


COLLEGE
OF
WILLIAM AND MARY.

J. R. HUBARD.



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THE
HISTORY

OF THE

College of William and Mary

FROM ITS FOUNDATION, 1660, TO 1874.

J. W. RANDOLPH & ENGLISH,
1318 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND.
1874.

OATH OF VISITOR.

I, A. B., do solemnly promise and swear, that I will truly and faithfully execute the duties of my office, as a visitor of WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE, according to the best of my skill and judgment, without favour, affection or partiality. So help me God.

OATH OF PRESIDENT OR PROFESSOR.

I, _____ do swear, that I will well and truly execute the duties of my office of _____ according to the best of my ability. So help me God.

THE CHARTER
OF THE
COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY,
IN VIRGINIA.

WILLIAM AND MARY, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King and Queen, defenders of the faith, &c. To all to whom these our present letters shall come, greeting.

Forasmuch as our well-beloved and faithful subjects, constituting the General Assembly of our Colony of Virginia, have had it in their minds, and have proposed to themselves, to the end that the Church of Virginia may be furnished with a seminary of ministers of the gospel, and that the youth may be piously educated in good letters and manners, and that the Christian faith may be propagated amongst the Western Indians, to the glory of Almighty God; to make, found and establish a certain place of universal study, or perpetual College of Divinity, Philosophy, Languages, and other good Arts and Sciences, consisting of one President, six Masters or Professors, and an hundred scholars, more or less, according to the ability of the said college, and the statutes of the same; to be made, increased, diminished, or changed there, by certain trustees nominated and elected by the General Assembly aforesaid, to wit, our faithful and well-beloved Francis Nicholson, our Lieutenant Governor in our Colonies of Virginia and Maryland; Wm. Cole, Ralph Wormley, William Byrd and John Lear, Esquires; James Blair, John Farnifold, Stephen Fouace and Samuel Gray, clerks; Thomas Milner, Christopher Robinson, Charles Scarborough, John Smith, Benjamin Harrison, Miles Cary, Henry Hartwell, William Randolph and Matthew Page, gentlemen, or the major part of them, or of the longer livers of them, on the south side of a certain river, commonly called York river, or elsewhere, where the General Assembly itself shall think more convenient, within our Colony of Virginia, to be supported and maintained, in all time coming.

I. And forasmuch as our well-beloved and trusty the General Assembly of our Colony of Virginia aforesaid, has humbly supplicated us, by our well-beloved in Christ, James Blair, Clerk, their agent

duly constituted, that we would be pleased, not only to grant our royal license to the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, Ralph Wormley, William Byrd and John Lear, Esquires; James Blair, John Farnifold, Stephen Fouace and Samuel Gray, Clerks; Thomas Milner, Christopher Robinson, Charles Scarborough, John Smith, Benjamin Harrison, Miles Cary, Henry Hartwell, William Randolph, and Matthew Page, Gentlemen, or the major part of them, or of the longer livers of them, to make, found, erect and establish the said college, but also to extend our royal bounty and munificence towards the erection and foundation of the said college, in such way and manner as to us shall seem most expedient: We, taking the premises seriously into our consideration, and earnestly desiring, that as far as in us lies, true philosophy, and other good and liberal arts and sciences may be promoted, and that the orthodox Christian faith may be propagated: And being desirous, that forever hereafter, there should be one such college, or place of universal study, and some certain and undoubted way within the said college, for the rule and government of the same, and of the masters or professors, and scholars, and all others inhabiting and residing therein, and that the said college should subsist and remain in all time coming; of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, HAVE GRANTED and given leave, and by these presents do grant and give leave, for us, our heirs and successors, as much as in us lies, to the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, Ralph Wormley, William Byrd and John Lear, Esquires; James Blair, John Farnifold, Stephen Fouace and Samuel Gray, Clerks; Thomas Milner, Christopher Robinson, Charles Scarborough, John Smith, Benjamin Harrison, Miles Cary, Henry Hartwell, William Randolph and Matthew Page, Gentlemen; That they or the major part of them or of the longest livers of them, for promoting the studies of true philosophy, languages, and other good arts and sciences, and for propagating the pure gospel of Christ, our only Mediator, to the praise and honor of Almighty God, may have power to erect, found and establish a certain place of universal study, or perpetual College, for Divinity, Philosophy, Languages and other good Arts and Sciences, consisting of one President, six masters or professors, and an hundred scholars, more or less, graduates and non-graduates, as abovesaid, according to the statutes and orders of the said College, to be made, appointed and established upon the place by the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, &c., or the major part of them, upon the south side of York river, on the land late of Colonel ——— Townsend, deceased, now in the possession of John Smith,

near the port appointed or laid out for York county, by the said General Assembly, within our said colony of Virginia; or if by reason of unwholesomeness, or any other cause, the said place shall not be approved of, wheresoever else the General Assembly of our Colony of Virginia, or the major part of them, shall think fit, within the bounds of the aforesaid colony, to continue for all times coming.

II. And further, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, WE HAVE GRANTED, and given leave, and by these presents do grant, and give leave, for us, our heirs and successors, to the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, &c., that they, or the major part of them, or of the longer livers of them, may be enabled to take, hold and enjoy, and that they may be persons apt and capable in law, for taking, holding and enjoying all Manors, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Services, Rectories, Portions, Annuities, Pensions and Advowsons of Churches, with all other Inheritances, Franchises and Possessions whatsoever, as well spiritual as temporal, to the value of two thousand pounds a year; and all other goods, chattels, monies and personal estate whatsoever, of the gift of any person whatsoever, that is willing to bestow them for this use; or any other gifts, grants, assignments, legacies or appointments, of the same, or any of them, or of any other goods whatsoever: But with this express intention, and upon the special trust we put in them that they the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, &c., or the major part of them, or of the longer livers of them, shall take and hold the premises, and shall dispose of the same, and of the rents, revenues or profits thereof, or of any of them only for defraying the charges that shall be laid out in erecting and fitting the edifices of the said intended college, and furnishing them with books, and other utensils, and all other charges pertaining to the said college, as they, or the major part of them, shall think most expedient, until the said college shall be actually erected, founded and established, and upon this trust and intention, that so soon as the said college shall, according to our royal intent be erected and founded, the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, &c., or the longer livers or liver of them, and their or his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, shall by good and sufficient deeds and assurances in law give, grant and transfer to the said President and masters, or professors, or their successors, the said Lands, Manors, Tenements, Rents, Services, Rectories, Portions, Annuities, Pensions and Advowsons of Churches, with all other inheritances, franchises, possessions, goods, chattels and personal estate aforesaid, or as much thereof as has not been laid out and

bestowed upon the building the said college, or to the other uses above mentioned.

III. And seeing the said General Assembly of our Colony of Virginia, has named, elected or appointed, the said James Blair, Clerk, as a fit person to be President of the said college; we of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, do approve, confirm and ratify the said nomination and election, and do by these presents make, create and establish the said James Blair first President of the said college, during his natural life.

IV. And further, we grant our special license to the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, &c., and their successors, or the major part of them, that they have power to elect and nominate other apt, fit and able persons, into the places of the masters or professors of the said college; and that, after the death, resignation or deprivation of the said President, or Professors, or any of them, the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, &c., and their successors, or the major part of them, shall have power to put in, and substitute, a fit person, or persons, from time to time, into his or their place, or places, according to the orders and statutes of the said college, to be made, enacted and established, for the good and wholesome government of the said college, and of all that bear office, or reside therein, by the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, &c., or their successors, or the major part of them.

V. And further, we will, and for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, do GRANT, that when the said College shall be so erected, made, founded and established, it shall be called and denominated forever the College of *William and Mary*, in Virginia, and that the President and masters, or professors, of the said college, shall be a body politic and incorporate, in deed and name; and that by the name of the President and masters, or professors, of the College of *William and Mary*, in Virginia, they shall have perpetual succession; and that the said President, and masters, or professors, shall forever be called and denominated the President, and Masters, or Professors, of the College of *William and Mary*, in Virginia: And that the said President, and masters, or professors, and their successors, by the name of the President, and masters, or professors, of the College of *William and Mary*, in Virginia, shall be persons able, capable, apt and perpetual in law, to take and hold lordships, manors, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, rectories, portions, pensions, annuities, inheritances, possessions and services, as well spiritual as temporal, whatsoever, and all manner of goods and chattels, both of our gift, and our heirs and successors, and of the gift of the said

Francis Nicholson, William Cole, Ralph Wormley, Wm. Byrd and John Lear, Esquires; James Blair, John Farnifold, Stephen Fouace and Samuel Gray, Clerks; Thomas Milner, Christopher Robinson, Charles Scarborough, John Smith, Benjamin Harrison, Miles Cary, Henry Hartwell, William Randolph and Matthew Page, Gentlemen; or of the gift of any other person whatsoever, to the value of two thousand pounds, of lawful money of England, yearly, and no more, to be had and held by them and their successors for ever.

VI. And also, that the said President, and masters, or professors, by and under the name of the President, and masters, or professors, of the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, shall have power to plead, and be impleaded, to sue, and be sued, to defend, and be defended, to answer, and be answered, in all and every cause, complaint, and action, real, personal and mixed, of what kind and nature soever they be, in whatsoever courts and places of Judicature belonging to us, our heirs and successors, or to any person whatsoever, before all sorts of justices and judges, ecclesiastical and temporal, in whatsoever kingdoms, countries, colonies, dominions or plantations, belonging to us, or our heirs; and to do, act, and receive, these and all other things, in the same manner, as our other liege people, persons able and capable in law, within our said Colony of Virginia, or our kingdom of England, do, or may act, in the said courts and places of Judicature, and before the said justices and judges.

VII. As also, that the said President, and masters or professors, and their successors shall have one common seal, which they may make use of in any whatsoever cause and business belonging to them and their successors; and that the President, and masters or professors of the said College, and their successors, shall have leave to break, change and renew, their said seal, from time to time, at their pleasure, as they shall see most expedient.

VIII. And further of our more especial grace, we have given and granted, and for us, our heirs, and successors, we give and grant our special license, as far as in us lies, to the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, Ralph Wormley, William Byrd and John Lear, Esquires; James Blair, John Farnifold, Stephen Fouace, Samuel Gray, Clerks; Thomas Milner, Christopher Robinson, Charles Scarborough, John Smith, Benjamin Harrison, Miles Cary, Henry Hartwell, William Randolph and Matthew Page, gentlemen, that they, or any other person or persons, whatsoever, after the said college is so founded, erected, made, created and established, may have power to give, and grant, assign and bequeath, all manors, lands, tenements, rents, services, rectories, portions, annuities, pen-

sions and advowsons of Churches, and all manner of inheritance, franchises and possessions whatsoever, as well spiritual as temporal, to the value of two thousand pounds a year, over and above all burthens and reprisals, to the President, and masters, or professors, of the said College, for the time being, and their successors, to be had, held and enjoyed, by the said President, and masters, or professors, and their successors, forever: And that they, the said President and masters, or professors aforesaid, may take and hold, to themselves, and their successors, forever, as is aforesaid, manors, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, rectories, portions, pensions, annuities, and all manner of inheritances, and possessions whatsoever, as well spiritual as temporal, to the aforesaid value of two thousand pounds a year, over and above all burthens, reprisals and reparations: It not being our will, that the said President, and masters or professors of the said College, for the time being, or their successors, shall be troubled, disquieted, molested, or aggrieved by reason, or occasion of the premises, or any of them, by us, our heirs, and successors, or by any of our justices, escheators, sheriffs, or other bailiffs, or ministers, whatsoever, belonging to us, our heirs and successors.

IX. And further, we will, and by these presents, do declare, nominate, ordain and appoint, the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, Ralph Wormley, William Byrd and John Lear, Esquires; James Blair, John Farnifold, Stephen Fouace and Samuel Gray, Clerks; Thomas Milner, Christopher Robinson, Charles Scarborough, John Smith, Benjamin Harrison, Miles Cary, Henry Hartwell, William Randolph and Matthew Page, gentlemen, and their successors, to be the true, sole and undoubted visitors and governors of the said college for ever: And we give and grant to them, or the major part of them, by these our letters patents, a continual succession, to be continued in the way and manner hereafter specified; as also full and absolute liberty, power and authority, of making, enacting, framing and establishing such and so many rules, laws, statutes, orders and injunctions, for the good and wholesome government of the said college, as to them the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, &c., and their successors, shall from time to time, according to their various occasions and circumstances, seem most fit and expedient: All which rules, laws, statutes and injunctions so to be made, as aforesaid, we will have to be observed, under the penalty therein contained: Provided notwithstanding, that the said rules, laws, statutes, orders and injunctions, be no way contrary to our prerogative royal, nor to the laws and statutes of our kingdom of England or our colony of

Virginia, aforesaid, or to the canons and constitutions of the church of England, by law established.

X. And further, we will and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant and confirm to the said visitors, and governors of the said college, and their successors, that they and their successors, shall, forever, be eighteen men, or any other number not exceeding the number of twenty, in the whole, to be elected and constituted in the way and manner hereinafter specified; and that they shall have one discreet and fit person, that shall be elected and nominated, out of their number, in the manner hereafter mentioned, that shall be, and shall be called Rector of the said college: And we have appointed and confirmed, and by these presents, do appoint and confirm the said James Blair, to be the present rector of the said college, to be continued in the said office for one year next ensuing the foundation of the said college, and thereafter till some other of the visitors and governors of the said college shall be duly elected, preferred and sworn into the said office; and that from time to time, and in all time coming, after the said year is expired, or after the death of the rector within the year, the visitors and governors of the said college, or the greater part of them, or of their successors, shall have power to elect and nominate another discreet and fit person, from amongst themselves to be rector of the said college; and that he who is elected, preferred and nominated, as abovesaid, into the place of rector of the said college, shall have power to have, exercise and enjoy the said office of rector of the said college, for one whole year, then next ensuing, and thereafter, until some other rector of the said college shall be duly elected, preferred and sworn into the said office: And to perpetuate the succession of the said rector, and of the said visitors and governors of the said college, we will, ordain and appoint, that as often as any one or more of the said visitors and governors of the said college, shall die, or remove himself and family out of our said colony, into any other country for good and all, that then, and so often, the rector for the time being, and the other visitors and governors of the said college, then surviving and remaining within the colony, or the major part of them, shall and may have leave to elect, nominate and choose one or more of the principal and better sort of the inhabitants of our said colony of Virginia, into the place or places of visitor and governor, or visitors and governors, so dead or removed, to fill up the aforesaid number of visitors and governors, for the said college; and that he or they so elected and chosen, shall take his or their corporal oath, before the rector, and the other visitors and governors of

the said college, or the major part of them, well and faithfully to execute the said office; which oath the said rector, and two or more of the visitors, shall have power to administer: And that after the taking of the said oath, he or they shall be of the number of the said visitors and governors of the said college.

XI. And further, we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant and confirm, to the said President, and masters, or professors of the said college, and their successors, that they and their successors shall have one eminent and discreet person, to be elected and nominated, in the manner hereafter expressed, who shall be, and shall be called chancellor of the said college: And we have appointed and confirmed, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, do appoint and confirm, our well-beloved and right trusty the reverend father in God, Henry, by divine permission, bishop of London, to be the first chancellor of the said college, to be continued in the said office for seven years next ensuing, and thereafter, until some other chancellor of the said college shall be duly elected and chosen into the said office: And that from time to time, and in all time coming, after these seven years are expired, or after the death of the said bishop, or of the chancellor, for the time being, the rector, and visitors, and governors of the said College for the time being, or the major part of them, shall and may have power to elect, choose and nominate, some other eminent and discreet person, from time to time, to be chancellor of the said college; and that he who is so nominated and elected to be chancellor of the said college, shall and may have, execute, and enjoy, the said office of chancellor of the said college, for the space of seven years then next ensuing, and thereafter until some other chancellor of the said college shall be duly elected and constituted.

XII. Further, we will by these presents and for us, our heirs and successors, do grant and confirm to the said president, and masters, or professors, of the said college, and to their successors, that after the said college is erected, founded, and established, they may retain and appoint some convenient place, or council chamber, within the said college; and that the rector and other visitors, and governors of the said college, or the major part of them, for the time being, as often as they shall think good, and see cause, may convocate and hold a certain court of convocation within the said chamber, consisting of the said rector, and visitors, and governors, of the said college, or the major part of them, in all time coming; and in the said convocation, may treat, confer, consult, advise, and decree, concerning statutes, orders, and injunctions, for the said college.

XIII. And further, we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, do grant and confirm to the said President, and masters, or professors of the said College, and their successors, or the major part of them, that from time to time, and in all time coming, the said rector and visitors, or governors of the said college, and their successors, or the major part of them, shall have power and authority, yearly, and every year, on the first Monday which shall happen next after the feast of the annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, to elect and nominate, and that they shall and may elect and nominate one of the said visitors or governors of the said college, to be rector of the said college, for one whole year then next ensuing: And that he, after he is so elected and chosen into the said office of rector of the said college, before he be admitted to execute the said office, shall, on the same day and in the same place, take his corporal oath before the last rector, and visitors, or governors of the said college, or any three of them, well and faithfully to execute the said office; and that after so taking the said oath, he shall and may execute the said office of rector of the said college, for one whole year then next ensuing: And also, that every seventh year, on the same Monday, next after the feast of the annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, aforesaid, they shall, in like manner, have power and authority to elect and nominate another chancellor of the said college, to be continued for seven years then next ensuing: And that he who shall be elected, chosen, and nominated, into the office of chancellor of the said college, shall and may, immediately after such election and nomination, execute the office of chancellor of the said college for seven years then next ensuing.

XIV. And that the charge and expense of erecting, building, founding and adorning, the said college at present, and also of supporting and maintaining the said president and masters or professors, for the future, may be sustained and defrayed, of our more ample and bounteous special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we have given, granted, assigned, and made over, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do give, grant, assign, and make over to the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, Ralph Wormley, William Byrd and John Lear, Esquires; James Blair, John Farnifold, Stephen Fouace and Samuel Gray, clerks; Thomas Milner, Christopher Robinson, Charles Scarborough, John Smith, Benjamin Harrison, Miles Cary, Henry Hartwell, William Randolph and Matthew Page, gentlemen, and their executors and assigns forever, the whole and entire sum of one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five pounds, fourteen shillings and ten pence, of good and

lawful money of England, that has been received and raised out of the quit-rents of the said colony, now remaining in the hands of William Byrd, Esquire, our auditor, or in whosoever other hands the same now is, for our use, within the said colony: And, therefore, we command and firmly enjoin the said auditor, or any other person with whom the said money is deposited, or who is obliged to pay the same, immediately upon sight of these our letters patents, to pay, or cause to be paid, the said sum of one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five pounds, fourteen shillings and ten pence, to the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, &c., or the major part of them, or of the longer livers of them, or to their attorney, in that part lawfully constituted, with any other warrant, mandate, or precept to be obtained or expected from us, to be laid out and applied about and towards the building, erecting and adorning, the said college, and to no other use, intent or purpose whatever.

XV. Seeing also, by a certain act of parliament, made the twenty-fifth year of the reign of our royal uncle, Charles the Second, of blessed memory, entitled, An act for the encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland trades, and for better securing the plantation trade, it was enacted, that after the first day of September, in the year of our Lord M.DC.LXXIII., if any ship, which by law, might trade in any of the plantations, should come to any of them to load, and take on board tobacco, or any other of the commodities there enumerated, and if bond were not first given, with one sufficient surety, to carry the said tobacco to England, Wales, or the town of Berwick upon Tweed, and to no other place, and there to unload and put the same on shore, (the dangers of the sea only excepted); in such case there should be paid to our said uncle, and his heirs and successors, one penny for every pound of tobacco so loaded and put on board, to be levied, collected, and paid in such places, and to such officers, and collectors, as should be appointed in the respective plantations, to collect, levy, and receive the same, and under such penalties, both to the officers and upon the goods as for non-payment of his majesty's customs in England: And if it should happen, that any person or persons who are to pay the said duties, shall not have ready money to satisfy the same, that the officers who are appointed to collect the said duties, shall in lieu of the said ready money, take such a proportion of tobacco, that was to be shipped, as may amount to the value thereof, according to the usual rate of the said commodity, in such plantation respectively: All which things are to be ordered, and disposed, and these several duties are to be caused to be levied, by the commis-

sioners of our customs in England, for the time being, under the authority and direction of the lord treasurer of England, or the commissioners of the treasury, for the time being, as by the said act of parliament, amongst other things therein contained, reference being thereto had, doth more fully appear; we, of our more bounteous grace, mere motion, and certain knowledge, have given and granted, and for us, and our successors, do give, and grant, to the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, &c., and the other trustees above mentioned, and their heirs for ever, the said revenue of one penny for every pound of tobacco in Virginia, or Maryland, in America, or either of them that shall be so loaded, and put on board, as is abovesaid; and the nett produce which shall accrue in England, or elsewhere, by selling there the tobacco that shall be collected in our colonies of Virginia, and Maryland, in lieu of the penny that ought to be paid for every pound of tobacco so loaded and put on board, as is abovesaid: Provided always, that the commissioners of our customs in England, for the time being, shall name and appoint all the collectors and receivers of the said money and tobacco, and their inspectors and comptrollers, from time to time, as they have hitherto done: And that the salaries of the said collectors, receivers, and comptrollers, shall be deducted and paid out of the said revenue; and that the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, Ralph Wormley, William Byrd, and John Lear, Esquires; James Blair, John Farnifold, Stephen Fouace, and Samuel Gray, clerks; Thomas Milner, Christopher Robinson, Charles Scarborough, John Smith, Benjamin Harrison, Miles Cary, Henry Hartwell, William Randolph, and Matthew Page, gentlemen, and their successors, as also the President, and masters, or professors of the said College, and their successors, for the time being, shall be obliged to receive and observe all such rules, orders, and instructions, as shall be transmitted to them, from time to time, by the said commissioners of our customs in England, for the time being, under the inspection and direction of the lord treasurer, or the commissioners of our treasury in England, for the time being, for the better and more exact collecting of the said duty, as by the said act of parliament, reference being thereto had, is more particularly directed and appointed: but with this express intention, and upon the special trust and confidence we place in the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, and the rest of the aforesaid trustees, that they, and the longest livers of them, and their heirs, shall take, hold, and possess the said revenue of a penny per pound, for every pound of tobacco aforesaid, with all its profits, advantages, and emoluments, to apply and

lay out the same, for building and adorning the edifices and other necessities for the said college, until the said college shall be actually erected, founded, and established, and with this express intention, and upon the special trust and confidence, that so soon as the said college shall be erected and founded, according to our royal purpose, the said trustees, and the longest livers or liver of them, and his or their heirs, or assigns, shall, by good and sufficient deeds and assurances in law, give, grant, and transfer to the President, and masters, or professors, of the said College, this whole revenue, with all its profits, issues, and emoluments before mentioned, or so much thereof, as shall not have been expended and laid out for the aforesaid uses, to be held, possessed, and enjoyed, by the said President, and masters, or professors, and their successors, for ever.

XVI. And also, of our special grace, mere motion, and certain knowledge, we have given and granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors do give and grant to Francis Nicholson, William Cole, and the rest of the said trustees, and to the longest livers or liver of them, and to his or their heirs, the office of surveyor-general of our said colony of Virginia, if the said office be now void, or whensoever and how often soever it shall hereafter fall void, to be had, held and executed, with all its issues, fees, profits, advantages, conveniences, liberties, places, privileges, and pre-eminences whatsoever, belonging to the said office, in as ample form and manner, as any other person, who has heretofore had, executed, or possessed the said office, ever had received or enjoyed, or ought to have, receive, or enjoy, by the said trustees, and their heirs; or by such officers and substitutes, as they or the major part of them, or of the longest livers of them, or of their heirs, shall from time to time nominate and appoint, until the said college shall be actually founded and erected: But with this express intention, and upon this special trust and confidence, which we place in the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, and the rest of the said trustees, that they and the longest livers of them, and their heirs, shall give back and restore to the President and masters, or professors, of the said college, for the time being, whatsoever money remains in their hands, that has risen from this office, during their administration, not yet laid out upon the building of the said college, and the other above-mentioned uses, so soon as the said college shall be actually erected and founded. And after the said college shall be actually erected and founded, we will, that the said office of surveyor-general, if it be then void, as often as it shall be void, for the time to come, shall be had, held, and executed, with all its profits and

appurtenances above-mentioned, by the said President and masters, or professors, and their successors, for ever: Provided always that the said Francis Nicholson, and the rest of the above-mentioned trustees, or the major part of them, or of the longest livers of them, and the President, and masters, or professors, for the time being, shall, from time to time, nominate and substitute such and so many particular surveyors for the particular counties of our colony of Virginia, as our governor in chief, and the council of our said colony of Virginia, for the time being, shall think fit and necessary.

XVII. And also, of our more bounteous special grace, mere motion, and certain knowledge, we have given, granted and confirmed, and by these presents, for us, and our heirs, and successors, do give, grant, and confirm, to the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, and the rest of the trustees above-mentioned, ten thousand acres of land, not yet legally occupied or possessed by any of our other subjects, lying, and being, on the South side of the Blackwater Swamp, and also other ten thousand acres of land, not legally occupied or possessed by any of our other subjects, lying and being in that neck of land, commonly called Pamunkey neck, between the forks or branches of York river: which twenty thousand acres of land, we will have to be laid out and measured in the places above-mentioned, at the choice of the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, and the rest of the fore-mentioned trustees, or the major part of them, or of the longest livers of them, to be had and held by the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, and the rest of the above-mentioned trustees, and their heirs for ever; but with this intention, and upon special trust and confidence, that the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, and the rest of the said trustees, or the major part of them, or of the longest livers of them, so soon as the said college shall be actually founded and established, shall give, grant, let, and alienate the said twenty thousand acres of land to the said President and masters, or professors of the said College, to be had and held by them, and their successors, for ever, by fealty, in free and common soccage, paying to us, and our successors, two copies of Latin verses yearly, on every fifth day of November, at the house of our governor, or lieutenant governor of Virginia, for the time being, for ever, in full discharge, acquittance, and satisfaction of all quit-rents, services, customs, dues, and burdens whatsoever, due, or to be due, to us, or our successors, for the said twenty thousand acres of land, by the laws or customs of England or Virginia.

XVIII. And also, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we have given, and granted, and by these presents, for

us and our successors, do give, and grant, to the said President, and masters, or professors of the said college, full and absolute power, liberty, and authority, to nominate, elect, and constitute one discreet and able person of their own number, or of the number of the said visitors, or governors, or lastly, of the better sort of inhabitants of our colony of Virginia, to be present in the house of Burgeses, of the General Assembly of our colony of Virginia, and there to act and consent to such things, as by the common advice of our said colony shall (God willing) happen to be enacted.

XIX. And further, it is our pleasure, that such further confirmations and ratifications of the premises shall be granted, from time to time by us, our heirs and successors, to the said Francis Nicholson, and the rest of the trustees above-mentioned, and to their successors, or to the Paesident, and masters, or professors of the said college, or to their successors, for the time being, upon their humble petition under the great seal of England, or otherwise, as the attorney-general of us, our heirs, or successors, for the time being, shall think fit and expedient.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourselves, at Westminster, the eighth day of February, in the fourth year of our reign.

By writ of the Privy Seal,

PIGOTT.

THE TRANSFER
OF THE
COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY,
IN VIRGINIA.

