’s inaugural address remains the centerpiece of the occasion. Musical selections, generally performed by students and faculty, and occasionally composed especially for the inauguration add a festive note to the proceedings.
HOOD BORDER COLORS
INDICATING FIELDS OF LEARNING

Agriculture, Maize
Arts, Letters, Humanities, White
Commerce, Accountancy, Business, Drab
Dentistry, Lilac
Economics, Copper
Education, Light Blue
Engineering, Orange
Fine Arts, including Architecture, Brown
Forestry, Russet
Journalism, Crimson
Law, Purple
Library Science, Lemon
Medicine, Green
Music, Pink
Oratory (Speech), Silver Gray
Philosophy, Dark Blue
Physical Education, Sage Green
Psychology, Gold
Public Administration, including Foreign Service, Peacock Blue
Public Health, Salmon Pink
Science, Golden Yellow
Social Work, Citron
Theology, Sunlet
Veterinary Science, Gray

ACADEMIC APPAREL

A FELLOWSHIP OF SCHOLARS

The attire that distinguishes faculty and graduates at academic ceremonies is a symbol both vertical and horizontal. It stretches back into history, to the roots of academic institutions, while at the same time forming a bond of union among contemporary academic scholars.

The gown, cap, and hood—now formal and specific—were the ordinary apparel of our medieval ancestors. The gowns varied in elegance according to the rank and wealth of the owners, and the hood had the practical function of being pulled over the head for warmth. Many of the medieval universities had strict rules on the subject; at Oxford, for example, the master of arts had to swear that he owned the dress prescribed for his degree and that he would wear it on all proper occasions. Undergraduates were required to wear their gowns whenever they appeared in the public street. After the sixteenth century in Europe, different styles prevailed, but the older style was retained for certain legal, official, clerical, and, especially, academic use.

In America the gown has been used to some extent since colonial times. It was only in the late nineteenth century, however, that widespread interest—sparked perhaps by the 1886 observance of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Harvard—brought about several developments. In 1887 an enterprising member of the graduating class of Williams College designed gowns for the graduates to wear at Commencement. The garb was significant and dignified; it was both traditional and democratic; it answered a need, and it quickly became popular. In 1895 an intercollegiate code standardizing the design and the color of each part of the academic regalia was accepted by nearly all American colleges and universities.

The gown is usually black, and the cut of the sleeves differs for bachelors, masters, and doctors. In addition, the doctor’s gown has panels of velvet (usually black) down the front and on the sleeves.

The cap is generally black, with a tassel that is either black or the color of the field of study; a doctor’s may be gold. The most common style of cap is the Oxford “mortar board,” with a square flat top, but some variations are permitted.

The hood, the most distinctive part of the costume, is black and trimmed with velvet. Both the length of the hood and the width of the trim vary with the level of the degree, the doctor’s being the longest and having the widest velvet border. The color of the velvet indicates the field of study in which the degree is received: for example, white for arts and letters, dark blue for philosophy, brown for fine arts, golden yellow for science, scarlet for theology. The lining of the hood is the color and style of the university that confers the degree; these are all specified in the standard code of the American Council on Education. Bowdoin College’s lining is white and green to symbolize the Bowdoin pines.
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Design elements for Bowdoin’s sixteenth inauguration celebration were inspired by small elements used in the research of Safa R. Zaki, most notably the following two publications:


**CREDITS**

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