TO all to whom these presents shall come, James Blair, of the city of Williamsburg, in the colony of Virginia, and Stephen Fouace, of Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, clerks, send greeting: Whereas their late Majesties, King William and Queen Mary, of blessed memory, being religiously inclined to promote the Studies of sacred Theology, Philosophy, Languages, and other good Arts and Sciences, to the end the church of Virginia might be supplied with a seminary of ministers of the gospel, and the youth of that country be piously educated in good manners and learning, and the orthodox Christian faith might be propagated among the Western Indians, at the humble suit of the General Assembly of the colony aforesaid, by their letters patents bearing date at Westminster the eighth day of February, in the fourth year of their reign, were pleased of their special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion to give license to certain trustees, to wit, Francis Nicholson, William Cole, Ralph Wormley, William Byrd, and John Lear, Esqrs.; James Blair, John Farnifold, Stephen Fouace, and Samuel Gray, clerks; Thos. Milner, Christopher Robinson, Charles Scarborough, John Smith, Benjamin Harrison, Miles Cary, Henry Hartwell, William Randolph, and Matthew Page, gentlemen; that they, or the major part of them, or the longest livers of them, might erect, found, and establish a certain general school, or perpetual college, of sacred Theology, Philosophy, Languages, and other good Arts and Sciences, consisting of one President, six masters or professors, and one hundred scholars, more or less, graduates and non-graduates, according to the ordinances and statutes of the said college, by the said trustees, or the major part of them, in that behalf to be made and established, in a certain place upon the south side of York river, near York town, in the county of York, in the colony aforesaid; or if that place, for the unwholesomeness of the air, or any other cause

should not be agreeable, in any other place within the said colony which to the General Assembly of the said colony should seem most convenient. And did further grant, that the said trustees, or the major part of them receive, hold, and enjoy manors, lands, tenements, rents, services, rectories, portions, annuities, pensions, and advowsons of churches, with all other hereditaments, franchises and possessions whatsoever, as well spiritual as temporal, to the value of two thousand pounds by the year, and all goods, chattels, money, and personal estate whatsoever, of the gift of any person whatsoever, willing to give the same to this use, or any gifts, grants, assignments, legacies, or appointments whatsoever of them, or any of them, or any other well disposed persons: But to the express intent, and under this special trust, that they, the said trustees, or the major part of them, or the longest livers of them, should take and receive the premises, and dispose the same, or the rents, issues, and profits thereof, only for sustaining and defraying the expenses in erecting and fitting the buildings of and for the said intended college, and in ordaining the same with books and other convenient utensils, and other expenses to the said college pertaining, as to them, or the major part of them, should seem expedient, until the said college should be actually erected, founded and established. And under this trust, and to the intent, that as soon as the said college, according to the royal design aforesaid, should be erected and founded, the said trustees, or the longest livers or the longest liver of them, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, by good and sufficient writings and assurances in law, should give, grant, and transfer to the President, and masters, or professors, and their successors, the same manors, lands, tenements, rents, services, rectories, portions, annuities, pensions, and advowsons of churches, with all other hereditaments, franchises, possessions, goods, chattels, and personal estate aforesaid, or so much thereof as should not be before expended and laid out in erecting the said college, or in the other uses aforesaid. And by the said charter did make, create and establish the said James Blair first President of said college, during his natural life. And further, did grant that the said Francis Nicholson, Wm. Cole, Ralph Wormley, Wm. Byrd, John Lear, James Blair, John Farnifold, Stephen Fouace, and Samuel Gray, Thos. Milner, Christopher Robinson, Charles Scarborough, John Smith, Benjamin Harrison, Miles Cary, Henry Hartwell, William Randolph, and Matthew Page, and their successors, or the major part of them, should choose and nominate other able, fit, and capable persons into the places of the masters or professors of the

said college; and that after the death, or resignation, or deprivation of the said President, or professors, or any of them, they might from time to time, choose and substitute into his or their places some fit person or persons, according to the ordinances and statutes of the same college, by the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, Ralph Wormley, William Byrd, John Lear, James Blair, John Farnifold, Stephen Fouace, Samuel Gray, Thos. Milner, Christopher Robinson, Charles Scarborough, John Smith, Benj. Harrison, Miles Cary, Henry Hartwell, William Randolph, and Matthew Page, or their successors, or the major part of them, for the good and wholesome government of the same college, and of all persons enjoying any office or residing therein, to be made, ordained and established. And further, did grant that when the said college should be erected, made, founded and established, the same should be for ever called and named the College of William and Mary, in Virginia; and that the said President, and masters, or professors, of the said college, should be one body corporate and politic, and by the name of the President and masters, or professors, of the college of William and Mary, in Virginia, should have perpetual succession, and should for ever be called and named the President and masters, or professors of the college of William and Mary, in Virginia; and by the same name should be persons fit, capable, able and perpetual in law to purchase and receive lordships, manors, lands, tenements, reversions, rectories, portions, pensions, annuities, hereditaments, possessions, and services whatsoever, as well spiritual as temporal, and all goods and chattels whatsoever, as well of the gift of their said late majesties, their heirs and successors, as of the gift of the said trustees or any other persons whatsoever, to the value of two thousand pounds of lawful money of England, by the year, and no more, to have and to hold to them and their successors for ever: And did further grant to the said President and masters, or professors, and their successors, divers other liberties, privileges and immunities, in the said letters patents particularly set forth and expressed; and further, did declare, nominate, ordain, and constitute the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, Ralph Wormley, William Byrd, John Lear, James Blair, John Farnifold, Stephen Fouace, and Samuel Gray, Thomas Milner, Christopher Robinson, Charles Scarborough, John Smith, Benjamin Harrison, Miles Cary, Henry Hartwell, William Randolph, and Matthew Page, and their successors, to be for ever the true and undoubted visitors and governors of the said College; and did give them, or the major part of them, power, from time to time, to make statutes and ordinances for the good

government of the said College: And did grant unto them perpetual succession, and that they and their successors should for ever be eighteen persons, or any other number not exceeding twenty; and that one discreet and fit person, out of their number should be rector of the said College, to be elected and appointed as in the said letters patents is expressed; and did appoint the said James Blair first rector of the said College, to continue in that office for one year next after the founding of the said College. And for perpetuating the succession of the said visitors and governors, did grant that as often as any of the said visitors and governors of the said College should die, or remove him or themselves, or their families, out of the said colony, and go into foreign parts with intent not to return, that then it should be lawful for the survivors, or the remaining, or the greater part of them, to choose, nominate, and appoint one other or more of the principal and better inhabitants of the said colony of Virginia, into the place or places of such visitor or governor, or visitors and governors, so dying or removing. And to the end the charges and expenses for erecting, building, founding, and adorning the College aforesaid for the present, and also of keeping and maintaining the President and masters, or professors, in time to come, might be sustained and supported, their said late majesties, of their further special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by the said letters patents, for themselves, their heirs and successors, did give, grant, assign, and transfer unto the said trustees, their executors, and assigns, for ever, that full and entire sum of one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five pounds, fourteen shillings and ten pence, of good and lawful money of England, of the monies received and levied for the quit-rents in the said colony, remaining in the hands of William Byrd, Esq., their said majesties' auditor, or of any other person in the said colony for their use, to be expended and applied in, about, and to the building, erecting, and adorning the College aforesaid, and to no other use, intents, or purposes whatsoever. And for as much as by one act of parliament, made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of the late king Charles the second, of blessed memory, entitled, an act for the encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland trades, and for the better securing the plantation trade, it was enacted, that after the first day of September, which should be in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and seventy-three, if any ship, which by the law of the land might trade in any of the plantations, should go to any of them to trade, or take on board any tobacco or other commodities therein enumerated, and should not first give bond with one sufficient surety, to

transport the same tobacco into England, Wales, or the town of Berwick upon Tweed, and to no other place, and there to unload and put the same on shore, the dangers of the sea only excepted; in such case there should be paid to the said king, his heirs and successors, for every pound of tobacco unloaded and put on board, one penny, to be levied, collected, and paid in such place, and to such collectors or other officers in the respective plantations, as should be appointed to collect, levy, and receive the same; and under such penalties, as well on the officers as goods, to be inflicted as for the non-payment or defraying the king's taxes or customs in England ought to be inflicted: And if it should happen that any person or persons who ought to pay the said duties should not have ready money wherewith to satisfy the same, that the officers appointed to collect the same might accept, instead of ready money, such proportion of tobacco, to be laden as aforesaid, as might amount to the value thereof, according to the current rate of that commodity in such plantation respectively: All which matters are to be ordered and managed, and the respective duties to be caused to be levied by the commissioners of the customs in England, for the time being, under the authority and direction of the lord treasurer of England, or the commissioners of the treasury for the time being, as by the same act of parliament, among other things therein contained, relation being thereunto had, more fully appears: Their said late majesties, for themselves, and their successors, did give and grant to the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, and the rest of the trustees aforesaid and their heirs, for ever, the said revenue of one penny for every pound of tobacco to be shipped as aforesaid, out of Virginia or Maryland, or either of them, and the nett produce which should accrue in England, or elsewhere, by the sale of tobacco to be collected in the colonies of Virginia or Maryland, in lieu of the penny aforesaid to be paid for every pound of tobacco to be shipped. But to the express intent, and under this special trust and confidence, that the said trustees, and the longest livers of them, and their heirs, should hold, take, and possess the said revenue of one penny for every pound of tobacco aforesaid, with all profits, commodities, and emoluments of the same; and the same should apply, and employ, to the erecting and adorning of the buildings and other things necessary for the said College, until the said College should be actually erected, founded, and established; and to the express intent, and under this special trust and confidence, that as soon as the said College, according to the royal design aforesaid, should be erected and founded, the said trustees, and the longest livers or liver of

them, and his or their heirs or assigns, by good and sufficient assurances in law, should give, grant, and transfer to the said President and masters, or professors, of the College aforesaid, the entire revenue aforesaid, with all profits, issues and emoluments of the same, or so much thereof as should not be expended and laid out in the uses aforesaid; to be held, possessed, and enjoyed by the said President and masters, or professors, and their successors, for ever. And further, did give and grant to the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, and the rest of the trustees aforesaid, and the longest livers or liver of them, and to his or their heirs, the office of surveyor-general of the colony of Virginia aforesaid, if the said office should then be vacant: To be had, held, and exercised with all perquisites, fees, allowances, profits, commodities, advantages, liberties, places and pre-eminences to the said office belonging or appertaining, in as ample manner and form as any other person having, exercising, or enjoying the said office ever had, received, or enjoyed, or might have had, received or enjoyed the same, by the said trustees, and their heirs, or by such officers and deputies as they, or the major part of them, or of the longest livers of them, and their heirs, should, from time to time, nominate and appoint, until the said College should be actually founded and erected. But under this express intent, and special trust and confidence, that the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, and the rest of the trustees aforesaid, and the longest livers of them, and their heirs, as soon as the said college should be actually erected and founded, should render unto the President and masters, or professors, of the said College, for the time being, whatsoever should remain of the monies arising from that office during their administration, which should not be before laid out in erecting the said College, and the other uses aforesaid. And of their further grace did give, grant, and confirm, for themselves, their heirs and successors, to the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, and the rest of the trustees aforesaid, ten thousand acres of land, not before legally occupied and possessed by any other of their subjects, lying and being on the south side of Black-water swamp: and also other ten thousand acres of land, not before legally occupied or possessed by any other of their subjects, lying and being in that isthmus commonly called Pamunkey neck, between the forks or branches of York river; which twenty thousand acres of land their said late majesties did direct to be bounded and measured in the places aforesaid, wheresoever it should please the said trustees, or the major part of them, or of the longest livers of them: To be held to them the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, and

the rest of the trustees aforesaid, and their heirs, for ever. Nevertheless to this intent, and upon this special trust and confidence, that the said trustees, or the major part of them, or of the longest livers of them, when the said College should be founded and established, should give, grant, bargain, and alien the twenty thousand acres aforesaid to the President and masters, or professors of the College aforesaid; to be held to them, and their successors, for ever, by fealty, in free and common soccage, as by the said letters patents, among other things therein contained, relation being thereunto had, more fully and at large doth and may appear. And whereas divers well disposed charitable persons, for encouraging and furthering so good a work, did give unto the said trustees sundry sums of money, amounting to two thousand pounds sterling, and upwards: and the General Assembly of the colony aforesaid, by one act of Assembly made in the fourth year of the reign of the late Queen Anne, entitled, An act for laying an imposition upon skins and furs, for the better support of the College of William and Mary, did lay certain duties upon raw hides and tanned hides, and upon all deer skins and furs that should be exported and carried out of the said colony, either by land or water, to be paid to her said majesty, her heirs and successors, for and towards the better support and maintenance of the said College, as in the said act is more fully expressed. And her said late majesty, Queen Anne, in the _____ year of her reign, was graciously pleased to give unto the said trustees the sum of one thousand pounds sterling, out of the money arising from the quit-rents of the said colony. And whereas the said trustees since the granting the said letters patents, did purchase one certain parcel of land, containing three hundred and thirty acres, lying and being in the parish of Bruton, in the county of James City, near the City of Williamsburg, for the consideration of one hundred and seventy pounds, which was sold and conveyed to the said trustees by Thomas Ballard by his certain indenture bearing date the twentieth day of December, one thousand six hundred and ninety-three: and have expended divers considerable sums of money in maintaining and supporting a grammar school, for the immediate education of the youth of the said colony, in the Latin and Greek tongues, until the said College should be actually founded as aforesaid, and the number of masters, or professors, in the said letters patents mentioned, made complete: And did also cause to be erected, on part of the said purchased lands, in the parish of Bruton aforesaid, by the appointment of the General Assembly of the said colony, a convenient building of brick for the said College, which some time

in the month of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and five, happened to be destroyed by fire; but by the care of the surviving trustees hath been since rebuilt there, more conveniently than before, and is now fitted with a hall, and convenient apartments for the schools, and for the lodging of the President, masters, and scholars, and hath in it a convenient chamber set apart for a Library, besides all other offices necessary for the said College, and is adorned with a handsome garden; whereby the several sums of money, so as aforesaid contributed, for the carrying on of this work, and the rents, issues and profits, and emoluments, of the said twenty thousand acres of land, and the other revenues aforesaid, have hitherto been in a great measure exhausted, and the founding of the said College delayed and hindered. And whereas the said surviving trustees, pursuant to the trust in them reposed, have established in the said College one school of sacred theology, and one other school of philosophy, besides the grammar school aforesaid, and have appointed certain masters or professors in each of the said schools; that is to say, two masters in the theology school, two other masters in the philosophy school, and one in the grammar school; and have chosen and appointed Bartholomew Yates, late of the parish of Christ Church, in the county of Middlesex, in the colony of Virginia, clerk, and Francis Fontain, late of the parish of York Hampton, in the county of York, in the colony aforesaid, clerk, masters or professors of theology; and Alexander Irwin, of the city of Williamsburg aforesaid, gentleman, and William Dawson, late of Queen College, in Oxford, clerk, masters or professors of philosophy; and Joshua Fry, of Williamsburg aforesaid, gentleman, master of the grammar school in the said College. And whereas the honorable Robert Boyle, Esq., deceased, being in his life-time possessed of a personal estate to the value of ten thousand pounds, and being minded to leave the greatest part thereof to be employed for charitable uses, about the eighteenth of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and ninety-one, made his last will and testament in writing, and did thereby, and by one or more codicils, direct that the residue of his personal estate, after debts and legacies paid, should be disposed of by his executors for such charitable and pious uses as they in their discretion should think fit; but recommended unto them the laying out the greatest part thereof for advancement of the Christian religion; and made the right honorable Richard, earl of Burlington, Sir Henry Ashurst, knight and baronet, and John Marr, gentleman, executors of the said will, and soon after died: And the said ex-

ecutors proved his will, and possessed themselves of his personal estate, and had agreed to lay out five thousand four hundred pounds, being looked upon to be the greater half, in the purchase of lands, and to apply the yearly rent thereof towards the propagating the Christian religion amongst infidels; and had agreed with Sir Samuel Gerrard for the purchase of the manor of Brafferton, in the county of York, for the sum of five thousand four hundred pounds, and upon payment thereof, the said Sir Samuel Gerrard was to convey the said estate to them and their heirs; and for the settling the said charity had agreed on the methods following, that out of the said manor the said executors should grant a rent charge in perpetuity of ninety pounds per annum to the company, for propagating the gospel in New England, and the parts adjacent, in America, and their successors, to be paid at Guildhall in London, yearly at Michaelmas and Lady-day, by equal portions, clear of taxes; and that the said company should apply forty-five pounds per annum, one moiety thereof, for the salary of two ministers to instruct the natives, in or near his majesty's colonies in New England, in the christian religion; and the other forty-five pounds per annum, residue of the said rent charge, the said company, and their successors were to transmit unto the President and fellows of Harvard College, in Cambridge, in New England, and their successors, to be by them employed and bestowed for the salary of two other ministers to teach the said natives, in or near the College there, the Christian religion; and that the said manor, subject to the said ninety pounds per annum, should be conveyed to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, and their successors, upon trust, that the rents and profits thereof, over and above the said ninety pounds per annum, receiver's salary, and other incident charges deducted, should be laid out for the advancement of the christian religion in Virginia, in such manner and subject to such methods and rules as the said earl of Burlington, and the Bishop of London, for the time being, should, under their hands and seals, appoint, so as such appointment were made on Lady-day, one thousand six hundred and ninety-seven, and confirmed by the decree of the high court of chancery. But there being delays in the said purchase, some time in Trinity term, in the year of our Lord, one thousand six hundred and ninety-five, sir Thomas Trevor, knight, attorney-general of his then majesty, and dame Elizabeth Gerrard, and Thomas Owen, executors of the last will and testament of the said sir Samuel Gerrard, late deceased, exhibited their bill in the high court of chancery against the right honorable Richard, earl of Bur-

lington, sir Henry Ashurst, knight and Baronet, and John Marr, gentleman, executors of the last will and testament of the honorable Robert Boyle, Esq., deceased: And the said dame Elizabeth Gerrard, and Thomas Owen, being desirous to go on with the said purchase, to that end prayed the said defendants might be decreed to pay the said five thousand four hundred purchase money, on conveyance of a good estate in fee simple. And in as much as it was the proper work of the said court to see charitable uses pursued, the said attorney-general prayed that the defendants might go on with the said purchase, and be decreed to settle the rents thereof on such pious uses as were agreed on, in case the same were according to the testator's mind, or otherwise, as the court should direct: To which bill the said defendants put in their answer, whereupon, and upon the debate of the matters, and hearing what was alleged on either side, the court thought fit, upon the first day of August, one thousand six hundred and ninety-five, to decree that it should be referred to one of the masters of the said court to take an account of the personal estate of the said testator, Robert Boyle, which had come to the hands of the defendants, and to examine and certify whether the five thousand four hundred pounds, agreed to be laid out in the said purchase, were the major part of the said testator's personal estate, and whether the value of the said manor and lands were equivalent to the purchase money agreed to be paid for the same: upon whose report it was, upon the eighth day of August, in the seventh year of the reign of the late king William the third, ordered and decreed, that the defendants should proceed on the said purchase, for the said sum of five thousand four hundred pounds; and that the rules and methods, touching the disposition of the said charity, before mentioned, should be and were thereby ratified and confirmed, with this further addition only, that the yearly account of the said ninety pounds per annum, after the death of the said earl of Burlington and sir Henry Ashurst, should be sent to the President of Trinity College, in Oxford, for the time being, as well as to the several heirs of the earl of Burlington and sir Henry Ashurst, of which College the said Robert Boyle was a member. And it was further decreed, that after the said purchase made, the said defendants should grant the said rent charge of ninety pounds per annum, to the said company, for propagating the gospel in New England, and parts adjacent, in America, and their successors, for the purposes aforesaid; and afterwards should convey the said manor and purchased premises, so charged as aforesaid, unto the mayor, commonalty, and citizens

of London, and their successors, subject to the trusts and purposes in the aforesaid rules and agreements made concerning the same. In pursuance of which decree, the said earl of Burlington, and Henry, lord bishop of London, agreed on, and appointed certain rules and methods for the settlement of the said charity in Virginia, under their hands and seals, bearing date the twenty-first day of December, one thousand six hundred and ninety-seven, to the purport and effect herein after mentioned, that is to say: first, that all the yearly rents and profits of the said manor of Brafferton, as well those incurred due since the purchase thereof, as which should thereafter grow due, after the deduction thereout of ninety pounds a year to the College for propagating the gospel in New-England, and other necessary or incident charges, should be by the present or future receivers of the rents thereof paid into the hands of Micajah Perry of London, merchant, agent in London for the President and masters of the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, and to all future agent and agents in England, for the said College, for the time being, for the purposes thereafter mentioned, and such agent or agents receipts and acquittances, should be sufficient discharges to such receiver or receivers for what should be so paid. Secondly, all sum and sums of money already or that should thereafter be received out of the said manor, subject to the deductions aforesaid, should be thereafter remitted to the said President and masters for the time being. Thirdly, that the said President and masters, and his and their successors, should thereout expend so much as should be necessary towards fitting and furnishing lodgings and rooms for such Indian children as should be thereafter brought into the said College. Fourthly, the said President and masters, and his or their successors, should keep at the said College so many Indian children in sickness and health, in meat, drink, washing, lodging, clothes, medicines, books and education, from the first beginning of letters till they should be ready to receive orders, and be thought sufficient to be sent abroad to preach and convert the Indians, at the rate of fourteen pounds per annum for every such child, as the yearly income of the premises, subject to the deduction aforesaid should amount to. Fifthly, that the care, instruction, and education of such children as should be thereafter placed in the said College, should be left to the President and masters thereof, for the time being, but yet subject therein as they were for all their trusts to the visitation and inspection of the rector and governors of the said College, for the time being. Sixthly, that the said President and masters, and his and their successors, should once every

year transmit to the earl of Burlington, and lord bishop of London, for the time being, a particular account of what sum and sums of money they should hereafter receive by virtue of the said decree, as also lay out or expend on all or any the matters aforesaid, and the occasion or occasions thereof, as also the number and names of the Indian children that should thereafter be brought into the said College, together with their progress or proficiency in their studies, and of all other matters relating thereto. Seventhly, that the laying out the money from time to time thereafter, to be remitted, as also the manner and method of educating and instructing such children, and all other matters relating to this charity, or the execution of it, should be subject to such other rules and methods, as should from time to time thereafter, be transmitted to the said President and masters, and his and their successors, by the earl of Burlington, and lord bishop of London, for the time being, and in default thereof to such rules and methods as the rectors and governors of the said College, for the time being, should make or appoint: But until such other and further rules were made, the rules and directions thereby given were to take place. Eighthly, and lastly, that the name of the benefactor might not be forgotten, the said earl of Burlington and bishop of London did direct and appoint that the said charity should thereafter be called The Charity of the Honorable Robert Boyle, Esq., of the city of London, deceased. And afterwards at the humble petition of the defendants, preferred to the lord high chancellor of England, praying a day for his lordship's directions for the constitution of the said rules and methods for the settlement of the said charity in Virginia; the right honorable John, lord Somers, baron of Eversham, lord high chancellor of England, the ninth day of June, one thousand six hundred and ninety-eight, ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the said rules and methods, and all and every of the matters and things therein contained, should be ratified, confirmed and established, with the additions and alterations herein after mentioned, viz: In the sixth rule, that the yearly account therein appointed to be transmitted to the earl of Burlington, and lord bishop of London, for the time being, should be, from time to time, by the said earl and bishop, transmitted into the said court to be filed by the register thereof. And whereas in the seventh rule it is mentioned that the laying out the money, the manner of educating the children, and all other matters relating to the said charity or the execution of it, should be subject to such other rules and methods as should, from time to time thereafter, be transmitted to the said President and masters, and his and their successors, by the

said earl of Burlington and bishop of London, for the time being, or in default thereof to such rules and methods as the rector and governors of the said college, for the time being, should make or appoint: it was ordered, that such other rules and methods, touching the charity, at any time so made or appointed, should be first confirmed and approved of by the said honorable court. And it was further ordered, that Micajah Perry, of London, merchant, should be allowed the receiver of the rents and profits of the said trust estate, for the purpose in the said rules and methods mentioned, who was, from time to time, to appoint a receiver under him of the said rents until further order; and also, from time to time, to take and allow such receiver's accounts yearly, and to take the account of the then receiver of the said rents, and of the arrears in his hands, since the time of the said purchase, as by the proceedings and decree of the high court of chancery, in the same court remaining, as of record, relation being thereunto had, more fully, and at large, doth, and may appear. And whereas by reason of the delays in founding the said College, and in completing the full number of masters, by the said letters patents required, the clear rents of the said manor of Brafferton have hitherto been paid to the surviving trustees aforesaid, who have from time to time, applied the same to the education and maintaining such a number of Indian children as could be procured; and out of the said charity have caused to be erected one convenient building of brick, for an Indian school, and for the lodgings of such Indian children as shall hereafter be brought into the said College; and for the educating of them from the first beginning of letters till they should be ready to receive orders, and be thought sufficient to be sent abroad to preach and convert the Indians, have appointed a master who is called the Indian master, and shall hereafter be deemed the sixth master or professor of the said College, and into the place of that master have chosen, nominated and appointed Richard Cocke, gentleman. And whereas by one act of Assembly, made in the fourth year of the reign of his late majesty king George the first, of blessed memory, entitled, An act for granting one thousand pounds out of the public fund for the maintaining and educating of scholars at the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, it is enacted, that the said sum of one thousand pounds current money of Virginia, should be paid to the governors and visitors of said College, to be by them laid out to the best advantage for maintaining and educating such and so many ingenious scholars as to them and their successors should seem fit and expedient, having regard in their elections principally to the

learning, virtue and straitened circumstances of such children, and that all natives of the said colony, and no other, should be freely admitted to the said scholarships: Pursuant to which act, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, current money of Virginia, hath been laid out in the purchase of one certain tract or parcel of land, containing two thousand one hundred and nineteen acres, lying and being on both sides of Nottoway river, in the counties of Prince George, Surry, and Brunswick; and one other sum of four hundred and seventy-six pounds four shillings, of the like money, hath been laid out in the purchase of seventeen negro slaves, to be employed in tilling and manuring the said lands; and the sum of three hundred and seventy-three pounds sixteen shillings, residue of the said sum of one thousand pounds, for the present, is placed out at interest, the profits of which land and negroes, and the interest of the said money, being judged not sufficient to maintain more than three scholars, after the rate of twelve pounds per annum for each scholar, three scholarships are accordingly settled and appointed pursuant to the said act of Assembly. And whereas, Edward Hill, late of the county of Charles City, Esq., deceased, by his last will and testament, bearing date the day of in the year did give and bequeath unto the said College the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, to be paid at certain times, in the said will mentioned; which said sum the said trustees have agreed to apply towards the better furnishing the library of the said College with books. And for continuing the succession of the visitors and governors of the said College, the said trustees, as often as any of their number departed this life, or removed him or themselves, and his or their families out of the said colony, with design not to return, have, from time to time, chosen, nominated, and appointed some other person or persons of the principal inhabitants of the said colony into his or their places; and the said Stephen Fouace, many years ago, having removed himself and his family into foreign parts, the present governors and visitors of the said College do consist of the following persons, that is to say, the said James Blair, rector, the honorable William Gooch, Esq., his majesty's lieutenant-governor and commander in chief of the said colony, Alexander Spotswood, Esq., late lieutenant-governor of the said colony, Robert Carter, of the county of Lancaster, William Byrd, of the county of Charles City, Mann Page, of the county of Gloucester, Cole Diggs, of the county of York, Peter Beverly, of the county of Gloucester, John Robinson, of Spotsylvania county, John Carter, of the county of Charles City, John Grymes, of Middlesex county, and William

Randolph, of the county of Henrico, Esqrs., members of his majesty's council in the said colony; Emanuel Jones, of the parish of Petworth, in the county of Gloucester, Bartholomew Yates, of the parish of Christ-Church, in the county of Middlesex, and John Skaife, of the parish of Stratton-Major, in the county of King and Queen, clerks; John Clayton, John Randolph, and William Robertson, of Williamsburg, Esqrs.; and William Cole, of the county of Warwick, Esq. And whereas, we, the said James Blair and Stephen Fouace, being the longest livers of the said trustees, have made and established certain ordinances and statutes for the better ordering and governing the said College and all persons enjoying any office or residing therein, which are set forth in a certain schedule annexed to these presents. And for as much as the determining the trust aforesaid, and completing the said College, which has been long delayed by the said fire, and the low state of the revenues aforesaid, is adjudged absolutely necessary for promoting the welfare thereof, and the advancement of learning therein; and the General Assembly of the colony aforesaid, hath lately contributed two hundred pounds per annum for one and twenty years for better carrying on the said work. Now know ye, that we the said James Blair and Stephen Fouace, being the only surviving trustees before named, in execution and performance of the trust in us reposed in pursuance of the said recited charter, and for and in consideration of the sum of ten shillings to us in hand paid by the President and masters, or professors of the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, have granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released and transferred, and by these presents, do grant, bargain, sell, alien, release and transfer unto the said President and masters, or professors of the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, all that messuage commonly called the College, situate, lying and being in the parish of Bruton, in the county of James City, aforesaid, near the city of Williamsburg, and all houses, edifices and buildings, courts, gardens and orchards thereunto belonging or appertaining: And all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being, in the parish of Bruton, in the County of James City aforesaid, containing by estimation three hundred and thirty acres, purchased of Thomas Ballard as aforesaid: Also all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being upon the south side of Black-water swamp, in the county of Surry aforesaid, containing by estimation ten thousand acres: Also all that other tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Pamunkey neck aforesaid, containing by estimation ten thousand acres: and also all that other tract

or parcel of land situate, lying and being on both sides of Nottoway river, in the counties of Prince George, Surry and Brunswick as aforesaid, containing by estimation two thousand one hundred and nineteen acres. And all houses, edifices, buildings, gardens, orchards, pastures, woods, ways, waters, profits and advantages whatsoever held, used, occupied, or enjoyed with the said lands, or to the same respectively belonging or appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders of all and singular the premises, and of every part and parcel thereof, and the rents and profits thereunto incident, and belonging; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, trust, claim and demand whatsoever of us the said James Blair and Stephen Fouace in and to the same premises, and every part and parcel thereof; and also the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders of any other lands and tenements now vested in the said trustees by the gift of any person or persons whatsoever: To have and to hold all and singular the said messuage, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, with the appurtenances, unto the said President and masters, or professors, of the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, and their successors for ever. And we the said James Blair and Stephen Fouace, further, for the considerations aforesaid, have granted, assigned, and transferred, and by these presents do grant, assign, and transfer unto the said President and masters, or professors, of the said College of William and Mary, in Virginia, all the negro slaves by the said trustees, from time to time purchased, now living upon the said lands or any part or parcel thereof, and their increase: Also all that entire revenue of one penny per pound upon all tobacco exported out of Virginia or Maryland to any other of the British plantations in America, with all tobacco profits, issues and emoluments to be had or taken instead thereof, or arising by or from the same: Also the office of surveyor-general of the colony of Virginia aforesaid: Also the said legacy or sum of one hundred and fifty pounds given by the said Edward Hill aforesaid: And also the said sum of three hundred and seventy-three pounds sixteen shillings, residue of the said sum of one thousand pounds given by the said General Assembly as aforesaid, and the interest thereof: And all other debts now due or owing to the said trustees by virtue of the trust aforesaid. And also all the books, household goods, utensils, and furniture to the said College belonging: To have and to hold the said negro slaves, the revenue of one penny per pound upon tobacco exported out of Virginia and Maryland as aforesaid, and the office of surveyor-general aforesaid, and all and singular other the premises last men-

tioned, with all profits, issues, emoluments, perquisites, fees, advantages, liberties, places and pre-eminences to the same respectively belonging or appertaining to the said President and masters, or professors of the College of William and Mary, in Virginia.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals, this twenty-seventh day of February, in the second year of the reign of our sovereign lord king George the second.

JAMES BLAIR, [L. s.]
STEPHEN FOUACE, [L. s.]

Sealed and delivered by the within named JAMES BLAIR, in the presence of

WILLIAM GOOCH,
MANN PAGE,
JOHN GRYMES,
JOHN CLAYTON,
JOHN RANDOLPH.

Sealed and delivered by the within named STEPHEN FOUACE, in the presence of

A. SPOTSWOOD,
JOSHUA MONGER,
ARTHUR GRYMES,
[his mark]
SAM'L BLACKSHAW, at Mr. Cuel's,
Stationer, Chancery lane, Lond.
JOHN RANDOLPH.

HISTORICAL SKETCH*
OF THE
COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY,
IN VIRGINIA.

Soon after the settlement at Jamestown (1607) fifteen thousand acres of land were appropriated at the instance of Sir Edwin Sandys, President of the Company in England, to endow a University, to be established at Henrico, for the colonists and Indians. About the same time (1619) fifteen hundred pounds were contributed in England, through the bishops, to endow a College in Virginia for the Indians; and a little later (1621) one hundred and fifty pounds were subscribed to endow the East India School at Charles City, and one thousand acres of land, five servants and an overseer allotted to it. This was designed to be preparatory to the University at Henrico. Mr. George Thorpe, a gentleman of his majesty's privy chamber, came over to be superintendent of the University, but was, on the 22d March, 1622, with three hundred and forty of the colonists, including a number of the College tenants, killed by the Indians.

Thus was defeated the first attempt to establish a College in Virginia. No further steps seem to have been taken in this direction till 1660-61, when the "Grand Assembly," held at James City, March 23d of that year, passed an act entitled "Provision for a Colledge," in these words:

"Whereas the want of able and faithful ministers in this country deprives us of those great blessings and mercies that alwais attend upon the service of God; which want, by reason of our great distance from our native country, cannot in probability be alwais supplied from thence; Be it enacted, that for the advance of learning, education of youth, supply of the ministry, and promotion of piety, there be land taken upon purchases for a Colledge and free schoole, and that there be, with as much speede as may be convenient,

* Much of the matter contained in this sketch is due to the labors and researches of the late Professor Robert J. Morrison, who was an able and zealous member of the College Faculty.

houseing erected thereon for entertainment of students and scholars."

This act was passed in the 13th Charles II.

Again, at the same session of the "Grand Assembly," Act 35th was passed, entitled "A Petition in behalf of the Church." "Be it enacted, that there be a petition drawn up by this Grand Assembly to the King's Most Excellent Majestie for his letters pattents to collect and gather the charity of well disposed people in England for the erecting of colledges and schooles in this countrie, and also for his Majestie's letters to both Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to furnish the church here with ministers for the present, and this petition be recommended to the Right Honorable Governor, Sir William Berkeley."

Again: "Att a Grand Assembly held att James Cittie, in Virginia, 23d March, 1660-61, the following order was made in the government of the Right Honorable Sir William Berkeley, his Majestie's Governor, Mr. Henry Soanes, Speaker :

"Whereas, for the advancement of learning, promoting piety, and provision of an able and successive ministrie in this countrie, it hath been thought fit that a Colledge of students of the liberal arts and sciences be erected and maintayned, in pursuance whereof his Majestie's Governor, Council of State and Burgesses of the present Grand Assembly have severally subscribed severall considerable sums of money and quantities of tobacco (out of their charity and devotion), to be paid to the Honorable Grand Assembly, or such treasurer or treasurers as they shall now, or their successors hereafter at any time appoint, upon demand, after a place is provided and built upon for that intent and purpose: it is ordered that the commissioners of the severall county courts do, at the next followinge courts in their severall countys, subscribe such sums of money and tobacco towards the furthering and promoting the said persons and necessary worke, to be paid by them or their heirs, as they shall think fitt, and that they also take the subscriptions of such other persons at their said courts who shall be willing to contribute towards the same. And that after such subscriptions taken, they send orders to the vestrys of the severall parishes in their severall countys for the subscriptions of such inhabitants and others who have not already subscribed, and that the same be returned to Francis Morrison, Esq."

For these acts and order, see 2d volume Henning's "Statutes at Large."

At a Grand Assembly held at James City, March 23, 1661-62, an

act to make "Provision for a Colledge,"* the same as that of 1860-61, was passed. Thus was begun and endowed "The Colledge" in Virginia as early as 1660-61.

It was appropriated for by the "Grand Assembly" in lands, subscribed for by members of the government, council and House of Burgesses, and contributed to by the Crown, subscribed to by the members of the county courts and parish vestries, and by private individuals largely, and, doubtless, under the regular clergy of the Church of England, was the only College where any regular liberal teaching was had for those of the colonists who could not send their sons to the schools of the mother country. Its charter and regular endowments were obstructed by the revolutionary and disturbing events both in England and the colony; the corporation had no other name than "The Colledge" until the fourth year of William and Mary; it had endowments and was begun as early as 1660-61. That the "Colledge" existed prior to 1693, when it was chartered by the name of William and Mary, is clearly implied by "act III., October, 1693, 5th William and Mary"—the preamble of which recites the charter. That their Majesties had most graciously pleased upon the humble supplication of the Generall Assembly, by their charter, being dated the eighth day of February, in the fourth year of their reign, to grant their royall lycence certaine trustees, to make, found, erect and establish a college named the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, at a certaine place within this government known by the name of Townsend's Land, and *heretofore* appointed by the General Assembly. And for Townsend's Land, previously appointed as the place, was substituted (under authority given in the charter, for the reason, without doubt, of the objections to Townsend's Land—found by experience to exist—to the effect that, "if by reason of unwholesomeness, or any other cause, the said place shall not be approved of, wheresoever else the General Assembly of our colony of Virginia, or the major part of them, shall think fit, within the bounds of the aforesaid colony, to continue for all times coming") the Middle Plantations, now Williamsburg, as the place for erecting the College. Thus it appears that the site of "The Colledge" had at some time previous been selected, and that Townsend's Land was this site. No plausible reason, unless this be so,

* This act is taken from Purvis; the act of 1660-61 is taken from a MS. belonging to Thos. Jefferson, late President of the United States, and in his own handwriting, having been transcribed by him from the original in the office of the General Assembly. The true date of the act, doubtless, is therefore March 23, 1660-61. See 2d vol. Henning's Statutes, pp. 17, 25, 37, 56.

can be given for the fact that Townsend's Land, not otherwise known, and being in no other respect noteworthy, was the only place of the colony specified in the charter.

Sir William Berkeley, notwithstanding his prejudices against free schools and printing, favored the order, and promoted the subscriptions for a college. The twenty-third enquiry submitted by the Lords Commissioners of Foreign Plantations to him in 1670, and answered in 1671, was, "What course is taken about instructing the people within your government in the Christian religion? and what provision is there made for the paying of your ministry?"

Answer. "The same course that is taken in England out of towns; every man, according to his ability, instructing his children. We have forty-eight parishes, and our ministry are well paid, and, by my consent, should be better, if they would pray oftener and preach less. But of all other commodities, so of this; the worst are sent us, and we had few that we could boast of since the persecution in Cromwell's tyranny drove divers worthy men hither. But, I thank God, there are no free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience and heresy and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them, and libels against the best government. God keep us from both!" (33, 2d Henning's Statutes at Large.)

This shows how aristocratic was the prejudice of the royal Governor against popular instruction. He was in favor of establishing "a College of liberal arts and sciences"—liberal to the gentlemen, but very illiberal to the people. His ideas of "free schools" and "learning" and "printing" must have been a forecast of Bacon's rebellion, which, five years later, drove him from "James Cittie" across the Chesapeake to Old Plantation on the peninsula of Northampton.

Thus it is claimed that "The Colledge" was in existence from 1660-61, though it had no other name till the fourth year of the reign of William and Mary. The charter constituted trustees of a corporation, but the public and private charity existed in the Grand Assembly, holding by the hands of its treasurer, for the time being, and by Mr. Morrison, its custodian. (This interesting history of the establishment of the "The Colledge" in 1660-61 is condensed from the Appendix to "Seven Decades of the Union," by General Henry A. Wise.)

In 1688-89, an additional sum of twenty-five hundred pounds sterling was subscribed by a few wealthy Virginians and benevolent English merchants to the endowment of "The Colledge," and the

Colonial Assembly, in 1691, sent the Rev. James Blair, afterwards Commissary of Virginia, to solicit a charter from the Crown.

Queen Mary, to whom Mr. Blair first unfolded the object of his visit, was well pleased with the noble design, and zealously espoused it. William concurred with her, and they gave "out of the quit-rents" two thousand pounds towards the building. Mr. Blair was directed to convey to Seymour, the Attorney General, the royal commands to issue the charter. "Seymour remonstrated against this liberality, upon the ground that the nation was engaged in an expensive war; that the money was wanted for better purposes, and that he did not see the slightest occasion for a College in Virginia." The Rev. Mr. Blair represented to him that its intention was to educate and qualify young men to be ministers of the Gospel, and begged Mr. Attorney would consider that the people of Virginia had souls to be saved as well as the people of England. "Souls!" exclaimed the imperious Seymour; "damn your souls, make tobacco!" The charter of the College was prepared, however, and signed on the 8th day of February, in the fourth year of the reign of William and Mary, which date corresponds under the new style with the 19th February, 1693. It was granted "to the end" (nearly identical with that given in the act of 1660-61) "that the church of Virginia may be furnished with a seminary of ministers of the Gospel, and that the youth may be piously educated in good letters and manners, and that the Christian faith may be propagated amongst the Western Indians to the glory of Almighty God." The charter, as has been stated, fixed the location of the College on the land of Colonel Townsend, on the south side of York river, near Yorktown. This is supposed to be Shield's Point. "If, by reason of unwholesomeness or any other cause, the said place shall not be approved of," the College is to be established "wheresoever else the General Assembly of our Colony of Virginia, or the major part of them, shall think fit, within the bounds of the aforesaid Colony, to continue for all times coming."

In the exercise of the power conferred on the General Assembly to move the College from Townsend's land, the 3d act of the Assembly in the fifth year of the reign of William and Mary, before cited, provides: "That Middle Plantation (now Williamsburg) be the place for erecting the said College of William and Mary in Virginia, and that the said College be at that place erected and built as neare the church now standing in Middle Plantation old fields as convenience will permitt."

Trustees named in the charter were constituted the body corpo-

rate to establish the College, and to appoint masters or professors, but were required after the establishment to transfer to the President, Masters or Professors, or their successors, the lands, inheritances, chattels, &c.*

The trustees elected by the General Assembly, to whom the royal license was granted, were Francis Nicholson, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colonies of Virginia and Maryland; William Cole, Ralph Wormley, William Byrd and John Lear, Esquires; John Blair, John Farnifold, Stephen Fouace and Samuel Gray, Clerks; Thomas Milner, Christopher Robinson, Charles Scarborough, John Smith, Benjamin Harrison, Miles Carey, Henry Hartwell, William Randolph and Matthew Page, gentlemen.

The charter further provides, that the College "shall be called and denominated forever 'the College of William and Mary, in Virginia;'" and 'the President and Masters, or Professors of the said College, shall be a body politic in deed and in name.'"

It was further provided, that after the transfer of the corporate powers, the trustees should be "the true, sole and undoubted visitors and governors of the College."

The charter confirms to the President and Masters, or Professors, that there shall be a chancellor of the College; appoints "the Reverend Father in God, Henry,† by Divine permission, Bishop of London," first chancellor, and requires that the visitors and governors of the College shall elect a discreet person to this office every seven years.

Towards the endowment of the College, William and Mary contributed one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five pounds fourteen shillings and tenpence, raised out of the quit-rents of the colony, and at that time in the hands of William Byrd, Auditor; one penny a pound on all tobacco exported from Virginia and Maryland; the office of Surveyor General, with all its issues, fees, profits, advantages, conveniences, liberties, places, privileges, and pre-eminences whatsoever; ten thousand acres of land lying on the south side of Blackwater swamp, and ten thousand acres lying in that neck of land, commonly called Pamunkey neck, between the forks of York river.

The faculty had the right to elect either one of their own body, one of the visitors of the College, or "one of the better sort of in-

* The original record of the charter of the College is in the Chapel of the Rolls, England; and the original record of the transfer, a deed of bargain and sale from the visitors to the faculty, is in one of the courts of record of Westminster Hall, London.—*Robt. J. Morrison.*

† Henry Compton.

habitants of the colony," to represent the College in the House of Burgesses.

The College building was planned by Sir Christopher Wren, and it was designed, says Beverly, "to be an entire square when completed." The first commencement exercises were held in 1700, "at which there was a great concourse of people; several planters came thither in coaches, and others in sloops from New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, it being a new thing in that part of America to hear graduates perform their exercises. The Indians had the curiosity, some of them, to visit Williamsburg upon that occasion; and the whole country rejoiced, as if they had some relish of learning."*

The General Assembly of Virginia "was held at his Majesty's Royal College of William and Mary," from 1700 until 1705, when, together with library and philosophical apparatus, it was destroyed by fire. "The fire broke out about ten o'clock at night, in a public time. The Governor and all the gentlemen that were in town came up to the lamentable spectacle, many getting out of their beds. But the fire had got such power before it was discovered, and was so fierce, that there was no hope of putting a stop to it, and therefore no attempts were made to that end." The second building was commenced in the time of Governor Spotswood, but owing to the want of available means, and the scarcity of workmen, it was not finished until 1723.

(Extract from Beverly's History of Virginia, 1722.)

"The College was burned in the first year of Governor Nott's time, (how, was not known.) It was not rebuilt till Governor Spotswood's time, when it was raised to the same bigness as before."

(Extract from Present State of Virginia, by Hugh Jones, 1729.)

"The College front, which looks due east, is double, and is 136 feet long. At the north end runs back a large wing, which is a handsome hall, answerable to which the chapel is to be built. The building is beautiful and commodious, being first modelled by Sir Christopher Wren, adapted to the nature of the country by the gentlemen there; and since it was burnt down, it has been rebuilt, nicely contrived and adorned by the ingenious direction of Governor Spotswood, and is not altogether unlike Chelsea Hospital."

A few years before the fire of 1859, the College building was re-plastered, and when the old plaster was taken down, the traces in the walls of an extensive conflagration† were not to be mistaken. It is beyond doubt that the present site and walls are the original ones.

* Campbell's History of Virginia.

†These traces were due to the fire of 1705, or of that of 1781, when the College building was held as a hospital by the French forces.

In 1719 it was occupied by the convention of the colonial clergy.

Now that the College was fully established, the transfer of the corporate rights was shortly made to the faculty in 1729, and the trustees became "the visitors and governors of the College of William and Mary, in Virginia."

The first entry in the oldest record book of the faculty is, "In nomine Dei, Patris, Filii et Spiritus Sancti, Amen." Until the Revolution the bishops of London, with a single interregnum, were chancellors of the College. On the 18th of January, 1764, the Earl of Hardwicke had been elected chancellor; but the intelligence of this did not arrive in England until after his death, of which his son and successor in the title wrote to apprise the faculty. Before the war of Independence its presidents were the commissaries or representatives, in the colony, of the bishops of London; and since the Revolution Bishop Madison and other distinguished divines, including the Right Reverend John Johns, now Bishop of Virginia, have presided over it. Indeed, every Bishop of Virginia has been connected with it. As soon as established, the College became the nursery of the church in Virginia, and at later periods proved an efficient support in times of adversity.

Bishop Meade, in "Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia," says: "One thing is set forth in praise of William and Mary which we delight to record, viz: that the hopes and designs of its founders and early benefactors, in relation to its being a nursery of pious ministers, were not entirely disappointed. It is positively affirmed, by those most competent to speak, that the best ministers in Virginia were those educated at the College and sent over to England for ordination. The foreigners were the great scandal of the church."

The condition upon which twenty thousand acres of land were given to the College was, that the President and Professors should pay annually, on the 5th of November, two copies of Latin verses to the governor or lieutenant-governor of the Dominion of Virginia. That this was complied with, we may infer from the following extract from the Virginia Gazette of November 12th, 1736: "On this day sen'night, being the 5th of November, the President, masters and scholars of William and Mary College went, according to their annual custom, in a body to the Governor's to present his honor with two copies of Latin verses, in obedience to their charter, as a grateful acknowledgment for two valuable tracts of land given the said College by their late King William and Queen Mary. Mr. President delivered the verses to his honor, and two of the young

gentlemen spoke them. It is further observed that there were upwards of sixty scholars present, a much greater number than has been any year before since the foundation of the College."

The colonial governors, for the most part, took an active interest in the welfare of the College.

(Extract from Miller's Retrospect, II. 378.)

"Lord Botetourt attended morning and evening prayers in the College chapel."

WELD, in his travels, 1798, says: "The stature of Lord Botetourt" (now belonging to the College) "was defaced, and the head and arm knocked off during the war (Revolutionary) when party rage was at its highest pitch, and everything pertaining to royalty obnoxious."

Lord Botetourt gave a sum of money, the interest of which was sufficient to purchase annually two gold medals—one to be given to the best classical scholar, the other to the best scholar in philosophy. This medal was annually awarded until the Revolution. The first competitors for the Episcopate of Virginia, the Rev. James Madison and the Rev. Samuel Shield, both received this medal; the former in 1772, the latter in 1773.

This medal was also conferred on Mr. Nathaniel Burwell in 1772; Mr. David Stewart, of King George, 1773; on Mr. Joseph Eggleston, of Amelia, 1774; and the same year, on Mr. Walker Maury, of Williamsburg; and in 1775, on Mr. John White, of King William, and Mr. Thomas Evans, of the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

The Hon. Robert Boyle, who died in 1691, in his will directed his executors, the Right Hon. Richard, Earl of Burlington, Sir Henry Ashurst, Knight and Baronet, and John Marr, gentleman, "to apply his personal estate to such charitable and pious uses as they, in their discretion, should think fit." After some litigation in England, in pursuance of a decree of court, the Earl of Burlington and Henry, Lord Bishop of London, agreed, on the 21st of December, 1697, to bestow the charity in Virginia, arranging that the annual rents, subject to ninety pounds, given to Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts, should be paid to the President and Professors of the College of William and Mary in Virginia, for the purpose of maintaining and educating Indian scholars. The fund was invested in an English estate called the Brafferton, and with the proceeds of it the building on the College green, now known as the Brafferton, was erected; and until the Revolution, Indians were supported and educated by this charity. The Westover manuscripts inform us that "during the sanguinary war with the Indians,

in which North Carolina had been engaged, Governor Spotswood demanded of the tribes tributary to Virginia a number of the sons of the chiefs, to be sent to the College of William and Mary, where they served as hostages to keep the peace, and enjoyed the advantage of learning to read and write English, and were instructed in the Christian religion. But on returning to their own people, they relapsed into idolatry and barbarism."

(Extract from the "*Present State of Virginia, by Hugh Jones,*" published in London in 1724.)

Speaking of the Indian school of the College, he says: "The young Indians, procured from the tributary or foreign nations with much difficulty, were formerly boarded and lodged in town, where abundance of them used to die, either through sickness, change of provision and way of life, or, as some will have it, often for want of proper necessaries and due care taken with them. Those of them that have escaped well, and have been taught to read and write, have, for the most part, returned to their home, some with and some without baptism, where they follow their own savage customs and heathenish rites. A few of them lived as servants with the English, or loitered and idled away their time in laziness and mischief. But it is a pity more care is not taken of them after they are dismissed from school. They have admirable capacities when their humors and tempers are perfectly understood."

The foundation of the President's house was laid on the 31st of July, 1732—the President (the Rev. James Blair), Mr. Dawson (afterwards Commissary of Virginia), Mr. Fry (afterwards Colonel Fry, under whom Washington served), Mr. Stith (the historian), and Mr. Fox, laying the first five bricks in order one after another. During the American Revolution this building was burnt whilst it was occupied by the French troops, before the siege of Yorktown; but Louis XVI. generously rebuilt it, and about this time presented five or six hundred volumes of great value to the library of the College. The walls, however, had not been much injured by the fire.

The old chapel was first opened on the 28th of June, 1732, and the Rev. James Blair, the President, preached a sermon from the text: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." *Prov.* xxii. 6. In "*Old Churches and Families of Virginia,*" Bishop Meade says: "Williamsburg was once the miniature copy of the Court of St. James, somewhat aping the manners of that royal place, while the old church and its graveyard, and the College chapel were—*si licet cum magnis componere parva*—the Westminster Abbey and the St. Paul's of London, where the great ones were interred." Sir John Randolph was the first person buried in the College chapel.

(Extract from Bishop Meade's "Old Churches.")

"So Williamsburg, while it was the seat of government and of the College of William and Mary, was, to a great extent, Virginia."

The remains of Lord Botetourt rest, it is believed, in the same vault with those of Sir John Randolph.

Peyton Randolph, the President of the first American Congress, and John Randolph, Attorney-General of the Crown for the Colony of Virginia, sons of Sir John Randolph; Bishop Madison, the first Bishop of Virginia, and Chancellor Nelson, were also buried in the College chapel.

(Extract from Virginia Gazette, Nov. 29th, 1776.)

"On Thursday last, the remains of our beloved and amiable fellow-citizen, the Hon. Peyton Randolph, were conveyed in a hearse to the College chapel, attended by the Worshipful Brotherhood of Free Masons, Houses of Assembly, a number of other gentlemen, and the inhabitants of the city. The body was received from the hearse by six gentlemen of the House of Delegates, who conveyed it to the family vault in the chapel, after which an excellent oration was pronounced from the pulpit by the Rev. Thomas Davis, in honor of the deceased, and recommending it to the respectable audience to imitate his virtues. The oration being ended, the body was deposited in the vault, when every spectator paid the last tribute of tears to the memory of their departed and much honored friend. The remains were brought from Philadelphia by his nephew, Edmund Randolph, in pursuance of the orders of his widow."

In 1726, a duty was laid on liquors by the House of Burgesses, to be applied to the current expenses of the College and for founding scholarships.

In 1717 Mrs. Philarity Giles, of Isle of Wight, left by will her reversionary interest in lands, on the Blackwater in the same county, to the College.

In 1759, a grant was made by the House of Burgesses to the College of the proceeds of the tax on peddlers.

Before the Revolution, the following donations were made to the College for "foundations of scholarships": General Assembly, one thousand pounds; Col. Edward Hill, of Shirley, Charles City, one hundred and fifty pounds; Robert Carter, of Corotoman, fifty pounds; Mrs. Bray, widow of Capt. Thos. Bray, New Kent, two hundred pounds; Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison, of Surry, three hundred pounds; the Rev. James Blair, five hundred pounds; Philip Lightfoot, Esq., of Sandy Point, five hundred pounds. A gilt cup was presented to the College by Lady Gooch, of England. The Earl of Burlington presented a portrait of his uncle, the Hon. Robert Boyle. It is now,

with several other interesting portraits, in possession of the College authorities.

Dr. James Blair, a native of Scotland, and an Episcopal clergyman, was the first President of the College. He was appointed to the office by the charter. At the instance of the Bishop of London, he came as a missionary to Virginia in 1685. He was appointed Commissary or Representative of the Bishop in the Colony in 1689. With justice, he may be considered the god-father of William and Mary College; for his exertions, both in this country and in England, contributed greatly to the success of the enterprise. He died in 1743, after having filled the office of President of the College for half a century.

Bishop Meade says of the Rev. James Blair: "He was involved in difficulties with Governors and clergymen, more or less, during almost the whole period of his Commissaryship and Presidency of the College. I have the whole of these controversies spread before me in long and tedious letters from himself and his opponents, to the authorities in England, which never have been published. His first controversy was with Governor Andros, who came to Virginia under no good character, from New York. By royal instructions, Andros was not only Governor of Virginia, but the Ordinary, the Representative of the Bishop of London in church matters, the Commissary being comparatively a negative character." . . . "Dr. Blair being then in England about his College, preferred charges against him as an enemy to religion, to the Church, the Clergy, and the College, bringing proofs of the same. The charges cover thirty-two pages of manuscript and are well written. But Blair had formidable foes to meet in London. Governor Andros sends over in his defence Colonel Byrd, of Westover; Mr. Harrison, of Surry; Mr. Povey, a man high in office in the Colony, and a Mr. Marshall, to arraign Dr. Blair himself before the Bishop of London and Archbishop of Canterbury. Two days were spent in Lambeth Palace in the examination. The charges and the answers are set down, and fill up thirty-seven folio pages of manuscript. Never were four men more completely foiled by one. The accusers seem to feel and acknowledge it, and doubtless wished themselves out of Lambeth Palace long before the trial was over." . . . "The result of it all was, that Mr. Blair came home with a good sum of money for his College, and Andros was sent back to England to stand his trial, from which he came out badly."

In the dedication by Commissary Blair of his sermons, published in 1722, he says: It is a particular felicity of that country, (Virginia,) not to be infested with the enemies of the Christian faith: so that we have little or no occasion in our sermons to enter the lists with Atheists, Deists, Arians or Socinians, nor are we much troubled with either Popish or Protestant Recusants; or any of those unhappy distinctions by which the Church of England is most unfortunately subdivided in this our mother country.

(*Extract from Preface to Dr. Blair's Sermons, published in 1740.*)

“Therefore, he formed a vast design of erecting and endowing a College in Virginia, at Williamsburg, the Capital of that country, for professors and students in academical learning. In order thereto, he had himself set on foot a voluntary subscription, amounting to a great sum, and not content with that, he came over to England in the year 1693, to solicit the affair at Court. The good Queen (Queen Mary) was so well pleased with the noble design, that she espoused it with a particular zeal; and King William also, as soon as he became acquainted with its use and excellency, very readily concurred with the Queen in it.”

The Presidents before the Revolution were :

The Rev. Dr. Blair, Commissary, from.....	1693 to 1743
The Rev. William Dawson, Commissary, from.....	1743 to 1752
The Rev. William Stith, D. D., the Historian, Commissary, from.....	1752 to 1755
The Rev. Thomas Dawson, D. D., Commissary, from.....	1755 to 1761
The Rev. James Horrocks, D. D., “ “	1767 to 1771
The Rev. John Camm, D. D., “ “	1771 to 1777

When Bishop Madison was elected.

Before the Revolution, the College consisted of a school of divinity, one of philosophy, in which natural philosophy and mathematics were taught, a grammar school for instruction in the ancient languages, and an Indian school supported by the donation of the Hon. Robert Boyle, in which, from about the year 1700 to 1776, eight to ten Indians were annually maintained and educated. Some of these Indians came a distance of four hundred miles from the College.

The College long exercised (till 1819) the duties of the office of Surveyor General of the Colony of Virginia; and among the surveyors appointed by it were George Washington, Zachary Taylor, of Orange, the grandfather of the late General Taylor, President of the United States, and Thomas Jefferson.

For about seventy years previous to the Revolution, the average number of students was about sixty; from ten to fifteen of whom were received on the scholarships or foundations. At the beginning of the Revolution the number was seventy.

Prior to the Revolution, the annual income of the College, from duties granted in the charter and by the Colony, from “Boyle's Charity,” funded capital and scholarships, was nearly four thousand pounds sterling. In 1776 it was the richest College in North America, and had been the constant recipient of royal, colonial and private benefactions. By the Revolution it lost, in consequence of the depreciation of paper money, all of its endowment, save about two

thousand five hundred dollars in money, and the then unproductive land granted by the English Crown.

It furnished to the American Revolution Benjamin Harrison, Carter Braxton, Thomas Nelson and George Wythe, signers of the Declaration; Peyton Randolph, President of the first American Congress; Edmund Randolph, Attorney General and Secretary of State; John Marshall, Chief Justice; Thomas Jefferson* and James Monroe, Presidents of the United States, and a host of others, among them John Tyler, Senior, Governor of Virginia, John Taylor, of Caroline, the Nelsons, the Blands, the Pages, the Harrisons, the Carters, the Nicholases, the Braxtons, the Grymeses, the Burwells, the Lewises, the Lyonses, the Mercers, the Cockes, the Bollings, the Nicholsons, the Carringtons, and many others whose names are national and historic. Thirty students and three professors joined the army at the beginning of the Revolutionary war.

The following extracts from the proceedings of the faculty shed light upon the history of the College before the Revolutionary War:

“June 28th, 1732.—The College chapel was opened. Mr. President (the Rev. Mr. Blair) preached on Proverbs, xxii: 6.

“July 31st, 1732.—The foundation of the President’s house at the College was laid. The President, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Fry, Mr. Stith (afterwards the historian), and Mr. Fox, laying the first five bricks in order, one after another.

“At a meeting of y^e President and Masters of William and Mary College, Sep^r y^e 14th, 1752, present,

Y^e Rev. Mr. STITH, President.

Mr. Dawson, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Preston, and Mr. Graham.

Y^e following orders were unanimously agreed to :”

“1. Ordered, Y^t no scholar belonging to any school in the College, of what age, rank, or quality soever, do keep any race horse at y^e College in y^e town, or anywhere in the neighborhood. Y^t they be not anyway concerned in making races, or in backing or abetting those made by others, and y^t all race horses kept in y^e neighbourhood of y^e College and belonging to any of y^e scholars, be immediately dispatched and sent off, and never again brought back, and all this under pain of y^e severest animadversion and punishment.”

“2. Ordered, Y^t no scholar belonging to y^e College of what age, rank or quality soever, or wheresoever residing within or without y^e College, do presume to appear playing or betting at y^e billiard or other gaming tables, or be any way concerned in keeping or fighting cocks, under pain of y^e like severe animadversions or punishment.

(Signed)

WILLIAM STITH.”

“Jany. y^e 14, 1754. Resolved, Y^t a person be appointed to hear such boys as shall be recommended by their parents or guardians, a chapter in the Bible

* Soon after Mr. Jefferson’s entrance into College, Dr. William Small was made *per interim*. Professor of Philosophy, and Mr. Jefferson declared it was Dr. Small’s instruction and intercourse that probably fixed his destinies for life.

every school-day, at 12 o'clock, and y^t he have y^e yearly salary of one pistole for each boy so recommended."

"Aug. 29, 1754. Resolved, unanimously, Y^t Mr. Commissary Dawson be allowed y^e use of y^e Hall and great room during y^e meeting of y^e clergy."

Sept. 7th, 1754. The College allows only to the sick, tea to be made and sent by the house-keeper, and wine-whey."

"Jany. 1st, 1756. Richard Collhoyon was by them examined, and is thought capable of teaching the Grammar School at Norfolk."

"April 2nd, 1756. Y^s day Benjamin Franklin, Esquire, favored y^e society with his company, and had y^e Degree of A. M. conferred upon him by y^e Rev. G. Dawson, A. M., President, to whom he was in public presented by the Rev. William Preston, A. M."

"March 24th, 1756. Resolved, Y^t y^e young gentlemen, when they leave the Grammar School, shall be obliged to appear in academical dress."

"June 26, 1761. Resolved, That Mrs. Foster be appointed stocking-mender in the College, and that she be paid annually the sum of twelve pounds, provided she furnish herself with lodging, diet, fire, and candles."

"March 2d, 1768. Resolved, that an advertisement be inserted in the Gazette to inform the public that the College is now clear of small-pox.

"June 17th, 1768. Resolved, that the sum of fifty pounds per annum be appropriated out of the College revenue for the purchase of medals and other honorary rewards, to be distributed annually by the president and masters amongst such of the students as shall best deserve them by their public examinations.

"Sept. 4th, 1769. Resolved unanimously, that the college-vote for James City be given to Robt. C. Nicholas and Lewis Burwell, Esqs.

"April 11th, 1771. This day was received from the honorable the president, and the other gentlemen appointed to take care of Lord Botetourt's effects, the following extract of a letter from his grace the Duke of Beaufort: 'I understand that his lordship expressed a desire sometime before he died to be buried in Virginia, so that I do not intend to remove the body to England; but hope the President, &c., of the College will permit me to erect a monument near the place where he was buried, as the only means I have of expressing in some degree the sincere regard and affection I bore towards him. And I flatter myself it may not be disagreeable to the Virginians to have this remembrance of a person whom they held in so high estimation, and whose loss they so greatly lament.' Which being read, the application therein contained received the unanimous assent of the society, who are glad of any opportunity of showing their sincere regard to the memory of Lord Botetourt.

"February 14th, 1772. Upon motion made by Mr. Johnson, it was ordered that the students in the philosophy schools shall speak Latin declamations of their composition, and that by two of them in rotation this exercise shall be performed in the chapel immediately after evening service, every second Thursday during term-time."

"July 29th, 1772. That the medal assigned by his Excellency Lord Botetourt, for the encouragement of students in philosophical learning, be given to Mr. Nathaniel Burwell, as being the best proficient. Resolved, that the medal assigned by his lordship for the encouragement of classical learning be given to Mr. James Madison."

“October 14th, 1773. Agreed, unanimously, that Mr. Thomas Jefferson be appointed surveyor of Albemarle, in the the room of Mr. Nicholas Lewis, who has sent his letter of resignation, and that he be allowed to have a deputy.”

“April, 1775. Whereas, we have received from the Bursar the disagreeable news that His Excellency Lord Dunmore entertains thoughts of resigning the office of visitor and governor of the College: Resolved unanimously, that the President and Mr. Gwatkin do wait on his lordship to thank him most cordially for his past favors to the College, and most humbly to request that he will continue to act as a visitor and governor of the College, and to afford his protection to the president and professors as far as they shall appear to him to deserve his countenance.”

(Extract from the Virginia Gazette, September 10th, 1736.)

“This evening will be performed at the Theatre the Tragedy of Cato; and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, will be acted the following Comedies by the gentlemen and ladies of this county, viz: The Busy Body, The Recruiting Officer, and the Beaux Strategem.”

(Extract from the Virginia Gazette, Aug. 15th, 1771.)

“After prayers and a sermon in the Chapel, two elegant English orations, in praise of the founders and benefactors of the College, were pronounced in the hall by two of the students, Messieurs Edmund Randolph and William Leigh, with such spirit and propriety as to obtain the just applause of a numerous and attentive audience.”

(Extract from the Virginia Gazette, December 8th, 1774.)

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE FACULTY AND THE EARL OF DUNMORE,
THE GOVERNOR.

“We, his Majesty’s dutiful and loyal subjects, the President and Professors of William and Mary College, moved by an impulse of unfeigned joy, cannot help congratulating your Excellency on such a series of agreeable events as the success of your enterprise against the Indians, the addition to your family by the birth of a daughter, and your safe as well as glorious return to the capital of this Dominion. May the great fatigues and dangers, which you so readily and cheerfully undergo in the service of your Government, be ever crowned with victory! May you ever find the public benefits thence arising attended with domestic blessings! And may you always feel the enlivening pleasure of reading in the countenances around you, wherever you turn your eyes, such an expression of affection as can be derived only from applauding and grateful hearts.”

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following answer:

GENTLEMEN:—I cannot but receive every instance of the attention of a learned and respectable body, such as yours, with a great degree of satisfaction; but the affectionate and very obliging terms in which you are pleased to express your good wishes towards me on this occasion, demand cordial thanks, and will ever be impressed on my mind.”

DUNMORE.

(*Extract from the Virginia Gazette, 1780.*)

. . . "The vacations in the University are from the 1st of April to the 1st of May, and from the 1st of August to the 10th of October."

From the Statutes of the College, published in 1792:

"Be it ordained, That the drinking of spirituous liquors (except in that moderation which becomes the prudent and industrious student) be prohibited."

From a copy of the Old Laws:

"No other person than a student or other member of the College shall be admitted as a boarder at the College table. No liquors shall be furnished or used at table except beer, cider, toddy, or spirits and water.

"The keeper of the College table shall, on no pretext nor for any consideration, furnish or sell to the students wine or any other spirituous liquors, to be drunk at any other time or place, than at their ordinary meals, as aforesaid."

From Weld's Travels: "The Bishop of Virginia is President of the College, and has apartments in the buildings. Half a dozen or more of the students, the eldest about twelve years of age, dined at his table one day while I was there; some were without shoes or stockings, others without coats. During the dinner, they constantly rose to help themselves *at the sideboard*. A couple of dishes of salted meat and some oyster soup formed the above dinner. I only mention this, as it may convey some idea of American colleges and American dignitaries." [The date of the preface to Weld's Travels is December 20th, 1798.]

(*Extract from the proceedings of the Visitors, Sept. 1st, 1769.*)

"The Visitation being informed that the Rev'd Mr. John Camm, Professor of Divinity, and the Rev'd Mr. Josiah Johnson, Master of the Grammar School, have lately married and taken up their residence in the city of Williamsburg, by which great inconvenience has arisen to the College and the necessary attention which those Professors ought to pay to the conduct and behaviour of the students and scholars has been almost totally interrupted:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Visitation that the Professors and Masters, their engaging in marriage and the concerns of a private family, and shifting their residence to any place without the College, is contrary to the principles on which the College was founded, and their duty as Professors."

(*Extract from same, Dec. 14th, 1769.*)

"Resolved, That all Professors and Masters hereafter to be appointed, be constantly resident of y^e College, and upon the marriage of such Professor or Master, that his Professorship be immediately vacated."

The parent society in this country of the Phi Beta Kappa was organized at William and Mary College the 5th December, 1776. The first meeting was held in the Apollo Hall of the old Raleigh tavern of Williamsburg, the room in which the first revolutionary

spirit of Virginia was breathed in the burning words of Henry. The original charter of this society is now in the possession of the Historical Society of this State.

When the College broke up in 1781, the records of the Society were sealed up and placed in the hands of the College Steward, and subsequently they came into the possession of the Historical Society of Virginia. On examination in 1850, it was found that one of the old members, William Short, of Philadelphia, still survived. It was also discovered that he was President of the Society when it was interrupted. Measures were immediately taken to revive it in the College with Mr. Short as the connecting link with the original Society. This was done, and it is now in operation.

The names of the original members of this Society are:

John Heath,	Thomas Smith,	Richard Booker,
Armistead Smith,	John Jones,	Daniel Fitzhugh,
John Stuart,	John Starke,	Theodore Fitzhugh,
Isaac Hill,	William Short,	John Morrison,
Henry Hill,	John Allen,	George Braxton,
Thomas Hall,	John Nivison,	Hartwell Cocke,
Samuel Hardy,	John Brown,	Archibald Stewart,
D. C. Brent,	Thomas Clements,	Thomas W. Ballandine,
Spencer Roane,	John Moore,	William Stith,
William Stuart,	J. J. Beckley,	Thomas Savage,
John Page,	William Cabell,	John Marshall,
Landon Cabell,	Thomas Lee,	Bushrod Washington,
William Madison,	W. Pierce,	Richard B. Lee,
John Swann,	Thomas Cocke,	Paxton Bowdoin,
Alexander Mason.		(<i>Grigsby's Convention, 1776.</i>)

In 1781 the exercises of the College were suspended, and the buildings were alternately occupied the summer before the memorable siege of Yorktown by the British and the French and American troops. Whilst occupied by the latter, the College was injured and the President's house destroyed by fire. This was subsequently rebuilt at the expense of the French government. It does not appear how long the College was closed—probably the exercises were suspended not more than a year. In 1790 there was a respectable number of students.

After the Revolution the General Assembly of Virginia gave to the College the Palace lands and the houses upon them, a tract of land near Williamsburg known as the "Vineyard," and a few acres not far from Jamestown. The organization of the College was now changed. Mr. Jefferson, in his Autobiography, says: "On the 1st of June, 1779, I was appointed Governor of the Commonwealth, and

retired from the Legislature. Being elected also one of the Visitors of William and Mary College, a self-electing body, I effected, during my residence in Williamsburg that year, a change in the organization of that institution, by abolishing the Grammar School and the two Professorships of Divinity and Oriental Languages, and substituting a Professorship of Law and Police, one of Anatomy, Medicine and Chemistry, and one of Modern Languages; and the charter confining us to six professors, we added the Law of Nature and Nations, and the Fine Arts, to the duties of the moral professor, and Natural History to those of the professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy." The Indian school was abandoned in consequence of the loss of the manor of Brafferton by the Revolution.

In 1788, George Washington was made Chancellor of the College. His letter of acceptance is as follows:

MOUNT VERNON, *April 30th*, 1788.

DEAR SIR:

I am now to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, in which you did me the favor to enclose an extract from the original statute designating the duties of the office to which I had been appointed.

Influenced by a heartfelt desire to promote the cause of science in general and the College of William and Mary in particular, I accept the office of Chancellor of the same, and request you will be pleased to give official notice thereof to the learned body who have thought proper to honor me with the appointment.

I confide fully in their strenuous endeavors for placing the system of education on such a basis as will render it most beneficial to the State and the republic of letters, as well as to the more extensive interests of humanity and religion. In return, they will do me the justice to believe that I shall not be tardy in giving my cheerful concurrence to such measures as may be best calculated for the attainment of those desirable and important objects.

For the expressions of politeness and friendship blended with your communication, I pray you to receive my best acknowledgments. With sentiments of the highest esteem and regard,

I am, dear sir,

Your obedient and very humble servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

SAMUEL GRIFFIN, ESQ.,

Rector of the College of William and Mary.

Notwithstanding the depressed and impoverished condition of the College at the termination of the Revolutionary War, it speedily revived under the guidance and teachings of Bishop Madison and his associates, and sent forth John Tyler, President of the United States, Littleton Waller Tazewell, William B. Giles, John Randolph, Spencer Roane, Bushrod Washington, James Breckinridge, Archibald

Stewart, William Brockenborough, James P. Preston, Robert Stanard, William H. Roane, Robert B. Taylor, George M. Bibb, William T. Barry, William H. Fitzhugh, Philip P. Barbour, Benjamin Watkins Leigh, William H. Cabell, Chapman Johnson, Briscoe G. Baldwin, Roger Jones, George Croghan, H. St. George Tucker, John Tayloe Lomax, John Nelson, William S. Archer, John J. Crittenden, John H. Cocke, Powhatan Ellis, Winfield Scott, William C. Rives, and many others of like renown to National and State service.

Since 1835, say twenty-five years of its active existence (within this time its exercises have been for five years suspended), the College matriculation books show an average of seventy-five students who have drunk at the fountains of philosophy, literature and science under the direction of the late Thomas R. Dew, the late Judge N. Beverly Tucker, the Right Rev. John Johns, Bishop of Virginia, and their co-laborers and successors, and who have proved themselves in every way worthy of their predecessors, and, in numerous cases, filled important offices in church and State. During the late civil war, William and Mary followed the fortunes of Virginia. Ninety per cent. of the students at College when the war began, entered the State service. A large number of the alumni held important civil and military positions while the unhappy contest was raging. Some of these, of the highest promise and the fairest prospects, distinguished for learning and genius, sealed their devotion to their State with their blood. With those who have gone before them, they have illustrated Virginia's fame in nearly every important American battle and siege, from the defeat of Braddock to the surrender at Appomattox, by their heroic valor.

Bishop Meade, in his "Old Churches," &c., says, after speaking of Bishop Madison, and of his filling, till he died in 1812, the Presidency of the College, that he was succeeded, after the interval of a year, by Dr. John Augustine Smith, a Virginian, who being "conscious that the aid of heaven, through his church and ministry, ought to be had in order to success, therefore petitioned the now reviving Episcopal Church of Virginia to establish a Professorship of Divinity in the College." The Rev. Dr. Keith was soon after sent for that purpose and made the experiment, which did not succeed. Dr. Smith met with a good degree of success, but did not remain longer than 1826. He was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Wilmer, who discharged his duties "with zeal and fidelity and with considerable success for one year, at the end of which he died, deeply lamented by all the friends of the church and College." The Rev. Dr. Empie succeeded Dr. Wilmer, and remained eight or nine years, when his place was filled by "Mr. Thomas R. Dew, a Virginia gentleman, a graduate of the College, and a scholar. His amiable disposition, fine talents, tact at management, great zeal and unwearied assiduity were the means of raising the College to as great prosperity as had ever been its lot, notwith-

standing many opposing difficulties. To this we must make one exception, viz: as to the classical and mathematical departments, under some of the old and ripe scholars from England, before the Revolution."

"Mr. Dew having been arrested by death in a foreign land in 1846," the College was left for that year and the next in charge of Professor Robert Saunders. The next year, Mr. Saunders having resigned, the College was placed under the direction of Mr. Benjamin S. Ewell, when, by an arrangement with the Episcopal Church, "Bishop Johns was called to the Presidency, which he retained till 1854." His services were most valuable, restoring the College from a seemingly hopeless condition to a state of prosperity.

On the night of the 8th February, 1859, at a time when the alumni of the College were on the eve of celebrating the 166th anniversary of its foundation, the College building, with most of its interesting antiquities, was destroyed by accidental fire.

The following account of the fire of 1859 is extracted from the notes of the late Professor Robert J. Morrison, who lived at the time in part of the President's house:

"About two o'clock in the morning of the eighth of February, 1859, I was aroused from sleep by the cry that the College was on fire. I sprang from my bed and saw the light streaming in through the windows of the President's house. I raised a window, looked towards the College, and saw large volumes of flame issuing from two windows on the north side of the north wing.

"It was evident that the laboratory and the library were in an advanced conflagration. I threw on my clothes in great haste, and rushed towards the scene. Upon opening the front door of the President's house, I was struck with the terrific roar of the flames, which was unusually great for such a fire. This was probably caused by the burning of the books. I had not reached the College when I met President Ewell, who had just returned from the second floor of the building, where he had been to rescue the students who were sleeping in the dormitories. All the students were fortunately saved, though several of them for a short time were in peril. Three or four of them lost their effects. I urged Mr. Ewell, who was not half dressed, to go to his chamber for warmer clothing, as the weather was cold and damp, but he said, "I must first go with him to the basement under the laboratory to discover, if possible, the origin of the fire." (Mr. Morrison came to the conclusion that the fire originated in the laboratory. This was not accepted as the cause. A negro man was cutting wood in the cellar, just under the laboratory, the night before by the light of a candle, and it was his carelessness that produced the conflagration; so it was believed.)

"Soon the citizens of Williamsburg flocked to the sad scene. Ladies and gentlemen were silent, sorrowful spectators of the ravages of the flames. Any attempt to stay their progress would have been vain. The records of the College were saved, as well as the old portraits that hung in the Blue Room. The President saved the College seal. Some of the furniture and the library of the Philomathean Society were also saved. Everything in the chapel was

burnt. The mural tablets, relics of a past era, crumbled under the influence of the heat.

(Signed)

“ROBT. J. MORRISON.”

THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY, }
February 12th, 1859. }

Extract from a letter from Colonel St. George Tucker, who was appointed to recite a poem at the celebration of the 166th anniversary of the foundation of the College, dated

FEBRUARY 9TH, 1859.

MY DEAR MORRISON :

I have just seen the fatal announcement of the loss of old William and Mary. I feel more than I can express at such an awful catastrophe. At any time the destruction of almost the only link which binds Virginia to her golden age, would have awakened emotions of the deepest sorrow ; but more particularly now, as I have been fully identifying myself with her destiny, and projecting myself into her early history, does the deepest regret penetrate my soul. . . .

Among the coincidences connected with the fire I find, by reference, to the *Dispatch*, that it occurred on the same night and within an hour after I had finished my address.

The library, containing many curious and rare books, with some manuscripts, chiefly presented by kings, archbishops, bishops and governors, and the cabinet of apparatus in which were instruments more than a century old, the gift of the Colonial House of Burgesses, were consumed. The mural tablets in the chapel to the memories of Sir John Randolph and Bishop Madison were also destroyed. Notwithstanding this terrible disaster the celebration took place. The following is part of an eloquent address delivered on that interesting occasion by a most distinguished and honored alumnus—the late ex-President Tyler—at the time of his death Chancellor of the Institution :

Like an aged Nestor, that building has stood until within a few days past, amid civil convulsions which have shaken continents. At the time of its erection, it looked out upon a country in the early infancy of settlement, containing a population in all the English colonies which was not greater than that which at this day is found in the smallest State of the Union. It beheld that population expanding over regions bounded by the two great oceans, to be counted by millions in place of the scattered thousands of that early day. It has seen the colonies shake off the badges of puberty, and put on the *toga virilis*. It saw the Congress before and after it had assembled under the Articles of Confederation, and those articles substituted by the Constitution under which it is now our happiness to live. It re-echoed the words of the forest-born Demosthenes in 1765, asserting the rights of America to be “Natural, Constitutional and Chartered,” and in thunder-tones at an after day, its walls resounded to the words “Liberty or Death,” uttered by the same eloquent

lips. Itself an offspring of the Revolution of 1688, its sons were the warm and enthusiastic advocates of that of 1776.

Under the influence of its teachings, its students threw aside for a season their volumes, and girded on the sword to do battle in the great cause of liberty.

The calm and silver-toned voice of philosophy heard within its walls, has been oftimes hushed by the clangor of drums and trumpets.

At one time it gave reluctant shelter to the British troops as they passed on to Yorktown,* and soon after its gates were opened wide to give willing and exultant reception to the troops with their tattered banners which followed Cornwallis to his last retreat.

Its walls were alternately shaken by the thunder of the cannon at Yorktown, and by the triumphant shouts of the noble bands who had fought and conquered in the name of American independence.

The boy had gone fourth with the surveyor's staff, which it had placed in his hands, into the wilderness of the west, and now returned the hero and the conqueror, and once more stood within its walls, surrounded by the chivalry of France and America, wearing on his brow imperishable laurels, and making the name of Washington foremost on the rolls of fame.

If her catalogue closed with the names of those who belong to the dead generations, might not William and Mary take her place among her sister Universities proudly and rightfully? But it bears the names of men of living generations who add to her renown. In the various pursuits of life they perform well their several parts. The pulpit, from which are uttered those great truths so essential for time and eternity, resounds with their eloquence; while on the bench of justice, at the legal forum, in the State Legislatures, in the National Councils, in the active marts of commerce, in the pursuits of agriculture, in the tented camps, their names are honored, their attainments respected, and their opinions and examples quoted and followed.

The following is extracted from a report made to the Faculty of William and Mary at a meeting on the 8th February, 1860, one year after its destruction by fire, on the general condition of the College:

The new College edifice has been completed and fully furnished. On the 11th October, 1859, the capstone of the building was laid by the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and the College exercises have been conducted in it without interruption from the beginning of the present session. The buildings are in every way suitable, and in an eminent degree convenient and comfortable. The lecture rooms are furnished with all the appliances for illustration in the several departments of instruction. The Philosophical apparatus is very complete. The walls of the lecture rooms of Natural Science are hung with valuable pictorial diagrams. The department of chemistry is well provided with chemicals and instruments for experiment and research. The lecture room of history

* During the Revolutionary war the Peninsula was, three times at least, in the possession of British armies, one being led by Arnold. There were one or two engagements in the vicinity of Williamsburg. So far as is known, the College, established and endowed by English beneficence, with its property, including the library, the gift of English "Kings, Lords and Commons," was scrupulously respected.

has been provided with a full set of the most valuable mural maps, geographical and historical, on the largest scale, and of the most accurate construction.

The literary societies of the College have been provided with large and handsome halls, which are furnished in the most comfortable manner. To each of these is attached an apartment for library and reading room.

The chapel has been restored, and the remains of its illustrious dead still lie undisturbed within its walls.

The library has been conveniently and handsomely furnished with cases for books, and already contains about six thousand volumes, obtained partly by purchase and partly by the donations of public spirited individuals.

Thus, within one year, the losses by the fire of February 8th, 1859, have, in every material point of view, been completely restored; and in all the essentials of its building, furniture, apparatus and library, the College is now in a better condition than it was on that day.

In addition, it may be stated that the funds were ample to sustain a full faculty, and the prospects for the future in every way encouraging.

"No *chancellor seems to have been appointed from the death of George Washington until 1859, when Ex-President John Tyler, of Charles City, was appointed; and to the day of his death he felt as honored in succeeding George Washington in that office as he did in the Presidency of the United States. The Visitors named in the charter were *gentlemen* of the highest rank in seventeen counties and of the capital in the colony, and two of them in London. Those of 1723 were such as Alexander Spotswood, Governor of the colony; and Robert Carter, of Corotoman, Secretary of the Council, and their peers. Those of 1758, such as the Hon. John Blair, President of the Council; Hon. William Nelson, and Hon. Thomas Nelson, also Presidents of the Council; the Speaker of the House of Burgesses, Peyton Randolph, Gent., of Williamsburg; Richard Bland, Treasurer and Speaker of the House of Burgesses. From 1761 to 1763, such as Hon. Francis Fauquier, Governor William Robinson, Commissary; Robert Carter Nicholas, Treasurer of the colony, and George Wythe, of Williamsburg. Visitors elected after 1763, such as Right Hon. N. Berkeley, Governor of the colony; Edward Page, Jr., of Rosewell, Governor of Virginia; Right Hon. John, Earl of Dunmore, Governor of the colony; Benj. Berkeley Harrison, of Berkeley, signer of the Declaration of Independence, father of President Wm. H. Harrison; Edmund Randolph General Thomas Nelson, Governor of Virginia; Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States; James Madison, President of the United States; John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States; Henry Lee, of Westmoreland;

*From "Seven Decades of the Union." By General H. A. Wise.

Littleton Waller Tazewell, Wilson Miles Cary, John Tyler, Sr., William Wirt; John Tyler, Jr., President of the United States; Rt. Rev. J. S. Ravenscroft, Robert Standard, Sr., James M. Garnett, Robert B. Taylor, Edmund Ruffin, Abel P. Upshur, George Loyall, William C. Goode, John S. Millson, James Lyons, Rt. Rev. William Meade, William W. Crump, Tazewell Taylor, Rt. Rev. John Johns, Hugh Blair Grigsby." (Last, but not least, General H. A. Wise.—Editor.)

"In 1859, Ex-President John Tyler was chancellor and rector, and in July, 1871, the Hon. Hugh Blair Grigsby, the gentleman, scholar, and eloquent writer and orator, of the blood of James Blair, the first president of the College, was elected unanimously chancellor, and the Hon. James Lyons, the eminent lawyer and citizen of Richmond, was elected unanimously rector of the College, to succeed another eminent rector, the Hon. William H. Macfarland, who had removed out of the Commonwealth. The very Bursars of the College have ever been gentlemen of the most favorable standing, and the President and Professors such men as James Blair, D. D., William Stith, the Historian, Rt. Rev. James Madison, Dr. John Augustine Smith, Rev. William H. Wilmer, D. D., Rev. Adam P. Empie, D. D., Thomas R. Dew, Esq., Robert Saunders, Rt. Rev. John Johns, Benj. S. Ewell, George Wythe, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, St. Geo. Tucker, Judge James Semple, Judge N. Bev. Tucker, Judge George P. Scarborough, Rev. Charles Minnegerode, William B. Rogers, and Dr. John Millington.

A College thus organized and instructed by such men could not but yield the rarest and richest Alumni. Before the Revolution there was a long succession of the most eminent Colonial men, who were proud to be called her sons; and since, her brood has been multiplied fourfold without loss of grade. About four hundred different names on her rolls have been put upon the rolls of distinction, and many on the heights of eminence, by her teaching and training. Not only was her teaching after the Oxford order of the Humanities, but her training was that of the most refined and urbane manner. Williamsburg was the site of the Vice Royal Palace, and her court was far more moral than that of Charles II., and quite as ornate in manners. The breeding and cultivation were of the old regime of Knights, under the guidance of the Episcopal clergy; and to this day there is a marked superiority of address among the old families, and old servants even, of Williamsburg over any other people of town or country, in Virginia. She is so retired and ancient that "Young America" and modern manners

have not yet fully abashed her gentle, soft and polished politeness as elsewhere—almost everywhere in the land. It is, and ever was, one of the chief attractions of the sons of gentlemen to her halls of learning and houses of hospitality. No man of his day more kept up that "*ancien regime*" than John Tyler—plain, genial, polished, kind, gentle, affable—young men were his proteges and pets—and he was one of their best models.

"A part of the great good he did for his Alma Mater was to protect her corporate franchise. When many erroneously urged that William and Mary was part of the 'establishment'—yea, was the very 'red shawl of the Babylonish woman'—and were for depriving her of her charter, claiming that she was a State or public political institution, and might be abolished, Mr. Tyler nobly stood among others by her side, and maintained that though she had a Burgess in the Grand Assembly, and was represented as a municipal corporation in the Convention even which formed the State Constitution which excluded her for the first time from representation in the Legislature, yet she was founded on private subscription mainly, and stood safely on the ground taken by Mr. Webster in the case of Dartmouth College. There she has stood, and still stands, unassailable; and it would be sacrilege to question her corporate rights now, after giving twenty-seven of her students to the achievement of American independence, among whom were a Bolling, a Burwell, a Byrd, two Carters, a Claiborne, a Cooke, a Cocks, a Dade, a Digges, an Eggleston, an Evans, a Harrison, a Mercer, a Monroe, a Nelson, a Nicholson, two Pages, four Randolphs, a Roberts, a Saunders, G. Smith, and Dr. James Lyons (father of James Lyons)—names forever to be cherished. Besides her long roll of most eminent divines, lawyers and physicians in private life, she has given to the country two eminent Attorney Generals of the United States; to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States nearly twenty members, and to the Senate of the United States fifteen Senators; to Virginia and other States seventeen Governors; to the country one historian and numberless eminent writers; to the State and the United States thirty-seven judges; to the Revolution twenty-seven of her sons; to the army of the United States a lieutenant-general and a score of principal and subordinate officers; to the United States navy a list of Paladins of the sea, headed by Warrington and Thomas Ap. Catesby Jones; to the Colleges and University twelve professors; to the nation three Presidents—Jefferson, Monroe, and John Tyler; to Independence four signers of its Declaration; to the first American Congress its Presi-

dent; to the Federal judiciary the most eminent Chief Justice, John Marshall; to the Federal Executive seven Cabinet officers, and to the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, Edmund Randolph, its chief author and draftsman. In all she has given to her country more than two hundred heroes and sages who have been pre-eminently distinguished in public service and place. These are wonderful facts, and their number and value, compared with the number of alumni, show her to be first in fruits, if not first in time, compared with any other College in America. Counting her time from 1693 to the present day (1871),” the period of her existence is one hundred and seventy-eight years; from 1661, two hundred and ten years; in a word, for about two hundred years she has for and during the period of her existence yielded to her State and country, to mankind and the world, more than one jewel of the first water per annum of inestimable value. Who would see that fountain of truth, of light, of honor, of law and liberty fail?

“John Tyler, ex-President of the United States, was devoted to the task of keeping her full up to the mark of her memories of the past, and of her high calling for the future; and the Congress of the United States will, doubtless, at its next session repair liberally all the damages done by civil war to her venerable walls and to her precious paraphernalia and archives.”

Early in May, 1861, the actual existence of war at its very threshold rendered it necessary to suspend the College exercises and to

NOTE.—The following is from a speech of the Hon. George F. Hoar, M. C., from Massachusetts, in support of a bill before the Congress of the United States for the relief of the College because of its losses during the civil war:

“To spare, and if possible to protect, institutions of learning, is an obligation which the most civilized nations impose on themselves. Whenever, by accident or design, these institutions have been injured in war, such governments desire, if possible, to make reparation. History contains many conspicuous and interesting examples of this generous recognition. . . . In her bloodiest and angriest civil strifes, all factions in England have revered her institutions of learning. Her schools and colleges, whatever side they may have taken in civil war, have enjoyed immunity from its injuries, when even her stately and venerable cathedrals have not been spared. Think what permanence these schools enjoy, shielded from the storms of war by the beneficent principle we invoke. Wherever civilization exists, wherever men are humane and Christian, the College or the school, wisely founded, shall endure. I purchased at Eaton, a few years since, a little book containing the history of the ten great schools of England. I was struck, in looking over it, to see dates of their endowment: Eaton, in 1440; Winchester, 1380; Westminster, 1560; St. Paul's, 1509; Merchant Taylors', 1560; Charter House, 1611; Harrow, 1571; Rugby, 1567; Shrewsbury, 1549; Christ's, 1552; while the origin of Oxford and Cambridge is lost in the darkness of antiquity.

These schools have survived all the changes of dynasty, all the changes of institutions and manners; Puritan and Cavalier, York and Lancaster have fought out their battles, and yet, in the wildest tempests of popular excitement, they

“Lift not their spears against the Muses' bower.”

At Winchester William of Wykeham founded, in 1380, a school which still stands and has remained through four dynasties. Gueph, Hanover, Tudor, York, Lancaster and Plantagenet

close its doors. The building was soon after seized by the military, and used first as a barrack and next as a hospital, until the evacuation of Williamsburg in May, 1862. Williamsburg is, to a force holding James and York rivers, the strategic point of the Peninsula.

The tides in deep creeks, emptying into the James and the York, and flanked by impassable morasses, ebb and flow within a mile of the city. The position is a narrow gorge, where the roads from above and below converge into a single one, passing directly through the place. It was, therefore, held by the United States army in the Peninsula from the time of General McClellan's advance on Richmond till the close of the war, almost without intermission, as an important post. At times, however, it was debatable ground, and was alternately in the possession of the contending forces. A conflict occurred on the 9th September, 1862, between a detachment of Confederate cavalry and the United States garrison, then consisting of the 5th regiment Pennsylvania cavalry, in which the latter was worsted. The Confederates took possession of the town early in the day, but withdrew in a few hours. After they had retired (by 11 A. M. of the same day all had gone), returning stragglers of the garrison, provoked by their defeat, under the influence of drink and before organization, or subordination was restored, fired and destroyed the principal building, with furniture and apparatus. For this, it is believed, no authority was given by the officers in command.

have successively struggled for and occupied the English throne, while in the building, which Wykeham in his lifetime planned and built, the scholars of Winchester are still governed by the statutes which he framed.

You will scarcely find an instance, in England or America, where a school or college, wisely founded, has died. "Whatever perishes, that shall endure."

But William and Mary has also her own peculiar claim on our regard. The great principles on which the rights of man depend, which inspired the statesmen of Virginia of the period of the Revolution, are the fruits of her teaching. The name of Washington, to whose genius in war, and to whose influence in peace we owe the vindication of our liberties and the successful inauguration of our constitution, is inseparably connected with William and Mary. She gave him his first commission in his youth; he gave to her his last public service in his age. Jefferson, author of the declaration of independence, who announced the great law of equality and human rights, in whose light our Constitution is at last and forever to be interpreted, drank his inspiration at her fountain. Marshall, without whose luminous and farsighted exposition our Constitution could hardly have been put into successful and harmonious operation, who imbedded forever in our constitutional law the great doctrines on which the measures that saved the Union are based, was a son of William and Mary. By the cession of the great Northwestern territory, largely due to the efforts of one of her illustrious sons, she lost a great part of her revenues.

Next to Harvard she is the oldest of American Colleges. The gift of the famous Robert Boyle was held by her for many years, on condition of an annual payment of £90 to Harvard. Boyle was the friend of many of the early friends and benefactors of Harvard, and a correspondent of one of its first Presidents. Each of these two seminaries, in its own part of the country, kindled and kept alive the sacred fire of liberty. In 1743, the year Jefferson was

Extracts from the depositions of Mrs. Maria T. Peyton and Miss Mary T. Southall, both of Williamsburg, in relation to the destruction of the College in September, 1862, taken before Dr. R. M. Garrett, magistrate of the town :

Miss Southall deposes : "That she resided at the time on the College grounds in the President's house, and that she was alarmed, on the evening of the 8th of September, by the cry of fire. She went out and found that the College Building was on fire ; that soon a crowd gathered and extinguished the flames ; and that while carrying a bucket of water, she met three United States soldiers ; one of them told her if the College was not burned that day, it would be the next, or words to that effect ; that early the next day, a detachment of the Southern cavalry entered and, after a short contest, retired, the last one of them leaving by ten minutes after ten o'clock A. M. ; that shortly afterwards, the College yard was crowded with United States soldiers, many of them drunk and boisterous ; that she and her sisters were advised, so unruly were they, to leave the premises, which they did ; that about five o'clock, P. M., she was told of the College being on fire, and advised to return, as the house in which she lived was in great danger. This she did, and soon after the College was a smoking ruin ; and that there is no doubt of the destruction having been designedly effected by drunken United States soldiers."

Mrs. Maria T. Peyton deposes essentially to the same facts respecting the fire on the 9th of September, resulting in the burning down of the Building ; and further deposes that she went to Lieut. Col. Smith, who, by the capture of Col. Campbell, became the Commandant of the Post and the Regiment which was its garrison, the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and told him there was a rumor the town was to be fired. He replied : "No such orders had been or would be given." A short time after, the affiant saw the College on fire, and immediately said to Col. Smith : "See, sir, the destruction has begun." He replied, that it had, but that it would be now impossible to save the building for want of buckets. He said further, he had a set of

born, Samuel Adams maintained, on taking his degree of Master of Arts at Harvard, the affirmative of the thesis, whether it be lawful to resist the Supreme Magistrate, if the Commonwealth cannot otherwise be preserved ? In this hour of the calamity of her sister College I am glad to believe that Harvard does not forget the ancient tie. The mother of the Otises and Adamases would gladly extend her right hand to the mother of Jefferson and Marshall.

If civil strife or foreign war shall ever again disturb our peace, every College in the land will be safer if Congress shall to-day make this solemn recognition of the rule we invoke. To deny it is to deny to the College of Washington the justice he did to Princeton. To deny it is to deny to Virginia the generous treatment which Connecticut received from Tryon, Philadelphia from Cooke, and William and Mary herself from Louis XVI. of France. The hallowed associations which surround this College prevent this case from being a precedent for any other. If you had injured it, you surely would have restored Mount Vernon ; you had better honor Washington, by restoring the living fountain of learning, whose service was the pleasure of his last years, than by any useless and empty act of worship or respect towards his sepulchre.

No other College in the country can occupy the same position. By the fortune of war that sacred institution, which has conferred on the country a hundredfold more benefit than any other institution or College in the South, has become a sufferer. I desire to hold out the olive branch to the people of Virginia, to the people of the South, to show them that we will join them in rebuilding the sacred place laid waste by the fortunes of war."

drunken soldiers, and that it would take two sober men to control one drunken one. The affiant turned again to Col. Smith and said: "Do, sir, try and save William and Mary College, for it will be a stigma on the page of history if you suffer it to be lost." He replied: "I have no means of putting out the fire; it cannot now be saved." The affiant distinctly understood from Col. Smith, that no order had been given to burn the College, but that it was done by drunken soldiers whom he could not control.*

At later periods of the war all the remaining houses on the College premises and the enclosures were burned, or pulled entirely to pieces, or greatly injured.

The vaults in the College chapel were broken open and robbed of the silver plates attached to the coffins, and of whatever else of value they were found to contain. This desecration was checked, as is stated, when it became known to the military commander.

These facts are fully substantiated by the affidavits of eye-witnesses.

It will require at least eighty thousand dollars to repair these losses and restore the College to what it was in 1860.

The College grounds and buildings not destroyed were held by the United States Army from May, 1862, to September, 1865, for depots and for other purposes.†

* It was further declared by eye-witnesses, that while the College was burning, some of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, a regiment said to have been raised in Philadelphia, surrounded the building, with drawn swords, to prevent any attempt at extinguishing the flames.

† The difficulties in the way of restoring the College at Williamsburg, appeared so formidable, at the close of the late civil war, as to cause some of its best friends to think seriously of its removal. Fortunately, the attempt was not made. The following extracts from a letter, written by the President of the College, to Sydney Smith, Esq., of the House of Delegates, relate to the subject:

SHALL WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE BE REMOVED?

WILLIAMSBURG, January 3, 1867.

Dear Sir—Thinking with you that a statement of the difficulties attending an attempt to carry the College of William and Mary from its present classical, time-honored site, may have a tendency to stop the discussion of the subject, I will comply with your request, and mention some of them.

And first, let me ask, in whom does the power to move vest? In the first section of the charter—granted in 1692—the Trustees therein named, Francis Nicholson, William Randolph, Benj. Harrison, Mathew Page, and others, are directed to establish the College "upon the South side of York river, on the lands of Colonel Townsend, deceased," "or, if by reason of unwholesomeness or any other cause, the said place shall not be approved of, wheresoever else the General Assembly of our Colony of Virginia, or the major part of them, shall think fit, within the bounds of the aforesaid Colony—to continue for all times coming." The site of the College was changed about a year after it was fixed by the Charter to the Middle Plantations, now Williamsburg, by statute.

It would seem that in making this statute, the General Assembly exhausted the power conferred by the Charter as to the location of the College. In section IX of the Charter, the gentlemen named as trustees, and their successors, are appointed "the true, sole, and undoubted visitors and governors of the said College forever," with full and absolute authority to make "rules, laws, statutes, orders, and injunctions, for the good and wholesome govern-

At a convocation of the Board of Visitors and Governors held during the month of August, 1865, in Richmond, it was determined to re-open the College at the usual time, to repair some of the College buildings for recitation rooms, and to provide other accommodations necessary for the students. This was done, and sufficient temporary arrangements made.

At the same time, a grammar school was established, to be under the care and supervision of the Faculty.

The wisdom of this action is abundantly confirmed by the result. At this time, January 15th, 1866, there is a grammar school in successful operation. The numbers composing the College classes exceed the anticipations of the most sanguine; nearly sixty attend the academic exercises.

In 1867, to continue this historical sketch to the present time, the

ment of the said College," to elect a chancellor, a rector, to fill vacancies in their own body, and to elect a president, and masters or professors when necessary. No other powers seem to be conferred by the Charter on the visitors and governors. As trustees, they were ordered to receive and dispose of the College property until the College should be actually established, when their functions as trustees, with the property, were to be transferred to the president, and masters or professors, or their successors, who "shall be a body politic in deed and name," who "shall have perpetual succession," with the right to hold property, to sue and be sued, &c., and who shall "have a common seal," &c. In short, the Charter does not provide for a removal, but intended that wherever established, the College was "to continue," and "to be supported and maintained for all time coming." (See Charter.)

An exercise of such authority by the Legislature would be a usurpation; by the Visitors and Governors, or Faculty, a *felo-de-se*. If removed, the old College of William and Mary, the alma mater of Virginia's greatest and best sons, the Institution identified with Washington, and Jefferson, and Monroe, and Marshall, and Tyler, and others as worthy, whom time and space do not allow me to name, would cease to exist. A new Institution, bearing the same name, of greater wealth, and perhaps, of equal usefulness, might be established; but old William and Mary would be among the things of the past.

But assume that this power exists, ought it to be exercised? If established in Richmond, or Alexandria, or Petersburg, or Norfolk, the number of students would be larger, and the Professors' fees remunerative, but I doubt if the number of young men in attendance from a distance would equal the average here. In a town like this, College students have all the advantages of society, and may be supervised and controlled. In a city, they would be lost sight of. Experience, in all parts of this country, has demonstrated that Universities and Colleges do not prosper in cities. The classes are all filled up for the most part with boys, studying what they could much better learn in academies and private schools, with but few advanced scholars. What constitutes the prosperity of a College? The following answer was given to this question by the Rev. Dr. Horrocks, President of William and Mary, a century ago:

"The flourishing state of a college is not to be estimated by the number of wild and uncultivated minds which may be brought together," "but purely by the number of competent scholars and well-behaved gentlemen which are sent by any seminary of learning into the larger society, where they vie to display improved talents for their own benefit and the public emolument."

If the question of locality was an open one, a city ought not to be selected. What is the matter with Williamsburg? Its position is central in the tide-water country. In this respect it is a suitable site for the only College in lower Virginia. To be sure, the College is doing but little at present beyond local instruction; but recollect that its endowment funds are entirely unproductive, excepting that part invested in State Stocks, and that its buildings, burned or otherwise destroyed during the war, have been but partially restored.

visitors and governors encouraged by the interest manifested in the restoration of the College by distinguished persons in every part of the country, and the substantial aid furnished by W. W. Corcoran,* of Washington city, A. T. Stewart, James T. Soutter, Hon. A. E. Borie, and other prominent gentlemen of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the decree of the English courts giving the "Matty Fund" "in trust" to the College, took the necessary steps to rebuild and reorganize the Institution.

The wise policy of the Visitors has been to permit no expenditures by which the endowment might be diminished, and to preserve the Institution free from debt, knowing it to be better to let the College linger, or even to suspend it for a time—for what are a few years in comparison to the life-time of a College?—than to weaken its vitality by investing its capital stock in bricks and mortar. Are Oxford and Cambridge less valuable or less dear to Englishmen now because of their mutations of fortune during the thousand years of their existence? As to health, I assert that Williamsburg is, during the entire College session, one of the very healthiest places in Virginia. Living is cheap here, and will be cheaper.

Is this old Colonial Capital, with all its cherished traditions, and associations, and existing attractions, to go for nothing, because it has been desolated by war? Other places may be ahead of it in promise and progress, but they are farther behind it in tone, in refinement, in civilization. There is no College in the United States where the intercourse between citizen, professor and student is more cordial and mutually beneficial in all respects.

As to the fitness of the place and its surroundings for study and improvement, judge of the tree by its fruits. Among the students of the last thirty years, some of the brightest and best of whom have sealed their devotion to Virginia with their blood, are to be found scholars and patriots, fit successors of the illustrious men educated here in the last century.

As yet I have not adverted to the losses of property the College would sustain by a removal. Directly and indirectly, the losses would be \$40,000 at least. What, too, if the heirs of private donors to the College of William and Mary, at *Williamsburg*, were to assert their claims to the gifts of their ancestors? Nearly the whole endowment would be swept away. The condition of the College is by no means desperate. It is better off to-day than it was in 1783. In 1776 its revenue was about \$12,000; in 1783, it had \$2,500 in money, and the land given in 1692 by William and Mary. Now its endowment is over \$100,000. Though dismantled, the College has yet much capacity for future good. In its present state, it is an apt type of Tide-Water Virginia, scourged and desolated by war. Through patient industry, this region will "smile and blossom" as it never has before, and with it the College will rise from its ashes, develop itself anew to meet the wants of the people, and in good time reach the full measure of its former prosperity. You agree with me, I feel fully assured, that Virginians are bound by considerations of the past and present to continue the College where it is, and that by them it ought to be supported and maintained for all time coming.

Very respectfully,

BENJ. S. EWELL.

*Mr. Corcoran founded a Scholarship, as did Mr. Soutter.

The Scholarships Founded in the College before 1776, are:

The House of Burgesses Scholarships, 3. Founded by the House of Burgesses.

The Hill Scholarship, 1. Founded by Col. Edward Hill, of Shirley.

The Carter Scholarship, 1. Founded by Robert Carter, (King), of Corotoman.

The Bray Scholarship, 1. Founded by Mrs. Thomas Bray, of New Kent.

The Harrison Scholarship, 1. Founded by Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison, of Surry.

The Lightfoot Scholarships, 2. Founded by Philip Lightfoot, of Sandy Point.

The Blair Scholarships, 2. Founded by Rev. Dr. James Blair, of Williamsburg,

Those Founded since are:

The Corcoran Scholarship, 1. Founded by W. W. Corcoran, of Washington City, 1867.

The Soutter Scholarship, 1. Founded by James T. Soutter, of New York, 1869.

The Grigsby Scholarship, 1. Founded by Hugh Blair Grigsby, LL. D., of Norfolk, 1871.

The Graves Scholarship, 1. Founded by Rev. Robt. J. Graves, D. D., of Pennsylvania, 1872.

In July, 1869, the main building being substantially restored, the Faculty was reorganized with a sufficient corps of academic professors; the course of studies revised and modified; and the College ordered to be regularly opened for students, for the first time with a full Faculty since 1861.

The session commenced encouragingly, notwithstanding the short notice, and there is now every prospect of reasonable success. The building is well constructed and suitable. The library numbers about five thousand volumes, having been increased by some twelve hundred volumes within the last twelve months; the gift for the greater part of Little, Brown & Co., of Boston; D. Appleton & Co., A. J. Barnes & Co., D. Van Nostrand, and Harper and Brothers, of New York; J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia; and J. Murphy & Co., of Baltimore, publishers; and of a few gentlemen of England, among them Mr. R. Potts, A. M., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Earl of Derby. The philosophical and chemical apparatus is in good order, and ample for purposes of experiment, illustration and research. With the "Matty Fund," the recovery of which has been mentioned, the preparatory department has been endowed and is in successful operation. Mrs. Mary Whaley, of Bruton parish, by her will, dated February 16th, 1741, devised to Rev. Thomas Dawson, rector; John Blair and Thomas Jones, church-wardens; and to Peyton Randolph, Thomas Cobbes, Henry Tyler, Matthew Pierce, Lewis Burwell, Benj. Waller and William Parks, and their successors, a piece of land, just north of Dr. R. P. Waller's residence, on the road to the capital landing, containing about ten acres, on which were erected a school-house, called "Matty's School," and a dwelling house for the master, "upon trust to continue the same for the use of the said school, viz: and to teach the neediest children of the said parish in the art of reading, writing and arithmetic, to eternalize Matty's school forever." The testatrix also gave fifty pounds sterling, and the residue of her estate, after paying certain legacies. Mrs. Whaley died in 1742. The executor failed to comply with the terms of the will, and a suit was, in consequence, instituted in the Colonial court, and a decree obtained requiring the heir-at-law to convey the land, and the executor, Mr. James Fraunces, to pay the fifty pounds and account for the residue. The conveyance was soon after made, but the money was not paid, and a suit was brought against the executor in the English court of chancery, where it was decreed in 1752, that the charity ought to be established, and that the executor should pay into the court five hundred pounds sterling. This sum was paid and ordered to be invested in English securities.

Nothing further was done till 1866, when an English attorney, Mr. C. M. Fisher, after corresponding with the Faculty, and learning that the College would consent to execute the trust to the extent of receiving into the preparatory department of the College, without charge for tuition, fifteen of the neediest boys of the Parish, applied to the chancery court for, and obtained a decree, directing the whole sum to be paid to the College on the condition mentioned. The net amount received was about eight thousand two hundred dollars.

The correspondence was commenced by Mr. Fisher in 1859, and was first directed to the rector of the parish, and by the rector referred to the College.

This whole transaction reflects great credit on the English people and government. That a sum of money, and its accumulation of dividends, belonging to parties in a foreign land, should be paid, without dispute or cavil, after the lapse of more than a century, notwithstanding the bitterness of feeling resulting from two severe wars, is an evidence of national integrity and honor that ought to make every American, who has English blood in his veins, feel proud of his ancestry.

The preparatory department, its name being in virtue of a second condition, changed to the "Grammar and Matty School," thus endowed, bids fair to become useful and prosperous.

It may be observed, that the city of Williamsburg, in which the College is located, has a population of nearly two thousand, and has long been celebrated for the hospitality of its inhabitants, making it a most agreeable residence for the student. Of late, the town and the adjacent country have been much improved. Timber has been cleared away, and a better system of cultivation introduced; and the result has been a decided improvement in the healthiness of the locality. Few places in the State can boast a more sulubrious climate than this during the College session. Diseases peculiar to the low country prevail only in the months of August and September, and of late years, these have been very mild in their character and easily controlled by medicines. From October to July, while the College is in session, these diseases are never contracted. The winter climate is delightful, the cold being moderated by the large bodies of salt water in the vicinity, while it is too far distant from the ocean to be much affected by storms. The heat of summer is neutralized by the same means, so that in the hottest weather the thermometer ranges from three to five degrees lower than in Richmond.

Students from the upper country need be under no apprehension

from the effect of the climate; while to those predisposed to pulmonary complaints it would be decidedly beneficial. During the present century, only seven deaths have occurred among the students of the College, and two of these were from drowning.

The College of William and Mary, as well by its past history as its capacity for future usefulness, has a just claim to the sympathy and aid of the friends of learning, wherever they are to be found.

More especially does this claim apply to Episcopalians in behalf of what was the oldest church institution in America.

The following is from the address before quoted :

The associations which cluster around this locality, render it peculiarly appropriate for a seat of learning. Can the young heart maintain a quiet pulse in wandering amid the ruins which tell of a glorious past, and everywhere meet his eye? Will he not gather from the very fragments which lie scattered over the earth at Jamestown, almost in sight of this spot, a lesson never to be forgotten, inspiring him with courage and perseverance in the great battle of life?

Will not these fragments tell him a tale of hardship and suffering on the part of the early settlers, unequalled in the history of his race, and of an ultimate triumphant conclusion more grand in its results than fancy ever sketched or poet in rapt imagination ever sang?

Will not that broken steeple, reared centuries ago in honor of the living God, preach to him like an aged minister, and impress upon his heart the all-governing truth that without Divine assistance nothing great and nothing good can ever be accomplished?

Does he seek incentives to an ardent and burning patriotism? Let him visit the ruins of the old capitol, and ponder there until his heart expands and his lips give utterance to that exclamation which aroused a continent from slumber.

Let him, then, find his way to the Apollo Hall of the old Raleigh Tavern, and mix with the noble spirits in their deep deliberations on the great crises that had arisen. Those who assembled there were for the most part his elder brothers, sons of the same Alma Mater.

In a few hours thereafter he may find himself wandering over the entrenchments at Yorktown, behind which British power made its last defence.

These memorials of the mighty past are not dead and voiceless. They speak more eloquently than the Roman or Athenian of old before the Senate or Assembly of the people. They tell of past glory and are the oracles that unveil the future. Sinking deep into the heart of youth, they inspire it with the lofty desires which make ambition virtue.

The oldest, save one, of all the literary institutions of the United States, William and Mary has contributed its full share to the public enlightenment, and made a mark in history which neither fire can consume nor dust nor ashes obscure. Thrice now has its genius been driven by cruel flames from the edifices erected for her abode. To-day she is banished from her ancient temple—that temple is now in ruins.

These hallowed walls, in which the calm voice of philosophy has for so many generations been heard, have not been allowed to stand a blackened monument of the desolations of war and a reproach to our age and people. On the contrary, new and more beautiful temples have arisen to receive and welcome the genius of education, and to foster that philosophy and those arts and sciences, the achievements of which it is the glory of a nation to honor as the noblest victories of peace.*

*The appeal made after the fire of 1859, to Virginians and others, for aid to the College, was liberally responded to in this State and New York. Among those who made donations in sums of five hundred dollars and upwards, were:

Hugh Blair Grigsby, LL. D., Norfolk, for a vested library fund.....	\$1,000 00
Richard Baylor, Rosegill, Essex county.....	1,000 00
William Beverly, Blandfield, Essex county.....	1,000 00
Philip St. George Cocke, Powhatan.....	1,000 00
William B. Harrison, Upper Brandon, Prince George.....	1,000 00
George Harrison, Lower Brandon, " ".....	500 00
Miss Belle Harrison, Lower Brandon, " ".....	500 00
Williams Carter, Hanover.....	500 00
Dr. Robert P. Waller, Williamsburg.....	500 00
Dr. Nath. M. Osborne, Prince George.....	500 00
Alexander T. Stewart, New York city.....	500 00
James T. Soutter, " " ".....	500 00
John Tyler, late President of the United States.....	500 00

The subscribers of less sums were numerous. There is no authentic list of these names within reach. All the members of the Board of Visitors made liberal subscriptions, including Governor Henry A. Wise, Tazewell Taylor, Esq., William S. Peachy, Colonel E. T. Tayloe, Judge W. W. Crump, Dr. Nathaniel M. Osborne, James Lyons, &c.

Among the Subscribers during and since 1867, are to be found the names of:

His Grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury.....	England.
The Secretary of the Archbishop.....	"
Robert Potts, A. M., Cambridge University.....	"
The Earl of Derby.....	"
J. S. Pendergrast, Esq.....	"
Miss Goddard.....	"
Miss Sarah B. Nevins.....	"
Williams & Norgate.....	"
Maxon & Co.....	"
John Murray, Esq.....	"
A. T. Stewart.....	New York City.
James T. Soutter.....	" "
Wm. E. Dodge.....	" "
August Belmont.....	" "
Robert Bonner.....	" "
S. Cooke.....	" "
Charles Scribner & Co.....	" "
A. J. Barnes & Co.....	" "
Harper & Brothers.....	" "
D. Appleton & Co.....	" "
D. Van Nostrand.....	" "
Van Evrie & Horton.....	" "
Dr. Thomas Dunn English.....	" "
Udolpho Wolfe.....	" "
George B. Field.....	" "

INSCRIPTION FROM THE MURAL TABLET, IN MEMORY OF SIR JOHN RANDOLPH, WHICH WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE IN THE COLLEGE CHAPEL OF WILLIAM AND MARY IN 1859.

Hoc juxta marmor S. E.
 Johannes Randolph, Eques. ;
 Hujus Collegii dulce ornamentum, alumnus ;
 Insigne præsidium gubernator,
 Grande columnen Senator,
 Gulielmum patrem generosum,
 Mariam ex Ishamorum stirpe.
 In agro Northamptoniensi matrem
 Præclaris dotibus honestavit,
 Filius natu Sextus
 Literis humanioribus
 Artibusque ingenuis fideliter instructus ;
 (Illi quippe fuerat tum eruditionis,
 Tum doctrinæ sitis nunquam explenda.)
 Hospitium Graiense concessit,
 Quo in domicilio
 Studiis unice deditus,
 Statim inter legum peritos excelluit,

J. D. Alsop.....	New York City.
John J. Williams.....	" "
James S. Thayer.....	" "
Currier, Sherwood & Co.....	" "
Treadwell & Jarman.....	" "
A. A. Lowe.....	" "
Rev. Francis Vinton, D. C. L.....	" "
Hon. A. E. Borie.....	Philadelphia.
A. J. Drexel.....	"
J. G. Fell.....	"
G. W. Childs.....	"
Edward Coles.....	"
Z. W. Clark & Co.....	"
J. B. Lippincott & Co.....	"
Miss Laura Robinett.....	"
Henry C. Lea.....	"
Moncure Robinson.....	"
Rev. Christopher B. Wyatt, D. D.....	San Francisco.
Francis E. Parker.....	Boston.
L. Saltonstall.....	"
Alex. H. Rice.....	"
Little, Brown & Co.....	"
Mrs. Isabella Brown.....	Baltimore.
Rev. E. A. Dalrymple, D. D.....	"
William Reynolds, Jr.....	"
G. S. Brown.....	"
John Murphy.....	"
Bartlett & Robins.....	"
Collins & Heath.....	"
J. M. Orem.....	"
R. M. Proud.....	"
Rev. M. Mahan, D. D.....	"

Togamque induit ;
 Causis validissimus agendis.
 In Patriam
 Quam semper habuit charissimam reversus,
 Causidici
 Senatus primum clerici deinde prolocutoris
 Thesaurarii
 Legati ad Anglos semel atque iterum missi,
 Glocestriæ demum curiæ judicis primarii,
 Vices arduas honestasque sustinuit
 Perite, graviter, integre ;
 Quibus in muniis,
 Vix parem habuit
 Superiorem certe neminem.
 Hos omnes quos optime meruit honores,
 Cum ingenua totius corporis pulchritudo,
 Et quidam senatorius decor,
 Tum eximium ingenii acumen
 Egregie illustrarunt.
 At Æquitas summi juris experts,
 Clientum fidele omnium
 Pauperiorum sine mercede patrocinium,

Samuel G. Wyman.....	Baltimore.
Rev. Peyton Harrison.....	"
Mrs. Peyton Harrison.....	"
J. P. Pleasants.....	"
John W. Garrett.....	"
Union Club, through Mr. J. R. Patridge.....	"
C. Morton Stewart and others.....	"
J. Glenn.....	"
S. Teackle Wallace.....	"
Otho Williams.....	"
W. W. Corcoran.....	Washington City.
Mrs. M. Berry.....	Georgetown, D. C
Miss E. S. Ewell.....	" "
John Lindsay.....	Virginia.
Peter T. Powell.....	"
W. W. Vest.....	"
Talbot Sweeny.....	"
Robert F. Cole.....	"
Alex. Dunlap.....	"
M. R. Harrell.....	"
W. H. E. Morecock.....	"
John Motley.....	"
Dr. Leonard Henley.....	"
Wm. S. Peachy.....	"
H. M. Waller.....	"
Santos & Brother.....	"
Archer Brooks.....	"
P. M. Thompson.....	"
Dr. Charles Coleman.....	"
Colonel A. Ordway.....	"
General J. Mulford.....	"
John R. Thompson.....	"

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Hospitium sine luxu splendidum,
 Veritas sine fuco,
 Sine fastu Charitas.
 Ceteris animi virtutibus
 Facile præluxerunt.
 Tandem
 Laboribus vigiliisque fractus,
 Morboque lentissimo confectus
 Cum sibi satis, sed amicis, sed Reip : parum vixisset,
 Susannam
 Petri Beverley Armigeri
 Filiam natu minimam,
 Conjugem delectissimam,
 (Ex qua tres filios filiamque unicam susceperat,)
 Sui magno languentem desiderio
 Reliquit
 Sexto Non : Mar : Anno Dom : 1736-7
 Ætat : 44.

(From the *Virginia Gazette*, November 11, 1775.)

Sacred
 To the memory of
 The Hon. Peyton Randolph, Esq'r,
 Whose distinguished virtues in every station of life
 Gained him
 The affection and confidence of his Country.
 Descended from an ancient and respectable family,
 He received a liberal and polite education
 In William and Mary College.
 Removing (from) thence to the Inner Temple,
 He was advanced to the Degree of Barrister at Law,
 And appointed Attorney General of Virginia.
 In this Office
 His regard to the peace and security of Society,

Charles Hansford.....	Virginia.
Rev. Samuel Cheevers.....	“
Charles Gallagher.....	“
Miss R. L. Ewell.....	“
H. S. McCandlish.....	“
T. T. L. Snead.....	“
T. P. McCandlish.....	“
Robert A. Bright.....	“
T. J. Barlow.....	“
Benjamin S. Ewell.....	“
Junius Lamb.....	“
Richardson Henley.....	“
General R. S. Ewell.....	“
T. S. B. Tucker.....	“
Dr. B. St. G. Tucker.....	“
Mrs. Cynthia B. T. Coleman.....	“

His humanity and benevolence
To the criminal his duty obliged him to prosecute,
Were not more conspicuous
Than his Learning and Integrity in his Profession.
After an extensive practice in the General Court,
He resigned his Law employments ;
And being elected Speaker of the House of Burgesses,
Discharged the duties of that high office
With such Ease, Dignity and Impartiality,
That he was frequently called to the Chair, by the
Unanimous voice
Of the Representatives of the People.
When the measures of the British Ministry
Compelled the American Congress to unite their Councils
In General Congress,
He was chosen first Delegate for this Colony
To that illustrious Assembly ;
And was by them unanimously elected their PRESIDENT.
While he was a third time attending to that great Great Council,
A sudden stroke of the Palsy deprived
America of a firm Patriot,
His Country of a wise and faithful Senator,
His acquaintance of an invaluable Friend,
His family of the most affectionate Husband
And kindest Master.
Upon the 22d Day of October, 1775,
In the 54th Year of his Age.

CATALOGUE

OF THE

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY,

IN VIRGINIA,

FROM ITS FOUNDATION TO 1874.

The names of the Visitors, Bursars, Faculty and Students at College after 1733, in the following Catalogue, are taken from papers and records in possession of the Faculty. The names of Students of an earlier date were obtained from different sources.

The College records containing the names of Students before 1827, being exceedingly imperfect and in a mutilated condition, it is certain a great number are omitted. Any person who may detect an error in this Catalogue will confer a favor on the Faculty, by communicating it without delay to the Faculty of the College.

CHANCELLORS.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
The Bishops of London.....	<i>England</i>	Until 1764.
The Earl of Hardwicke.....	“	1764.
The Bishops of London.....	“	From 1764 to 1776.
Gen. George Washington.....	<i>Mount Vernon</i>	From 1788 to 1799.
John Tyler, Ex-Pres. of U. S.,	<i>Charles City</i>	From 1859 to 1862.
Hugh Blair Grigsby, LL. D....	<i>Charlotte</i>	From 1871.

VISITORS

NAMED IN THE CHARTER.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Francis Nicholson, Esq.....	<i>Williamsburg</i> .	
William Cole, Esq.....	<i>Warwick</i> .	
Ralph Wormley, Esq.....	<i>Middlesex</i> .	
William Byrd, Esq.....	<i>Westover, Charles City</i> .	
John Lear, Esq.....	<i>Nansemond</i> .	
James Blair, Clerk.....	<i>Williamsburg</i> .	
John Farnifold, Clerk.....	<i>London</i> .	
Stephen Fouace, Clerk.....	“	
Samuel Gray, Clerk.....	<i>Southampton</i> .	

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Thomas Milner, Gent.....	<i>Nansemond.</i>	
Christopher Robinson, Gent....	<i>Middlesex.</i>	
Charles Scarborough, Gent.....	<i>Accomac.</i>	
John Smith, Gent.		
Benjamin Harrison, Gent.....	<i>Surry.</i>	
Miles Cary, Gent.....	<i>Warwick.</i>	
Henry Hartwell, Gent.....	<i>James City.</i>	
William Randolph, Gent.....	<i>Henrico.</i>	
Matthew Page, Gent.....	<i>Gloucester.</i>	

VISITORS IN 1723.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Alexander Spotswood, Esq.....	<i>Williamsburg</i>	Governor of the Colony.
Robert Carter, Esq.....	<i>Corotoman, Lan. co.</i>	Secretary of the Council.
William Byrd, Esq.....	<i>Westover, Charles City.</i>	
Nathaniel Harrison, Esq.....	<i>Wakefield, Surry co.</i>	
Cole Digges, Esq.....	<i>Williamsburg.</i>	
Peter Beverly, Esq.....	<i>Gloucester.</i>	
John Clayton, Esq.....	“	The eminent botanist.
John Robinson, Esq.....	<i>King and Queen.</i>	
William Bland, Clerk.....	<i>Williamsburg.</i>	
Emmanuel Jones, Clerk.....	“	
Bartholomew Yates, Clerk.....	“	
John Skaife, Clerk.....	<i>Gloucester.</i>	
William Randolph, Gent.....	<i>Chatsworth, Henrico.</i>	
John Randolph, Gent.....	<i>Tazewell Hall, Williamsburg.</i>	
William Robertson, Gent.....	<i>Williamsburg.</i>	
John Grymes, Gent.....	<i>Middlesex.</i>	
William Cole, Gent.....	<i>Warwick.</i>	

VISITORS IN 1758.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Hon. John Blair, Esq.....	<i>Williamsburg</i>	President of the Council.
Hon. William Nelson, Esq.....	<i>York</i>	“ “
Hon. Thomas Nelson, Esq.....	“	“ “
Philip Grymes, Esq.....	<i>Middlesex.</i>	
Richard Corbin, Esq.....	“	
Philip Ludwell, Esq.....	<i>James city.</i>	
William Lightfoot, Esq.....	<i>Sandy Point, Chas. City.</i>	
Thomas Dawson, Clerk.....	.....	Commissary.
Mann Page, Gent.....	<i>Rosewell, Gloucester co.</i>	
Peyton Randolph, Gent.....	<i>Williamsburg</i>	Speaker House of Burgesses
Charles Carter, Gent.....	<i>Shirley, Chas. City co.</i>	
Richard Bland, Gent.....	<i>Prince George</i>	Treasurer and Speaker House of Burgesses.

VISITORS FROM 1761 TO 1763.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Hon. Francis Fauquier.....	<i>Williamsburg</i>	Governor.
C. Thacker, Clerk.....	<i>Gloucester</i> .	
John Fox, Clerk.....	“	
William Robinson, Clerk.....	<i>King and Queen</i>	Commissary.
Francis Willis, Gent.....	<i>Gloucester</i> .	
Charles Robinson, Gent.		
Robt. Carter Nicholas, Gent...	<i>Williamsburg</i>	Treasurer of the Colony.
Lewis Burwell, Gent.....	<i>James City</i> .	
Peter Randolph, Gent.....	<i>Chatsworth, Henrico</i> .	
George Wythe, Gent.....	<i>Williamsburg</i> .	

VISITORS ELECTED AFTER 1763.

NAMES.	DATE OF ELECTION.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
John Page.....	1764...	<i>Gloucester</i> .	
Hon. Dudley Digges.....	1764...	<i>James City</i> .	
Charles Carter.....	1764...	<i>Corotoman</i> .	
Rev. Bartholomew Yates..	1766...	<i>Williamsburg</i> .	
Rev. James M. Fontaine...	1767...	<i>Gloucester</i> .	
Dr. Arthur Lee.....	1767...	<i>Williamsburg</i> .	
Rt. Hon. N. Berkeley, Baron De Botetourt.....	1768...	“	Governor of the Colony.
John Page, Jun.....	1768...	<i>Rosewell</i>	Governor of Virginia.
Hon. William Byrd.....	1769...	<i>Westover</i> .	
Carter Braxton.....	1769...	<i>King William county</i> .	
Edward Ambler.....	1769...	<i>James Town</i> .	
Thomas Nelson, Jun.....	1770...	<i>York</i> .	
Richard Randolph.....	1770...	<i>Curls, Henrico</i> .	
Right Hon. John, Earl of Dunmore.....	1772...	<i>Williamsburg</i>	Governor of the Colony.
Rev. Thomas Field.....	1773		
Col. Benjamin Harrison...	1773...	<i>Berkeley, Ch. City</i> .	
Robert Beverly.....	1775...	<i>Blandfield</i> .	
Nathaniel Burwell.....	1775...	<i>Gloucester</i> .	
Hon. Ralph Wormley.....	1775...	<i>Middlesex</i> .	
John Bannister.....	1777...	<i>Dinwiddie</i> .	
Warner Lewis.....	1777...	<i>Gloucester</i> .	
Edmund Randolph.....	1777...	<i>Williamsburg</i> .	
Benjamin Harrison.....	1777...	<i>Brandon, P. Geo</i> .	
Gen. Thomas Nelson.....	1777...	<i>York</i>	Governor of Virginia.
Thomas Jefferson.....	1779...	<i>Albemarle</i>	Pres't of United States.
James Madison.....	1779...	<i>Orange</i>	“ “ “
James Innes.....	1782...	<i>York</i> .	
Richard Henry Lee.....	1784...	<i>Westmoreland</i> .	
Beverly Randolph.....	1784...	<i>Cumberland</i> .	

NAMES.	DATE OF ELECTION.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Robert Beverly.....	1784...	<i>Blandfield, Essex.</i>	
Henry Tazewell.....	1786...	<i>James City.</i>	
Samuel Griffin.....	1786...	<i>Williamsburg.</i>	
Francis Corbin.....	1788...	<i>Caroline.</i>	
Philip Ludwell Grymes....	1788...	<i>Middlesex.</i>	
Mann Page.....	1788...	<i>Spottsylvania.</i>	
St. George Tucker.....	1788...	<i>Williamsburg.</i>	
David Stuart.....	1790...	<i>Fairfax.</i>	
John Marshall.....	1790...	<i>Fauquier county.....</i>	Chief Justice.
Philip Barraud.....	1791...	<i>Williamsburg.</i>	
Hugh Nelson.....	1791...	<i>York.</i>	
John Carter Byrd.....	1791...	<i>Williamsburg.</i>	
Joseph Prentis.....	1791...	"	
William Nelson.....	1791...	<i>York.</i>	
Cyrus Griffin.....	1791...	<i>Williamsburg.</i>	
Otway Byrd.....	1791...	<i>Norfolk.</i>	
Henry Lee.....	1792...	<i>Westmoreland.</i>	
Arthur Lee.....	1792...	"	
Rev. John Dunbar.....	1792...	<i>Williamsburg.</i>	
Burwell Basset.....	1792...	"	
William Nelson.....	1792...	<i>Charles City.</i>	
John Ambler.....	1794...	<i>James City.</i>	
William Lee.....	1800...	"	
John Blair.....	1800...	<i>Williamsburg.</i>	
Littleton W. Tazewell.....	1800...	<i>Norfolk.</i>	
Robert Saunders.....	1800...	<i>Williamsburg.</i>	
Thomas Nelson.....	1800...	<i>York.</i>	
William Coleman.....	1800...	<i>Williamsburg.</i>	
Robert Greenhow.....	1800...	"	
Wilson Miles Cary.....	1800...	<i>Elizabeth City.</i>	
Champion Travis.....	1800...	<i>Jamestown.</i>	
Mann Page, Jun.....	1800...	<i>Gloucester.</i>	
John Minson Galt.....	1800...	<i>Williamsburg.</i>	
William Tazewell.....	1800...	"	
Robert P. Waller.....	1800...	"	
James Semple.....	1803...	"	
Samuel Tyler.....	1804...	<i>Charles City.....</i>	Chancellor.
John Tyler.....	1804...	"	.....First Governor of Vir- ginia of that name.
William Wirt.....	1804...	"	.....U. S. Attorney General.
Nicholas Faulcon.....	1804...	<i>Surry.</i>	
John B. Seawall.....	1808...	<i>Gloucester.</i>	
Alexander D. Galt.....	1808...	<i>Williamsburg.</i>	
Robert Nelson.....	1808...	"	
Gawin L. Corbin.....	1810...	<i>York.</i>	
John H. Smith.....	1812...	<i>King & Queen.</i>	
William Armistead.....	1812		
William Browne.....	1812...	<i>Williamsburg.</i>	

NAMES.	DATE OF ELECTION.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Robert G. Scott.....	1814...	<i>Richmond.</i>	
Thomas Griffin.....	1814...	<i>York.</i>	
John Tyler.....	1814...	<i>Charles City.....</i>	Second Gov. of that name in Va., Pres. U. S., Rector, and Chancellor in 1859-62.
Henry Skipwith.....	1814...	<i>Williamsburg.</i>	
William H. Macon.....	1814...	<i>New Kent.</i>	
Thomas G. Smith.....	1814...	<i>Middlesex.</i>	
John C. Pryor.....	1816...	<i>Hampton.</i>	
Charles Everett.....	1817...	<i>Albemarle.</i>	
Rt. Rev. Rich. C. Moore...	1817...	<i>Richmond.</i>	
Hugh Nelson.....	1818...	<i>Albemarle.</i>	
Rt. Rev. J. S. Ravenscroft..	1821...	<i>Brunswick.</i>	
John D. Watkins.....	1824...	<i>New Kent.</i>	
Robert Stanard.....	1824...	<i>Richmond.</i>	
James M. Garnett.....	1824...	<i>Essex.</i>	
Robert B. Taylor.....	1824...	<i>Norfolk.</i>	
Joseph Prentis.....	1824...	<i>Williamsburg.</i>	
Robert McCandlish.....	1826...	"	
John Page.....	1827...	"	
William Robins.....	1828...	<i>Gloucester.</i>	
Edmund Ruffin.....	1833...	<i>Prince George.</i>	
Thomas G. Peachy.....	1833...	<i>Williamsburg.</i>	
Thomas Martin.....	1833...	<i>James City.</i>	
Abel P. Upshur.....	1830'40...	<i>Northampton.....</i>	Secretary of State.
George Blow.....	1833...	<i>York.</i>	
Charles F. Osborne.....	1833...	<i>Petersburg.</i>	
Edward H. Carmichael....	1842...	<i>Richmond.</i>	
George Loyall.....	1842...	<i>Norfolk.</i>	
William O. Goode.....	1842...	<i>Mecklenburg.</i>	
John C. Mercer.....	1844...	<i>Williamsburg.</i>	
John B. Christian.....	1844...	"	
Thomas L. Gholson.....	1844...	<i>Petersburg.</i>	
John S. Millson.....	1844...	<i>Norfolk.</i>	
James Lyons.....	1844...	<i>Richmond.</i>	
Colin Clarke.....	1845...	<i>Gloucester.</i>	
John E. Shell.....	1845...	<i>Brunswick.</i>	
Corbin Braxton.....	1847...	<i>King William.</i>	
Richard K. Meade.....	1847...	<i>Petersburg.</i>	
William Boulware.....	1847...	<i>King and Queen.</i>	
Henry A. Wise.....	1848...	<i>Accomac.....</i>	Governor of Virginia.
Rt. Rev. William Meade...	1848...	<i>Clark.</i>	
William H. Macfarland....	1848...	<i>Richmond.....</i>	Rector 1869-71.
Edward P. Scott.....	1848...	<i>Greensville.</i>	
Willoughby Newton.....	1848...	<i>Westmoreland.</i>	
Tazewell Taylor.....	1849...	<i>Norfolk.</i>	
Eustace Conway.....	1849...	<i>Fredericksburg.</i>	

NAMES.	DATE OF ELECTION.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
William B. Harrison.....	1849...	<i>Brandon.</i>	
Nathaniel M. Osborne.....	1851...	<i>Prince George.</i>	
Robert B. Bolling.....	1851...	<i>Petersburg.</i>	
Rev. George Woodbridge..	1851...	<i>Richmond.</i>	
Edward T. Tayloe.....	1851...	<i>King George.</i>	
Otway B. Barraud.....	1852...	<i>Norfolk.</i>	
William W. Crump.....	1853...	<i>Richmond.</i>	
David May.....	1853...	<i>Petersburg.</i>	
Rt. Rev. John Johns.....	1854...	<i>Fairfax.</i>	
Hugh Blair Grigsby.....	1855...	<i>Norfolk.</i>	
James Lyons.....	1855...	<i>Richmond.</i>	.....Rector 1871.
George W. Lewis.....	1858...	<i>Westmoreland.</i>	
Wm. S. Peachy.....	1866...	<i>Williamsburg.</i>	
Rev. E. C. Murdaugh.....	1866...	<i>Prince George.</i>	
William Lamb.....	1867...	<i>Norfolk.</i>	
P. Montagu Thompson.....	1869...	<i>Williamsburg.</i>	
Charles S. Stringfellow.....	1869...	<i>Petersburg.</i>	
Robert L. Montague.....	1870...	<i>Middlesex.</i>	.....Ex-Lieut. Gov. of Virginia.
Wm. B. Taliaferro.....	1870...	<i>Gloucester.</i>	
Dr. A. N. Wellford.....	1870...	<i>Richmond county.</i>	
Rev. J. H. D. Wingfield..	1871...	<i>Petersburg.</i>	
Rev. Chas. Minnegerode..	1871...	<i>Richmond city.</i>	
Warner T. Jones.....	1873...	<i>Gloucester.</i>	
John Goode, Jr.....	1873...	<i>Norfolk.</i>	

VISITORS IN 1859.

JOHN TYLER, *Rector.*

Colin Clarke,	Edward T. Tayloe,
William Boulware,	Dr. Nathaniel M. Osborne,
William H. Macfarland,	Judge William W. Crump,
Dr. Edward P. Scott,	David May,
William B. Harrison.	Right Rev. John Johns,
Tazewell Taylor,	George W. Lewis,
Hon. Henry A. Wise,	Hugh B. Grigsby,
Rev. George Woodbridge,	James Lyons.

BURSARS SINCE 1735.

NAMES.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	RESIDENCES.
Rev. Richard Graham.....	1735.....	<i>Williamsburg.</i>
John Blair	1754.....	"
Robert Miller.....	1772.....	
John Carter.....	1776.....	<i>Williamsburg.</i>
William Pierce.....	1777.....	"
Rev. Robert Andrews.....	1790.....	"
William Coleman.....	1807.....	"
Edmund Christian.....	1824.....	"
Tazewell Taylor.....	1850.....	<i>Norfolk.</i>

FACULTY,

Including Presidents, Masters or Professors, and Teachers in the Grammar Schools.

PRESIDENTS.

NAMES.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	REMARKS.
James Blair, D. D.....	1692.....	Commissary. Died 1743.
Rev. William Dawson.....	1743.....	Died 1752.
Rev. William Stith.....	1752.....	Died 1755.
Rev. Thomas Dawson.....	1755.....	Commissary. Died 1761.
Rev. William Yates.....	1761.....	Died 1764.
Rev. James Horrocks.....	1764.....	Died 1791.
Rev. John Camm.....	1771.....	Commissary.
Rt. Rev. James Madison.....	1777.....	Died 1812.
Rev. John Bracken.....	1812	
Dr. John Augustine Smith.....	1814	
Rev. Wm. H. Wilmer, D. D.....	1826.....	Died 1827.
Rev. Adam P. Empie, D. D.....	1827	
Thomas R. Dew.....	1836.....	Died in 1846.
Robert Saunders.....	1847.....	Died in 1868.
Benjamin S. Ewell.....	1848	
Rt. Rev. John Johns.....	1849	
Benj. S. Ewell.....	1854	

PROFESSORS.

NAMES.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	REMARKS.
Rev. Francis Fontaine.....	1729.....	Professor of Oriental Languages.
Rev. Bartholomew Yates.....	1729.....	Professor of Divinity.
Rev. John Dixon.....	1770.....	“ “
Rev. R. Keith, D. D.....	1822.....	“ “
Hon. George Wythe.....	1779.....	Professor of Law.
Judge St. George Tucker.....	1800.....	“ “
Judge William Nelson.....	1804.....	“ “
Robert Nelson.....	.....	“ “
Judge James Semple.....	1820.....	“ “
Judge N. Beverly Tucker.....	1833.....	“ “
Judge George P. Scarburgh.....	1852.....	“ “
Lucian Minor.....	1855.....	“ “
Charles Morris.....	1859.....	“ “
James McClung.....	1779.....	Prof. of Anatomy and Medicine.
Rev. John Brocken.....	1792.....	Professor of Humanity.
Rev. R. Keith.....	1822.....	“ “
Dabney Browne.....	1826.....	“ “
Charles Minnegerode.....	1842.....	“ “
J. Morgan Smead.....	1848.....	“ “

NAMES.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	REMARKS.
Edwin Taliaferro.....	1858.....	Professor Latin and Latin Lit., and the Romance Languages.
Edward S. Joynes.....	1858.....	Prof. Greek & Greek Lit. & Ger.
Charles Bellini.....	1779.....	Professor of Modern Languages.
L. H. Gerardin.....	1803.....	“ “ “
C. de La Pena.....	1829.....	“ “ “
Thomas R. Dew.....	18—.....	Professor of Political Economy.
George Frederick Holmes.....	1846.....	Prof. of History and Polit. Econ.
Henry A. Washington.....	1849.....	“ “ “
Robert J. Morrison.....	1858.....	“ “ “
Rev. William Dawson.....	1729.....	Prof. of Moral and Intel. Phil.
Rev. Richard Graham.....	1749.....	“ “ “
Jacob Rowe.....	1758.....	“ “ “
Rev. ——— Johnson.....	1767.....	“ “ “
Rev. Samuel Henley.....	1770.....	“ “ “
Rev. Robert Andrews.....	1777.....	“ “ “
Archibald C. Peachy.....	1847.....	“ “ “
Rt. Rev. John Johns, D. D., LL. D.....	1849.....	“ “ “
Rev. Silas Totten, D. D.....	1849.....	“ “ “
Rev. George T. Wilmer, D. D.....	1869.....	“ “ “
Rt. Rev. James Madison.....	1774.....	Prof. of Nat. Phil. & Chemistry.
Dr. John McLean.....	1812.....	“ “ “
Dr. Thomas L. Jones.....	1814.....	“ “ “
Dr. Robert Hare.....	1818.....	“ “ “
Dr. P. K. Rogers.....	1819.....	“ “ “
William B. Rogers, LL. D.....	1829.....	“ “ “
Dr. John Millington.....	1836.....	“ “ “
William F. Hopkins.....	1849.....	“ “ “
Rev. Hugh Jones.....	172—.....	Professor of Mathematics.
Alexander Irvine.....	1729.....	“ “ “
Joshua Fry.....	175—.....	“ “ “
William Small.....	1758.....	“ “ “
Rev. Thomas Gwatkin.....	1770.....	“ “ “
George Blackburn.....	1805.....	“ “ “
Ferdinand S. Campbell.....	1811.....	“ “ “
Robert Saunders.....	1833.....	“ “ “
Benjamin S. Ewell.....	1848.....	“ “ “
Thomas T. L. Snead.....	1869.....	“ “ “
Thomas P. McCandlish.....	1869.....	Professor of Latin, French and Roman, and French History.
Frank Preston.....	1869.....	Professor of Greek, German, and of Grecian and German History.
Rev. L. B. Wharton.....	1870.....	“ “ “
Benjamin S. Ewell.....	1869.....	Professor of Natural Philosophy.
Richard A. Wise, M. D.....	1869.....	Professor of Chemistry.
Rev. James Henderson.....	1792.....	Adjunct Professor of Humanity.
Robert Gatewood.....	1851.....	Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
James M. Wise.....	1855.....	“ “ “
Thomas T. L. Snead.....	1856.....	“ “ “
T. P. McCandlish.....	1860.....	Adjunct Prof. of Languages.

J. R. Hubbard B.D. . . . 1887. M. P. + Humanity.

NAMES OF PROFESSORS,

The Departments in which they Instructed not being known.

Joshua Fry.....	1729
Rev. William Stith.....	1731
Edward Ford.....	1738
John Græme.....	1741
Rev. Thomas Dawson.....	1738
William Preston.....	1752
Rev. John Camm.....	1752

MASTERS OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Rev. William Robinson.....	1742
William Davis.....	1758
Rev. Gronow Owen.....	1758
Rev. William Webb.....	1760
Rev. James Horrocks.....	1762
Wm. R. Garrett.....	1866
T. J. Stubbs.....	1868
J. Wilmer Turner.....	1869
Chas. S. Dod.....	1873

MASTERS OF THE INDIAN SCHOOL.

John Fox.....	1729
Robert Barrett.....	1737
Rev. Emmanuel Jones.....	1755

STUDENTS.

STUDENTS AT COLLEGE BEFORE 1720.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
John Allen.....	Surry.	
William Bassett.....	New Kent.	
Richard Bland.....	Prince George.	
George Braxton.....	King and Queen.	
William Brent.....	Stafford.	
Carter Burwell.....	Gloucester.	
Robert Burwell.....	"	
Lewis Burwell.....	"	
William Byrd.....	Charles City.	
Harwood Cary.....	Warwick.	
Henry Cary.....	"	
Henry Fitzhugh.....	Stafford.	
Peter Hegeman.....	"	
Thomas Lee.....		
Carter Page.....	Rosewell, Glou. co...	Son of Mann Page.
John Page.....	"	" "
Matthew Page.....	"	" "
Mann Page.....	"	" "
Ralph Page.....	"	" "
Robert Page.....	"	" "
Edward Randolph.....	Turkey Island, Henrico county...	Son of Wm. Randolph.
Isham Randolph.....	"	" " Ad. Gen. of Col.
John Randolph.....	"	" " Treas. of Col.
Richard Randolph.....	"	" " " "
Thomas Randolph.....	"	" "
William Randolph.....	"	" "
Christopher Robinson....	Middlesex.	
John Robinson.....	King and Queen.	
Ralph Wormley.....	Rosegill, Middlesex...	Son of Ralph Wormley.

STUDENTS AT COLLEGE FROM 1720 TO 1735.

James Blair.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Dr. A. Blair.
John Blair.....	"	Judge S. Court U. S.
Carter Burwell.....	James City.	
Archibald Cary.....	Amphill.	

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Richard Cary.....	York.	
Wilson Cary.....	Warwick.....	Son of Miles Cary.
Miles Cary.....	“	“ “
William Churchill.....	Middlesex.	
Bowler Cocke.....	Bremo, Henrico.	
Richard Corbin.....	Middlesex.	
John Edloe.....	Charles City.	
Francis Lightfoot.....	Sandy Point, Charles City.	
Philip Lightfoot.....	“	
Benjamin Harrison.....	Berkeley, Ch. City...	Son of Benj. Harrison, Signer Declaration Independence.
Richard Kennon.....	Charles City.	
Bernard Moore.....	King William.	
Robert Carter Nicholas..	Williamsburg.	
Beverly Randolph.....	Chatsworth, Hen.....	Son of Wm. Randolph, Gov. of Va
Peter Randolph.....	“ “	“ “
William Randolph.....	“ “	“ “
Beverly Randolph.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Sir J. Randolph.
John Randolph.....	“	“ “
Peyton Randolph.....	“	“ “ First Presid'nt American Congress.
Richard Randolph.....	Curls, Henrico.....	Son of Richard Randolph.
William Randolph.....	Tuckahoe, Gooch.....	Son of Thomas Randolph.
Benjamin Robinson.....	Caroline.	
Christopher Robinson....	Middlesex.	
Robert Tucker.....	Norfolk.	
Benjamin Waller.....	Williamsburg.	
Ralph Wormley.....	Middlesex.....	Son of Ralph Wormley.
George Wythe.....	Elizabeth City.....	Chancellor.
John Carter.....	Corotoman.....	Son of Robert Carter, (known as King Carter.)
Robert Carter.....	Sabine Hall.....	“ “
George Carter.....	Nomini.....	“ “
Landon Carter.....	Cleve	“ “
Edward Carter.....	Blenheim.....	“ “

FROM 1738 TO 1752.

Alexander Champion.....	Jamestown.
Roscow Cole.....	Gloucester.
Mordecai Cook.....	Gloucester.
Thomas Dawson.....	Williamsburg.
Cole Digges.....	Warwick.
Benjamin Edwards.....	Southampton.
Francis Fontaine.....	Williamsburg.
John Ford.....	
Alexander Græme.....	
John Græme.....	

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Matthew Hubard.....	Williamsburg.	
James Maury.....	Albemarle.	
William Skipwith.....	Petersburg.....	Son of Sir William Shipwith.
Peyton Skipwith.....	“	“ “ “

1752.

Charles Carter.....	Lancaster county.....	Son of John Carter of Corotman.
Edward Carter.....	“	“ “ “
Wilson Miles Cary.....	Warwick.....	Son of Wilson Cary.
Augustine Cooke.....	Gloucester county.....	
Severn Eyre.....	Northampton co.	
John Fox.....	Gloucester.	
James Bray Johnson.....	James City.	
John Page.....	Gloucester county.	
Christopher Robinson...	Middlesex county.	
John Whiting.....	Gloucester county.	
Peter Beverly Whiting...	“	
Edward Wilcox.....	Charles City.	

1753.

Jaquelin Ambler.....	Jamestown.	
James Armistead.....		
Robert Armistead.....	York county.	
Vivion Brooking.....		
Wilson Cary.....	Elizabeth City co.....	Son of Miles Cary.
Samuel Cobbs.....		
Giles Hawkins.....		
Rice Hooe.....	King George co.	
John Lomax.....	“	
Lunsford Lomax.....	“	
John Nelson.....	York county.	
George Plater.....	Maryland.	
William Row.....	Hampton.	
William Selden.....	“	
Daniel Sweeny.....	Elizabeth City.	
John Turberville.....	Westmoreland.	
John Webb.....	New Kent.	

1754.

William Ballard.....	York county.	
Peter Bland.....	Prince George.	
Theoderic Bland.....	“	Col. in Con. Army, and Member of Congress.
James Whitall Bradby...	Surry.	
William Browne.....	James City.....	Son of Gen. Browne.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Walter Coles.....	Henrico.	
James Fontaine.....	Hanover.	
Carter Harrison.....	Berkeley, Ch City.....	Son of Benj. Harrison.
Henry Harrison.....	".....	".....
Nathaniel Harrison.....	".....	".....
Robert Harrison.....	".....	".....
Richard Hewitt.....		
James Hubard.....	Williamsburg.	
James Marye.....	Spotsylvania.	
Peter Marye.....	".....	
John Matthews.....		
William Meredith.....	Hanover.	
Clement Read.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Thomas Read.
James Read.....	".....	".....
Theoderic Mumford.....	Charles City.	
Thomas Price.....	Hanover.	
Thomas Reade.....		
William Russell.....	York.	
William Stith.....	Brunswick.....	Nephew of Rev. Mr. Stith, Pres. William and Mary College.
Richard Taliaferro.....	King George.	
William Taliaferro.....	".....	
Henry Talman.....		
John Tenant.....	Caroline.	
Robert Throckmorton.....	Gloucester.	
Charles Mynn Thruston..	".....	Officer in Con. Army.
John Tyler.....	James City.....	First Gov. of Va., Marshall under Col. Gov., U. S. District Judge, son of John Tyler.
Robert Tucker.....	Norfolk.	
James Wallace.....	Elizabeth City.	
Robert Wallace.....	".....	
Foster Webb.....	New Kent.	

INDIANS AT THE INDIAN SCHOOL IN 1754.

William Cooke,	Gideon Langston.
John Langston,	John Montour.
Charles Murphy,	Thomas Sampson,
William Squirrel.	

1755.

Bowles Armistead.....	Gloucester.	
John Armistead.....	".....	
Edmund Berkeley.....	Middlesex.	
Henry Beverly.....	Spotsylvania.....	Son of Ro. Beverly.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Benjamin Bryan.		
William Buckner.....	Gloucester.	
Nathaniel Burwell.....	“	Son of Col. R. Burwell.
John Esten.		
Francis Meriwether.....	Hanover.	
Nicholas Meriwether.....	“	
Mathew Moody.....	Williamsburg.	
Richard Spann.		
John Stringer.		

1756.

Thomas Adams.....	Henrico.	
William Allen.....	Surry	Son of John Allen.
William Armistead.....	Gloucester.	
Carter Braxton.....	King and Queen	Son of Geo. Braxton; Signer of Declaration of Independence.
George Braxton.....	“	“ Son of Geo. Braxton.
Lacky Collier.....	Elizabeth City.	
John Elliott.		
Seaton Elliott.		
Richard Gist.....	Buckingham.	
James Hardyman.....	Charles City.	
Daniel McCarty.....	King George.	

1757.

Hudson Allen.....	James City.	
William Barrett.....	“	
Lawrence Battaile.....	Caroline.	
Lewis Burwell.....	Gloucester	Son of Lewis Burwell; President of the Council.
Nicholas Collins.		
Richard Eppes.....	Chesterfield.	
William Finnie.....	Amelia.	
Benjamin Harrison.....	Surry.....	Son of Ben. Harrison of Wakefield.
Nathaniel Harrison.....	“	“ “ “ “
Mathew Holt.....	Williamsburg.	
Gronow Owen.....	“	Son of Rev. Mr. Gronow Owen.
Robert Owen.....	“	“ “ “ “
Robert Riddell.....	“	“ “ “ “
Francis Warrington.....	Elizabeth City	Son of Rev. John Warrington.
William Webb.....	New Kent.	

1758.

Robert Armistead.....	Gloucester.
Starkey Armistead.....	Elizabeth City.
Westwood Armistead.....	“

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
John Aylett.....	King William.	
Charles Binns.		
Richard Cary.....	Warwick.	
Dudley Digges.....	Williamsburg	Son of Dudley Digges.
Arthur Emerson.....	Norfolk.	
Benjamin Harrison.....	Prince George.....	Son Col. N. Harrison of Brandon
Stephen Mitchell.....	York.	
Hugh Nelson.....	“	

1759.

Stirling Edmonds.....	Brunswick.	
Jesse Ewell.....	Prince William.....	Son of Bertrand Ewell.
Thomas W. Ewell.....	“	
Benjamin Grymes.....	Middlesex.	
Charles Grymes.....	“	
James Grymes.....	“	
Philip Ludwell Grymes..	“	Son of Ph. Grymes, of Brandon.
Simon Hollier.....	Elizabeth City.	
Thomas Jefferson.....	Albemarle.....	President United States. Son of Peter Jefferson.
Warner Lewis.....	Warner Hall, Glo.....	Son of Warren Lewis.
John Randolph.....	Curls, Henrico.....	Son of Col. R. Randolph.

1760.

Edward Bland.....	Prince George.	
James Bland.....	“	
William Bland.....	“	
George Byrd.		
John Cary.....	Warwick.	
William Cole.		
William Digges.....	Warwick.	
John Doncastle.....	Maryland.	
Burr Harrison.....	Prince William.	
Charles Harrison.....	Charles City.....	Gen'l in Rev. war. Son Benj. Harrison.
John Hubard.....	Williamsburg.	
William Hubard.....	“	
Walter Jones.....	Westmoreland.	
Rodham Kenner.....	“	
William Mallory.....	Elizabeth City.	
William Massie.....	New Kent.	
Thomas Massie.....	“	
Burgess Smith.....	Northumberland.	
Gerrard Smith.....	“	
John Smith.....	“	
Philip Smith.....	“	

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Robert Spotswood.....	Orange	Grandson of Gov. Spotswood.
John Tazewell.....	Williamsburg.	
William West.....	West Point, K'g Wm.	
William Westwood.....	Hampton.	
William Whiting.....	Gloucester.	

1761.

William Brodnax.....	Brunswick.	
James Emerson.....	Norfolk.	
Francis Eppes.....	Prince George.	
Edward Hack.....	Norfolk.	
Charles Hansford.....	Warwick.	
Austin Moore.....	King William,	
Bernard Moore.....	“	
Benjamin Robinson.....	King & Queen.	
Henry Robinson.....	“	
John Robinson.....	“	
John Thompson.....	Petersburg.	
Champion Travis.....	Jamestown	Son of E. C. Travis.
Augustine Tabb.....	Gloucester.	

1762.

William Colson.....	Berkeley.	
John Edmonds.....	Brunswick.	
Edward Harwood.....	Warwick.	
Samuel Harwood.....	“	
Dabney Carr.....	Albemarle.	
James McClung.....	Williamsburg.	
Robert Moseley.....	Norfolk.	
Edward Moseley.....	“	
John Nicholas.....	James City.....	Son John Nicholas, Seven Isl'd.
Edmund Pendleton.....	Caroline.....	Nephew of Judge Pendleton.
Edmund Ruffin.....	Prince George.	
John Hyde Saunders.....	Cumberland.	
John Swann.....	Gloucester.	
Charles Tomkies.....	“	
Bartholomew Yates.....	Middlesex.	
Edm'nd Randolph Yates	“	

1763.

Archibald Bolling.....	Chesterfield.	
Edward Bolling.....	“	
Beverly Dixon.....	Williamsburg.	
William Fleming.....	Chesterfield.....	Judge Court of Appeals.
George Holden.....		Son of G. H. Holden.
William Moulston.....		

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Thomas Nelson.....	York	Gov. and Son of Prest. Nelson of Council.
John Page.....	Rosewell, Glou.....	Son of Mann Page, Gov. of Va.
William Reynolds.....	York.	
Edward Smith.....	Gloucester.....	Son of John Smith.
John Walker.....	Orange.	

1764.

William Clugh.....		
Thomas Hughes.....	Gloucester.....	Son of Gab. Hughes.
William Leigh.....	King William.....	Son of Fer. Leigh.
Mann Page.....	Gloucester	Son of Hon. J. Page.
Mann Page.....	Mansfield, Spotsyl....	Son of Mann Page, of Rosewell, Gloucester.
John Perrin.....	Gloucester.	
Thomas Read.....	“	Son of Rev. Mr. Read.
Bathurst Skelton.....	Hanover.	
Henry Whiting.....	Gloucester.....	Son of Fran. Whiting.
William Yates.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Rev. Wm. Yates.
John Sampson.....		An Indian.

1765.

John Tayloe Griffin.....	King & Queen.	
John Hughes.		
William Marshall.		
George Meredith.....	Hanover.	
Thomas Neeks.		
John Savage.....	Accomac.	
Gregory Smith.		
William Thompson.....		Son of Rev. Mr. Thompson.
John Wilcox.....	Charles City.	
Lewis Willis.....	Gloucester.	
John Tauhaw.....		An Indian.

1766.

Carter Burwell.....	Cart Grove, J. City...	Son of Col. C. Burwell.
Nathaniel Burwell.....	“ “ “ “ “	
Walter King Cole.....	Williamsburg.	
Peter Lyons.....	Studley, Hanover.....	Son of Judge Peter Lyons.
Robert Carter Nicholas..	Williamsburg.....	Son of the Treasurer.
Edmund Randolph.....	“	U. S. Att. Gen. and Sec. of State. Son of John Randolph.
William Shelden Selater..	York.	
Francis Scott.....	Prince Edward.....	Son of Col. Th. Scott.
Gustave Scott.		
Charles Soyer.		
Abner Waugh.....	Orange	Son of Alex. Waugh.

1767.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARK
John Burwell.		
John Eustace.		
John Gregory.....	King and Queen.....	Son of R. Gregory.
Richard Gregory.....	“	“ “ “
William Jennings.....	Hampton.	
Edward Jones.....	Gloucester.....	Son of Richard Jones.
Strother Jones.....	Augusta.....	Son of G. Jones.
James Keith.		
William Kennon.....	Charles City.	
George Mercer.....	Fredericksburg.	
James Mercer.....	“	
John Mercer.		

1768.

Joseph Bridger.....	Nausemond.	
David Boyd.....	Mecklenburg.	
Samuel Camp.....	James City.	
Isaac Coles.....	Richmond.	
Edward Convers.		
Thomas Davis.....	Charles City.	
James Maury.....	Albemarle.	
Mathew Maury.....	“	
Robert Robinson.....	York.	
Starkey Robinson.....	“	
John Travis.....	Jamestown	Son of Ed. C. Travis.
Charles Tucker.....	Norfolk.	
Travis Tucker.....	“	

1769.

John Byrd.....	Westover.....	Son of Hon. William Byrd.
Thomas Byrd.....	“	“ “ “
David Copland.....	Cumberland.	
Nicholas Cabell.....	Amherst.....	Son of William Cabell.
John Leigh.....	King William.	
David May.....	Prince George.	
Nathaniel Nelson.....	York	Son of Hon. William Nelson..
Robert Nelson.....	“	“ “ “
William Nelson.....	“	“ “ “
Clement Read..	Middlesex	Son of Dr. Reade, of Urbana..
John Reade.....	“	“ “ “
Samuel Shield.....	York.	
Robert Mush..		An Indian.
George Sampson.....		“

1770.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
William Buckner.....	Gloucester.	
Maximilian Calvert.....	Norfolk.....	Son of Maximilian Calvert.
John Cocke.....	Surry.....	Son of Col. R. Cocke.
James Dudley.....	Warwick.....	Son of William Dudley.
Thomas Dixon.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Rev. Mr. Dixon.
William Dixon.....	“	“ “ “
Thompson Mason.....	Fairfax.	
William Page.....	“	Son of Hon. J. Page.
Charles Read.		
Thomas Smith.....	Gloucester.....	Son of Capt. John Smith.
John Taylor.....	Caroline.....	United States Senator and mover of resolutions 1798-9 in House of Delegates of Virginia.
James Walker.....	Orange.	
Renj. Carter Waller.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Benjamin Waller.
John Waller.....	“	“ “

1771.

Richard Bland.....	Prince George.....	Son of Richard Bland, Jr.
Samuel Boush.....	Norfolk.....	Son of Samuel Boush.
William Boush.....	“	“ “
Robert Brough.....	Hampton.....	Son of Robert Brough.
Jonathan Calvert.....	Norfolk.....	Son of Maximilian Calvert.
John Clayton.....	Gloucester.....	Son of Jasper Clayton.
Cole Digges.....	Warwick.....	Son of Col. W. Digges.
John Dixon.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Rev. Mr. Dixon.
Dolphin Drew.....	Isle of Wight.	
Beverly Fitzhugh.....	King George.....	Son of Wm. Fitzhugh of Marmion
*Daniel Fitzhugh.....	“	“ “ “
*Theodoric Fitzhugh.....	“	“ “ “
John Gibbons.....	York.....	Son of Th. Gibbons.
James Innes.....	“	Attorney General of Virginia.
George Kendall.....	Accomac.	
James Madison.....	Augusta.	
Walker Maury.....	Williamsburg.	
Henry Montfort.....	North Carolina.....	Son of John Montfort.
*John Page.....		Son of Hon. J. Page.
Thomas Peyton.....	Gloucester.....	Son of Sir John Peyton.
Beverly Randolph.....	Chatsworth, Hen.....	Governor of Virginia. Son of Col. Peter Randolph.
Peyton Randolph.....	Wilton, Henrico.....	Son of William Randolph.
Philip Rootes.....	Augusta.....	Son of Philip Rootes.

Those whose names are marked thus * were the original members of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, organized December 15th, 1776.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
David Stewart.....	King George.	
William Stevenson.....	York.....	Son of W. W. Stevenson.
Griffin Stith.....	Northampton.....	Son of Griffin Stith.
Edward Tarry.....	Mecklenburg.	
Robert Throckmorton....	Gloucester	Son of Robert Throckmorton.
John Thruston.....	“	
John Watson.....	“	Son of Major Watson.
John Whiting.		
Mathew Whiting.....	Prince William.....	Son of Mathew Whiting, of Bull Run.
Willis Wilkinson.....	Nansemond	Son of Willis Wilkinson.
James Wormley.....	Middlesex.....	Son of Ralph Wormley.
John Nettles.....		An Indian.

1772.

Nathaniel Burwell.....		Son of James Burwell.
Robert Burton.....	Albemarle	Son of William Burton.
George Carter.....	Shirley	Son of Charles Carter.
John Hill Carter.....	“	“ “
Landon Carter.....	Sabine Hall, in Richmond county.....	Son of Robert Carter.
Michael Christian.....	Northampton.....	Son of M. Christian.
Thomas Clay.....	Cumberland	Son of Charles Clay.
Langhorne Dade.....	King George.....	Son of Horatio Dade.
Joseph Eggleston.....	Amelia	Officer in Continental Army.
William Fontaine.		
John Goodrich.....	Isle of Wight.	
James Heath.....	Northumberland.	
Randolph Jefferson.....	Albemarle.....	Son of Peter Jefferson.
John Leland.		
William Nelson.....	York	Son of Th. Nelson, Jr.
George Nicholas.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of R. C. Nicholas, Treasurer of the Colony.
Carter Page.....	Gloucester.....	Son of Hon. J. Page.
William Smelt.....	King and Queen.	
William Steptoe.....	Middlesex.	
Thomas Tarpley.		
William Tarpley.		
—— Todd.....	Isle of Wight.	
St. George Tucker.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Henry Tucker, Bermuda. Judge in State Court.
John Waddell.		
John White.....	King William.....	Son of Rev. William White.
David Wright.....	Princess Anne.....	Son of Christ. Wright.

1773.

Robert Baylor.....	Caroline.....	Aid to General Washington.
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NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Samuel Jordan Cabell	Amherst	Son of William Cabell, of Union Hill.
Thomas Evans	Eastern Shore	Judge State Court.
James Park Farley	Jamaica.	
Benjamin Harrison	Brandon	Son of Nathan'l Harrison. Member of first Ex. Council of Va. under its first Constitution.
Charles Hay	Williamsburg.	
Emanuel Jones	"	
John Lewis	Gloucester	Son of Warner Lewis.
*Alexander Mason		
John Nelson	York	Col. in the Army during the Revolution.
Bret Randolph	Powhatan	Son of Bret Randolph.
Robert Randolph	Chatsworth	Son of Col. P. Randolph.
*Thomas Smith.		

1774.

Thomas Heath	Northumberland	Son of Thomas Heath.
John Mayo	Cumberland	Son of John Mayo.
William Mayo	"	"
Robert Mitchell	Spotsylvania.	
Thomas Mitchell	"	
Geo. Viscount Fincastle	Williamsburg	Son of Earl of Dunmore.
Hon. Alexander Murray	"	"
Hon John Murray	"	"
Ryland Randolph	Curls, Henrico	Son of Richard Randolph.
James Roscow	Warwick.	
*John Starke	Westmoreland	Son of Mrs. Frances Starke.

1775.

William Alexander	Fairfax.	
Booth Armistead	Elizabeth City.	
Henry Ashton	Caroline.	
John Bankhead	Westmoreland.	
*George Braxton	King William	Son of Carter Braxton.
Wilson Cary	Warwick	Son of Col. W. Miles Cary.
Michael King	Hampton	Son of Henry King.
*John Marshall	Fauquier	Chief Justice United States.
John Francis Mercer	Stafford	Governor of Maryland.
James McMillan.		
William McMillan.		
James Monroe	Westmoreland	President of the United States.
Thomas Nelson	York	Son of Gen'l Thomas Nelson.
John Stewart	King George.	
Johnston Tabb	Warwick	Son of John Tabb.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Robert Wallace.....	“	Son of James Wallace.
Ephraim Worthington...	Maryland.	
George Sampson.....		An Indian.
Reubin Sampson.....		“
1 7 7 6.		
Robert Bolling.....	Petersburg.	
Otway Byrd.....	Westover.....	Son of William Byrd.
Dandridge Claiborne....	King William.	
Charles Carter.....	Shirley.....	Son of Charles Carter.
Charles Cocke.....	Bremo, Henrico.....	Son of Col. B. Cocke.
*Hartwell Cocke.....	“	“ “
William Cocke..	“	“ “
Edward Digges.		
Joseph Eggleston.....	Amelia.....	Member of Congress.
Carter B. Harrison.....	Berkeley, Ch. City...	“ “
*Isaac Hill.		
James Lyons.....	Studley, Hanover.....	Son of Judge Lyons.
Robert Nicholson.....	Yorktown.	
Robert Page.....	North End, Glou.....	Son of John Page, Major in the army during the Revolution.
John Roberts.....	Culpeper.	
David Meade Randolph..	Curls, Henrico.....	Son of Richard Randolph.
Richard Randolph.....	“	“ “
Robert Saunders.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of John Saunders.
Dennis Smelt.		
Armistead Smith.....	Gloucester.....	Son of Capt. John Smith.
Granville Smith.....	Louisa.	
Mons. Baubee.....		An Indian.
James Gunn.....		“
Edmund Sampson.....		“

The following Students, as appears from the “Virginia Historical Register,” left College during the Revolution to join the American Army:

Robert Bolling,	John F. Mercer,
Nathaniel Burwell,	James Monroe,
Otway Byrd,	William Nelson,
Charles Carter,	Robert Nicholson.
George Carter,	Carter Page,
Dandridge Claiborne,	Robert Page,
Charles Cocke,	David Meade Randolph,
William Cocke,	Edmund Randolph,
Langhorne Dade,	Peyton Randolph,
Edward Digges,	Richard Randolph,
Joseph Eggleston,	John Roberts,
Thomas Evans,	Robert Saunders,
Carter B. Harrison,	Granville Smith,
	James Lyons.

1777.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Philip Allen.		
Joseph Billup.		
Carter Braxton.....	King William.	
Corbin Braxton.....	“	
John Briggs.		
Frederick Bryan.		
Archibald Campbell.....	Westmoreland.	
Philip Fitzhugh.....	Stafford.	
Mordecai Gregory.....	Gloucester.	
Frederick Hearn.		
*John Heath.....	Northumberland.	
*Thomas Lee.		
Fielding Lewis.		
Thomas Lewis.		
Henry Nicholson.		
Joseph Prentis.....	Williamsburg.....	State Judge.
James Ramsey.		
James Ruffin.		
—— Stalke.		
*John Swann.		
Peter Whiting.....		Son of Thomas Whiting.

1778.

John Dandridge.		
Thomas Macon.		
*John Morrison.		
†Lewis Littlepage.....	Hanover.	
William Payne.....	Fauquier.	
William Starke.		
John Stuart.		
*Bushrod Washington...	Westmoreland	Judge S. Court United States.

1779.

John Crawley.		
J. Hewlitt.		
Isaac Hite.....	Winchester.	
*John Nivison.....	Norfolk.	
Thomas Rootes.....	Augusta.	
Daniel Scott.		
Thomas Watkins.		

1780.

Christopher Robinson....	Virginia	Father of Chief Justice, Sir Jno. who left College to join Beverly Robinson.
Col. Simcoe's regiment.		

† Lewis Littlepage was attache to Spanish Mission, familiar at the French Court, sent on a mission to Russia, and became a favorite of the Empress Catharine.

1776 TO 1781.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
*John Allen.....	Surry.	
Richard Baker.....	Southampton.	
*Thomas W. Balendine.		
*James J. Beckly.		
Harden Burnley.....	Hanover.	
*Richard Booker.....	Amelia.	
*Paxton Bowdoin.....	Northampton.	
*Daniel Carroll Brent...	Maryland.	
George Brent.....	Stafford.	
*John Brown.		
Joseph Cabell.....	Amherst.....	*Son of Col. Joseph Cabell.
*Laudon Cabell.....	“	Son of William Cabell, Union Hill.
*William Cabell.....	“	“ “
Robert Carter.....	Shirley.....	Son of Charles Carter.
Edward Carter.....	“	“ “
*Thomas Clements.		
Hartwell Cocke.....	Surry.	
*Thomas Cocke.....	Prince George.	
Littleton Eyre.....	Northampton.	
William B. Giles...	Amelia.....	Governor of Virginia and United States Senator.
*Thomas Hall.....	Louisa.	
*Samuel Hardy.		
*Henry Hill.....	King and Queen.	
*John Jones.		
Thomas Lee.....	Westmoreland.	
*Richard Bland Lee.....	“	
*William Madison.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Bishop Madison.
Stephen T. Mason.....	Fairfax.	
*John Moore.		
William Nelson.....	Charles City.....	Professor of Law in William and Mary College, and Judge.
Elisha Parmele.		
*William Pierce.....	James City.	
*Spencer Roane.....	King and Queen.....	Judge Court of Appeals.
*Thomas Savage.....	Accomac.	
Peyton Short.....	Surry.....	Son of Col. Short.
*William Short.....	“	“ “
Armistead Smith.		
Thomas Smith.		
*Archibald Stewart.....		Judge and Member of Congress.
*John Stewart.....	King George.	
*William Stewart.		
*William Stith.....	Brunswick.	

1783.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Ludwell Lee, A. B.....		Son of Richard Henry Lee.
John Barrett.		
Paul Carrington.....		Judge Court of Appeals.

1785.

William Harwood.....	Warwick.
Thomas Hubbard.....	Williamsburg.
Charles Leland.	
John Minor.....	Hanover.
Francis Preston.....	Montgomery.
Merit M. Robinson.....	Isle of Wight.
Richard N. Venable.....	Prince Edward.
John Wickham.....	Williamsburg.

1787.

Mathew Page.

1785 TO 1790.

P. Baker.....	Southampton.	
James Breckinridge.....	Botetourt.....	Member of Congress, U. S. Senator, and Attorney General.
Alexander Campbell.....	Richmond	United States District Attorney.
Peter Carr.....	Albemarle.....	Son of Dabney Carr.
Turner Dixon.....	Westmoreland.	
Nicholas Faulcon.....	Surry.	
Benjamin Harrison.....	Mt. Airy, Pr. Geo.	
William Marshall.....	Fauquier.	
Hugh Nelson.....	York.....	Member of Congress.
Thomas Newton.....	Norfolk.....	“ “
William S. Peachy.....	Amelia.	
William Tyler.....	Prince William.	

1790.

Richard Goode.		
John Griffin.....		Son of Judge Cyrus Griffin. U. S. Judge.
Thomas Randolph.....	Goochland.....	Son of Thomas Isham Randolph.
Richard H. Yancey.....	Louisa.	

1791.

John Bracken.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Rev. J. Bracken.
Lit. W. Tazewell, A. B.....	James City.....	Governor of Virginia and United States Senator.

1792.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Robert Bannister.....	Dinwiddie.	
Carter Burwell.....	James City.....	Son of Armistead Burwell.
Edwin Burwell.....	“	“
Nathaniel Harrison.....	Prince George.	
Humphrey Harwood.....	Warwick.	
John Page.		
John Randolph.....	Roanoke, Charlotte...	Son of John Randolph. United States Senator.
John Stith.....	King George.	
John Thompson.....	Petersburg.....	Author of Curtius.

1793.

*Wm. H. Cabell, L. B.....	Amherst.....	Son of Col. Nicholas Cabell and Governor of Va., and President Court of Appeals.
Samuel Carr.....	Albemarle.....	Son of Dabney Carr.
John Dangerfield.....	Essex.	
Phil Grymes.....	Middlesex.	
John Hancock.		
George Keith Taylor.....	Dinwiddie	Appointed Judge by Jno. Adams
Robert B. Taylor.....	Norfolk.....	General in war of 1812.

1794.

John Alison.....	Petersburg.	
William Crawford.		
Henry Hook.		
Lewis Warrington.....	Williamsburg.....	Commodore in U. S. Navy.

1795.

Jerman Baker.....	Chesterfield.	
William B. Banks.....	Stafford.....	Judge in State Court.
John W. Foushee.....	Richmond.	
George Greenhow.....	Williamsburg.	
Joseph Hornsby.....	“	
Hugh Mercer.....	Fredericksburg.	
John Norfleet.....	Southampton.	
Thomas Ruffin.....	King William.	
Miles Selden.....	Henrico.	
Peyton Southall.....	Warwick.	
John D. Watkins.....	New Kent.	
John Wyatt.....	Charlotte.	

* The names of those Students on whom Academic Degrees have been conferred, will, together with the Degrees, be hereafter put first in the different years.

1790 TO 1795.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
John Allay.		
Nathaniel Bannister.....	Dinwiddie.	
George Cabell.....		Son of Colonel Nicholas Cabell.
Henry Calloway.....	Amherst.	
Robert Calloway.....	Amherst.	
John Campbell.		
Fortunatus Corley.....		District Attorney.
Hume Field.....	Brunswick.	
Edmund Hankins.....	James City.	
David Holmes.....	Winchester.....	Judge Court of Appeals.
Archibald Magill.....	“	
John Mercer.....	Fredericksburg.....	Son of General Hugh Mercer.
James Murdaugh.....	Nansemond.	
James P. Preston.....	Montgomery	Governor of Virginia.
Archibald Robertson.....	Richmond	Son of W. Robertson.
Thos. Bolling Robertson,	“	“ “ “ Moved to Louisiana, and was its first rep- resentative in U. S. Congress, Governor and U. S. Judge.
Bennet Taylor.....	Isle of Wight.	
William Tennant.....	Westmoreland.	
Lewis Wolfe.		

1796.

Carter B. Harrison, A. B. Cumberland.
David Yancey, A. B. Louisa.

1797.

Ellyson Currie, A. B. Son of Rev. D. Currie. Judge
in State Court.
— Risque..... Lynchburg.
George Tucker, A. B. Bermuda

Prof. at University of Virginia.

David Watson, A. B. Louisa.

1798.

Nathaniel Burwell, A. B. Carter's Grove, J. C.
Joseph C. Cabell, A. B. Amherst.
Isaac A. Coles, A. B. Albemarle.
Wills Cooper, A. B. North Carolina.
Josiah Deane, A. B. Gloucester.
Roswell Johnson, A. B. Louisa.
William Lewis, A. B. Fredericksburg.
Thos. M. Maury, A. B. Albemarle.
Jas. W. Morris, A. B. Louisa.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Robert Nelson, A. B.....	York	Son of Gen. Nelson. Chancellor.
Mann Page, A. B.....	Mansfield, Spotsyl.....	Son of Mann Page.
Thos. Whitefield, A. B.....	Eastern Shore.	
Stewart Bankhead.....	Westmoreland.	
George Banks.....	Stafford.	
Norborne Beale.....	Williamsburg.	
Wm. Brockenborough.....	Tappahannock	Judge Court of Appeals.
William A. Burwell.....	Franklin.....	Member of Congress.
Bernard M. Carter.....	Shirley.....	Son of Charles Carter.
Robert S. Chew.....	Fredericksburg.	
John H. Cocke.....	Surry.....	General in war of 1812.
Isaac Cole.....	Halifax.	
Isaac H. Cole.		
J. M. Tomlin.....	Hanover.	
John Walker Fontaine.		
Robert Gibson.....	Prince Edward.	
Peachy R. Gilmer.....	Albemarle.	
Lewis Harvie.....	Richmond.	
Baily Johnson.....	Hanover.	
Boswell Johnson.....	Louisa.	
Arthur Lee.....	Norfolk.	
William Lewis.....	Fredericksburg.	
John Tayloe Lomax.....	Caroline	Judge of District Court.
Robert Michie.....	Hanover.	
Garret H. Minor.....	Louisa.	
Horatio Gates Moody.....	Williamsburg.	
Thomas Nelson.....	Hanover.	
William Nelson.....	York.	
William D. Nevison.....	Norfolk.	
William Nimmo.....	“	
John C. Pryor.....	Gloucester.	
Peyton Randolph.....	Richmond	Son of Edmund Randolph!
Armistead Selden.....	Henrico.	
John B. Seawell.....	Gloucester.	
Thomas G. Smith.....	King and Queen.	
Edw'd Carter Stanard.....	Spotsylvania.	
Robert Stannard.....	“	Judge Court of Appeals.
George W. Tenant.....	Caroline.	
Richard Turner.....	King George.	
George Turner.....	“	
Joseph Watson.....	Louisa.	

1799.

H. St. Geo. Tucker, A. B.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Judge St. George Tucker. Chancellor—Judge of Court of Appeals.
John Boyer.....	Augusta	Son of Mich. Boyer.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
John Edmunds.....	Sussex.	
John H. Smith.....	King and Queen.	
David Trimble.....	Kentucky.	
1800.		
William Archer.....	Powhatan.	
William Brent.....		Chargé at Buenos Ayres.
John M. Conway.		
George Carter.		
George Goosley.....	York.	
John Augustine Smith...	King and Queen.....	President of William and Mary College.
James Taylor.		

1795 TO 1800.

William Armistead.....	Nottoway.	
William Aylett.....	King William.	
George M. Bibb.....	Prince Edward.....	United States Senator, Chancellor of Kentucky, and Secretary of the Treasury United States.
Samuel Stewart Griffin...	Williamsburg	Son of Judge Cyrus Griffin.
James Johnson.....	Isle of Wight.....	Member of Congress.
Thomas L. Lomax.....	Caroline.	
Charles K. Mallory.....	Elizabeth City.	
William Munford.....	Richmond.	
Tully Robinson.....	Accomac.	

NOTE.—Charles Carter, Champ Carter, Edward Carter, Robert Carter, John Carter, Hill Carter, and Landon Carter, sons of the second Edward Carter, of Blenheim, and grandsons of John, of Corotoman, were educated at the College of William and Mary.

1801.

Nicholas Cabell.....	Amherst.....	Son of Col. Nicholas Cabell.
Francis Carr.....	Albemarle	Son of Dabney Carr.
Williams Carter.....	Shirley.....	Son of Charles Carter.
James Powell Cocke.....	Amelia.	
Grandison Field.....	Mecklenburg.	
William Foushee.....	Richmond.	
Miles King.....	Norfolk.	
Roger Jones..	Westmoreland	Adj't. Gen'l United States Army.
Thos. Ap Catesby Jones..	“	Commodore United States Navy.
Richard H. Lee.....	Norfolk.	
William Lindsay.....	“	Col. United States Army.
Richard Randolph.....	Curls, Henrico.....	Son of David Meade Randolph.
Griffin Stith.....	Brunswick	Judge in District Court.
Joseph Prentiss.....	Williamsburg.	
Peter Randolph.....	Nottoway.....	Judge in State Court.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
N. Beverly Tucker.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Judge St. George Tucker. United States Judge. Prof. at William and Mary College.

1802.

Chapman Johnson, A. B.....	Louisia.....	Member of Convention of 1829.
Bnj. Watkins Leigh, A. B.....	Chesterfield.....	Son of Rev. Wm. Leigh. United States Senator.

John Dandridge.....	Williamsburg.	
James B. Gilmer.....	Albemarle.	
Mann P. Lomax.....	Caroline.	
Thomas Preston.....	Montgomery.	
Ballard Smith.....	Greenbrier.....	Member of Congress.
John Yates.....	Jefferson.	

1803.

William O. Allen.....	James City.	
Edward Ambler.....	Jamestown.	
Samuel B. Archer.....	Norfolk.	
J. M. Bannister.....	Williamsburg.	
William Barrett.....	James City.	
William T. Barry.....	Kentucky.....	Postmaster General.
John T. Bowdon.....	Northampton.	
Joseph C. Breckinridge.		
William Brown.....	James City.....	Chancellor, and Judge in State Court.
Wilson Jefferson Cary...		Son of Wilson Cary.
Miles Cary.....		“ “
William Chapman.....	Prince William.	
S. Coke.....	Williamsburg.	
Tucker Coles.....	Albemarle.	
Thomas Croly.		
Henry A. Dearborn.....	Massachusetts.....	Son of Gen'l Dearborn. Secre- tary of War.
John Douglass.....	New Kent.	
William P. Edrington.		
A. B. Hooe.....	King George.	
William C. Holt.....	Norfolk.....	Speaker of Senate.
John W. Jones.....	Chesterfield.....	Speaker House Representatives.
William Johnson.....	Hanover.	
A. W. C. Logan.....	Kentucky.	
John Madison.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Rt. Rev. Bishop Madison.
W. T. T. Mason.....	Fairfax.	
Richard A. Maupin.....	Williamsburg.	
Francis T. Maury.....	Spotsylvania.	
Joseph H. Mayo.		
Peter Mayo.....	Richmond.	

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Robert Mayo.....	Powhatan.	
William Minitree... ..	James City.	
George Newton.....	Norfolk.....	Son of Thomas Newton.
Robert Nicholas.		
George D. Nicholson.....	York.....	Son of Dr. Robert Nicholson.
Edmund Penn.....	Amherst.	
B. Williams Payor.....	Charles City.....	Captain in war of 1812.
Daniel Scott.		
John Shelton.		
Thomas Tabb.....	Amelia.	
John Yelverton Tabb....	“	
Allen Taylor.....	Botetourt.....	Judge in State Court.
William Waller.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Benj. C. Waller.
George Watson.....	Louisa.	
Samuel Wyatt.....		Son of Col. John Wyatt.

1800 TO 1803.

Philip P. Barbour.....	Orange.....	Speaker of House of Representatives, and Judge S. Court U. S.
William C. Hett.		
William Osborne Sprigg..	Maryland.	
Henry E. Watkins.....	Prince Edward.	
Abraham Venable.....		Son of Richard N. Venable.
Nathaniel Venable.		

1804.

Richard C. Anderson.....	Kentucky.....	First Minister to Colombia, South America.
B. Archer.....	Powhatan.....	Son of P. F. Archer.
Richard C. Archer.....	“.....	Secretary of War, Texas.
Nathaniel Balson.		
John Bentley.....	“	
George Blow.....	Portsmouth.	
Samuel P. Bolling.		
George Booker.....	Hampton.	
Peter Brown.....	James City.	
Charles Carter.....	Corotman.....	Son of Charles Carter.
Robert Cocks.....	Surry.	
John Cornick.....	Princess Anne.	
Benja. Crowninshield....	Boston.....	Son of Secretary of Navy.
Samuel Davis.		
John Demoville.....	Charles City.	
G. J. Devenish.		
Peyton Doswell.		
William Goodwyn.....	Dinwiddie.	
Archibald Hackett.		

NAMES.

RESIDENCES.

REMARKS.

John Hayes.....	Richmond.	
J. Smith Hollins.....	Baltimore.....	Mayor of Baltimore.
William S. Hollins.....	“	
J. J. Howell.		
Edward J. Johnson.		
Catesby Jones.....	Westmoreland.	
Joseph Jones.....	Petersburg.	
Samuel Jones.		
Antony Lawson.....	James City.	
William Leigh.....	Chesterfield.....	Son of Rev. W. Leigh. Judge in State Court.
Robert Mallory.....	Hampton.	
Peter Minor.		
John G. Moseby.....	Powhatan	Son of Col. Wade Moseby.
Henry Page.....	Cumberland	Son of Carter Page.
Thomas Pearson.		
William Radford.....	Richmond.	
William Ragland.....	Louisa.	
William H. Roane.....	Hanover	United States Senator.
John Robertson.....	Richmond	Judge in State Court.
Winfield Scott.....	Dinwiddie	Lient Gen. United States Army.
Joseph Selden.....	Henrico	Major United States Army, and Judge in Missouri.
Charles H. Smith.....	Norfolk.....	Son of Lar. Smith. Paymaster United States Army.
J. Speed Smith.....	Baltimore.....	Son of Gen'l Sam. Smith.
Peter F. Smith.....	Chesterfield.	
John S. Stiles.....	Baltimore.	
G. W. T. Wright.....	Maryland.....	Son of Governor Wright.
Watt H. Tyler.....	Charles City.....	Son of Governor Tyler.

1805.

Arthur Smith, A. B.....	Isle of Wight.	
Albert Allmand.....	Norfolk.	
Richard Becke.		
Thomas Boswell.....	Petersburg.	
Robert Butler.....	Isle of Wight.	
Reverdy Cooke.		
Mordecai Cooke.....	Norfolk.	
John J. Crittenden.....	Kentucky.....	Governor of Kentucky and Sena- tor and Attorney General U. S.
William Macklin.		
John Marks.....	Prince George.	
J. Parkinson.		
Edward Randolph.....	Charles City.	
Benjamin Watkins.....	New Kent.	
Delaware West.....	King William.	

1806.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
John T. Barraud, A. B.	Norfolk.	
Benj. Harrison, A. B.	Berkeley	Son of Benjamin Harrison.
Barthol. D. Henley, A. B.	James City.	
Benjamin Pollard, A. B.	Norfolk.	
William S. Archer	Amelia	United States Senator.
Linn Banks	Rappahannock	Member of Congress.
Richard Batte	Prince George.	
Henry A. Claiborne	King William.	
John Cooke.		
William Crump	Powhatan	United States Minister to Chili.
William F. Mercer	Norfolk.	
William Giles	Henrico.	
Stephen Glasscock	Fauquier.	
John Godall	James City.	
William Harrison.		
John M. Jeffries	King & Queen	State's Attorney.
William H. Jackson.		
John F. May	Petersburg	Judge in State Court.
Hodijah Meade	Amelia	Son of Gen'l E. Meade.
William T. Nevison	Norfolk.	
Nathaniel Nelson	Malvern Hills, Hen	Son of Robert Nelson.
John Page	Rosewell	Son of Governor Page.
Francis Ridley	Southampton.	
John Roane	Dinwiddie.	
Charles Russell	Warwick.	
Linneus Smith	Goochland.	
William Stiles	Baltimore.	
Henry W. Tucker	Bermuda	Brother of George Tucker.
John Tyler	Charles City	Son of Governor Tyler, and second Governor of the name. President of the United States.
J. B. Wilkinson		Son of Gen'l Wilkinson, United States Army.

1807.

James Boisseau, A. B.	Chesterfield.	
William Crawford, A. B.		
Ed'd O. Goodwyn, A. B.	Dinwiddie.	
Brook Hill, A. B.	King & Queen.	
Armistead T. Mason, A. B.	Loudoun	United States Senator.
John B. Patterson, A. B.	Mathews.	
John D. Royall, A. B.	Nottoway.	
Briscoe G. Baldwin	Augusta	Judge Court of Appeals.
James Ball.		

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Edward Coles.....	Albemarle	Son of John Coles. Governor of some Territory.
Benjamin Dabney..	Gloucester.	
William Edmonds.....	Dinwiddie.	
John Gibson.....	Prince William.....	State Senator.
Henry T. Harris.....	Albemarle.	
J. Hawkins.....	Kentucky.....	Succeeded Clay in Congress.
Thomas Hayes.		
Joseph J. Hill.....	Dinwiddie.	
Thomas Hodges.....	Norfolk	Major United States Army.
John O. McAlister.....	Winchester.	
George McCarty.....	Loudoun.	
John Madison.....	Orange.....	Son of Gen'l William Madison.
John W. Page.....	Hanover.....	Son of Robert W. Page, Broad Neck.
Andrew Reid.....	Livington.....	Son of Andrew Reid.
John Speed.....	Mecklenburg.	
William Smith.		
William Stuart.		
G. LaFayette Washing-		
ton.....	Valley of Virginia.	
Charles Washington.		
John Wood.		

1808.

Fred'k Campbell, A. B..	Westmoreland.	
George Loyall, A. B.....	Norfolk.....	Member of Congress.
John T. Mason, A. B.....	Loudoun.	
Robert Wash, L. B.....	Kentucky.....	Judge in Missouri.
Robert Yeatman, A. B..	Mathews.	
R. H. Bailey.....	Sussex.	
David Beaseley.....	Petersburg.	
Lewis Berkeley.....	Loudoun.	
John Tayloe Burwell.....	Clarke.....	Son of Col. Nathaniel Burwell.
Abner Calloway.....	Bedford.	
Wm. Fitzhugh Carter.....	Shirley.....	Son of Charles Carter.
Lewis Carr.....	Albemarle.	
Richard Cary.....	Gloucester.	
William B. Cowan.....	Lunenburg.	
Peter Graves.....	Caroline.	
George Hord.		
Jesse Hughes.....	Powhatan	Son of David Hughes.
Henry Lee.....	Stratford, Westm.....	Son of Gen'l H. Lee and Major United States Army.
Thomas T. Mayo.		
Francis Mettauer.....	Prince Edward.	
Augustine Monroe.....		Nephew of President Monroe.
J. G. Mosby.....	Powhatan.	

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Robert D. Murchie.....	Chesterfield.	
Samuel Patterson.....	Mathews.	
John L. Peyton.....	Winchester.	
Alexander Pope.		
John C. Ragland.		
Nathaniel Smith.....	Kentucky.	
Peyton Smith.		
Thomas O. Taylor.		
William B. Tomlin.....	King William.	
Charles Washington.....	Westmoreland.	
1809.		
Gerard Brandon, A. B....	Manchester.	
John Croghan, A. B.....	Kentucky.	
John Gaines, A. B.....	King and Queen.	
Samuel Myers, A. B.....	Norfolk.	
Charles Todd, A. B.....	Kentucky.....	United States Minister to Russia.
Alfred Alston.....	South Carolina.	
Robert Andrews.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Rev. Robert Andrews.
John S. Barbour.....	Culpeper.....	Member of Congress.
Daniel Cary Barraud....	Norfolk.	
Wilson Bond.		
Aaron Booker.....	Amelia.	
Richard Booker.....	Chesterfield.	
Jesse Cole.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Jesse Cole.
Thomas T. Crittenden...	Kentucky.	
Gabriel Galt.....	Norfolk.	
Jacquelin B. Harvie.....	Richmond	Son of John Harvie.
Andrew H. Holmes.....	Winchester	Killed in war of 1812.
Charles S. Henry.		
William Irvine.....	Chesterfield.	
William W. Linton.....	Prince William.	
Littlebury Mosby.....	Powhatan.	
Thomas Nelson.....	York.	
William Old.....	Powhatan	State Senator.
John Page.....		Son of Robert Page.
William C. Rives.....	Albemarle.....	United States Senator and Minister to France.
B. D. Russell.....	Warwick.	
William Somerville.....	Maryland.	
Augustine Smith.....		Colonel in United States Army.
Robert P. Waller.....	Williamsburg	Son of Benjamin C. Waller.

1810.

Dabney Browne, A. B...James City.....Professor in William and Mary College. Son of J. Browne.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Ferd. S. Campbell, A. B.	Westmoreland	Professor in William and Mary.
George Croghan, A. B.	Kentucky	Colonel in United States Army, defender of Fort Sandusky, afterwards Adjutant General United States Army.
Francis W. Gilmer, A. B.	Albemarle.	
Inman Horner, A. B.	Fauquier.	
William B. Page, L. B.	Gloucester	Son of Governor Page.
William W. Taylor, A. B.		Son of John Taylor.
J. Bowen.		
Carter Braxton	Chericoke, K. Wm.	Son of George Braxton.
Warren Christian	Charles City.	
Walker Fontaine	Hanover.	
John Harrison	Charles City.	
J. M. Hite.		
Charles Hoge.		
Robert Hunter.		
Philip Jones.		
John W. King	Dinwiddie.	
William Lamb	James City.	
Miles Macon	New Kent.	
Alfred Madison	Orange.	
John Matury	Albemarle.	
William Meriwether	“	
William Moody	Williamsburg.	
William B. Page	Frederick	Son of John Page.
Walker Y. Page	Broadneck, Han.	Son of Robert Page.
Christopher Roane	Charles City.	
Edmund Ruffin	Prince George	Son of Ed. Ruffin.
Charles Sewell	Gloucester.	
Overton Sewell	“	
Robert G. Scott	Georgia.	
Richard Stoddert	Maryland	Son of Benjamin Stoddert, the first Secretary of the Navy.
G. W. Stribling	Staunton.	
George Vashaw	Goochland.	
M. S. Watkins	Chesterfield.	
James Wills.		

1811.

George Avery, L. B.	Sussex.	
Benjamin Jones, L. B.	Nottoway.	
Robt. McCandlish, L. B.	James City.	
William Greenhill, L. B.	Nottoway.	
Richard Povall, L. B.	Powhatan.	
Francis McAuley, A. B.	York.	
John Nelson, A. B.	Baltimore	Minister to Naples and Attorney General United States.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Richard Pollard, L. B.	Alta Vista, Albe.	
J. Augustine Smith, L. B.	King & Queen.	
H. L. Wilson, A. B.		
Thomas Ambler.....	Jamestown.	
John Andrews.....	Williamsburg.	
William Boswell.....	Matthews.	
James Bowdoin.....	Northampton.	
William Burwell.....	Carter's Hall, Clk....	Son of N. Burwell.
Colin Clarke.....	Powhatan.	
John Cocke.....	Surry.	
John Cutler.....	North Carolina.	
Temple Demoville.....	Charles City.	
Lewis Dunn.....	Warwick.	
Richard Field.....	Mecklenburg.	
Theophilus Field.....	"	
John Field.....	"	
William H. Fitzhugh.....	Ravensworth, Fair....	Member of Convention of 1829. Son of W. Fitzhugh.
James Gilliam.....	Petersburg.....	Son of Dr. Gilliam.
C. H. Harrison.....	Clifton, Cumberl'd....	Son of R. Harrison.
R. B. Hunter.....	King George.	
Jesse Irvine.		
George Mayre.....	Fredericksburg.	
William Mason.....	Fairfax.	
Edward Mosby.....	Powhatan.	
Gregory Page.....	Gloucester.....	Son of Governor Page.
Robert E. Randolph.....	Eastern View, Fau...	Son of Col. R. Randolph.
J. F. Robinson.		
Thomas Tabb.....	Amelia.	
William C. Taylor.		
Joseph Watkins.....	Dover, Goochland....	Son of J. Watkins.
George Wyche.....	Sussex.	

1812-13.

James S. Gilliam, A. B.	Petersburg.	
Carter Harrison, A. B.	Maycox, Pr. Geo.....	Son of C. B. Harrison.
Wade Mosby, A. B.....	Powhatan.	
Thos. G. Peachy, A. B....	Williamsburg.	
James Prentiss, A. B....	Petersburg.	
Edward Terry, A. B....	Mecklenburg.	
William B. Tyler, A. B.	Prince William.....	Son of William Tyler, Judge State Court.
Jacob Blake.....	Charles City.	
William Boswell.....	Hanover.	
Archibald M. Harrison...	Clifton, Cumberl'd.	
Nathaniel Miller.....	Goochland.	
Wilson Nicholas.		

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
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Samuel Pest.		
Lewis Rogers.....	Albemarle.	
Willis B. Vick.....	Princess Anne.	
William A. Winston.....	Hanover.	

1813-14.

Edward Boisseau, A. B.	Chesterfield.	
William Brodnax, A. B.	Brunswick.	
James Brown, A. B.....		
Rob. T. Thompson, A.B.		
Lewis C. Tyler, A. B.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Chancellor Samuel Tyler.
Archibald Atkinson.....	Isle of Wight.....	Member of Congress.
George Booth.....	Gloucester.	
Hill Carter.....	Shirley.....	Son of Robert Carter.
William Christian.....	Charles City.	
John Coke.....	Williamsburg.	
John Dandridge.....	Prince George.	
Powhatan Ellis.....	Amherst.....	United States Senator and Minister to Mexico.
Patrick Galt.....	Williamsburg.....	Col. in United States Army.
Richard Galt.....	"	
Thomas Henderson.....	"	Son of J. Henderson.
William Henley.....	"	
Edward Jones.		
Merrit Jordan.....	Isle of Wight.	
William H. Logan.		
Howard McCarty.....	Loudoun.	
John M. McCarty.....	"	
Wm. Mason McCarty.....	"	
John Page.....	Shelly, Gloucester.....	Son of Mann Page.
Robert Page.....	".....	" "
William S. Peachy.....	Williamsburg.	
Samuel Pete.		
Henry Shield.....	Yorktown.	
Machen Seawell.....	Gloucester.	
Robert Thompson.....	Norfolk.	
William Thornton.....	Gloucester.	
James Wilson.....	Isle of Wight.	

1814-15.

Eliezar Black, A. B.		
Richard Coke, A. B.....	Williamsburg.....	Member of Congress.
J. K. Hornsborough, A.B.	"	
Howard Shield, A. B.....	Yorktown.	
John Anderson.....	Chesterfield.	

NAMES.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	REMARKS.
Fontaine Briggs.....	Gloucester.	
Lloyd Briggs.....	“	
John Bryan.....	York.	
Dandridge Claiborne.....	King William.	
William Dew.....	King & Queen.	
George Mason.		
Jackson Morton.....	Culpeper.....	U. S. Senator from Florida.
Thomas Montgomery.		
William Randolph.		
George Robinson.....	Amelia.	
James Semple.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Judge Semple.
John Semple.....	“	“ “ “

1815-16.

Edward Cabell.....	Lynchburg	Son of George Cabell.
William Finch.....	Charles City.	
Cary S. Jones.		
Warner Lewis.		
Collier Mingé.....	Charles City.....	Son of John Mingé.
John Mingé.....	“	“ “ “
Mann Page.		
Pryor Richardson.....	James City.	
Powhatan Roberts.....	Richmond.	
William Van Bibber.....	Mathews.	

1816-17.

Stephen Archer.....	Amelia.	
William Armistead.....	New Kent.....	United States Marshall.
William Baskerville.....	Mecklenburg.	
Linneus Bolling.....	Powhatan.	
Junius Burk.....	Petersburg.....	Son of Historian.
John Burwell.		
Nicholas C. Cabell.....	Amherst.	
Landon R. Cabell.....	“	
P. H. Cabell.....	“	
John B. Christian.....	New Kent.....	Judge in State Court.
Edward Cocke.		
John Coleman.		
John Coles.		
Augustine Dabney.....	Gloucester.	
Robert Donthat.....	Richmond City.	
Francis Eggleston.		
Alexander Fernando.		
Alexander Fleet.....	King & Queen.	
Christopher Fleet.....	“	

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Charles Goodwyn.....	Dinwiddie.	
Robert Greenhow.....	Williamsburg.	
Ezra Halsted.		
Warner Jones.....	Gloucester.	
William Jones.....	“	
James Jordan.		
John Kerr.		
E. H. Lundy.....	Sussex.	
James Lyle.....	Chesterfield.	
William H. Macfarland..	Lunenburg.....	President Farmers Bank of Va.
John G. Miller.....	Goochland.	
Mann P. Nelson.....	Gloucester.	
Washington Nelson.....	York.....	Son of Th. Nelson.
Robert Carter Nicholas..	Richmond city.	
Robert Pickett.....	“	
John H. Pleasants.....	Goochland.....	Editor of Richmond Whig. Son of Governor Pleasants.
John Plunkett.....	Williamsburg.	
John Prentiss.....	“	
Robert Quarles.		
William Riddick.....	Suffolk.	
Henry Rives.....	Nelson.....	Son of Robert Rives.
Robert Rives.....	“	“ “
Moncure Robinson.....	Richmond city.	
William E. B. Ruffin.....	Prince George.	
George W. Smith.		
Mutins Spark.		
Thomas L. Stewart.		
Joshua Storrs.....	Henrico.	
Edward Stratton.....	Eastern Shore.	
John N. Stratton.....	“	
Daniel Turner.....	Greensville.	
John Urquhart.....	Southampton.	
Robert Ware.....	Richmond county.	
Willis H. Woodley.....	Southampton.	

1817-18.

John Ambler.....	Jamestown.....	Son of John Ambler.
Richard Archer.....	Amelia.	
John Boyken.....	Surry.	
Cary Breckinridge.....	Botetourt	Son of Hon. Jas. Breckinridge.
Alexander Brodnax.....	Brunswick.	
Paul Carrington.....	Halifax	Son of Gen. G. Carrington.
J. Gregory Claiborne.		
J. B. Clopton.....	New Kent.....	Judge in State Court. Son Hon. John Clopton.
Robert L. Crawford.		

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
George C. Dromgoole.....	Brunswick.....	Member of Congress.
Carter H. Edloe.....	Prince George.....	Son of John Edloe.
William O. Goode.....	Mecklenburg.....	Member of Congress.
Peterson Goodwyn.....	Dinwiddie.	
Carter C. Harrison.....	Sussex.	
Alexander Jones.....	Gloucester.	
John D. Leland.		
James Lyons.....	Richmond city.....	Son of Dr. James Lyons.
James McLaurine.....	New Kent.	
Thomas Mann.....	King and Queen.	
George Morton.....	Culpeper.	
Richard H. Mosby.....	Powhatan.	
Thomas F. Nelson.....	Clarke.....	Son of Philip Nelson.
H. N. Pendleton.....	Caroline.....	Son of E. Pendleton.
George S. Phillips.		
Nathaniel Piggott.....	James City.	
T. C. Quinlam.		
David Meade Randolph.....	Curls, Henrico.....	Son of D. M. Randolph.
Newman Roane.....	King William.	
William Sheppard.....	Richmond.	
John R. Steed.....	Norfolk.	
Henley Taylor.....	James City.	
Robert E. Taylor.		
Richard Turner.....	King George.	
S. W. Washington.		
W. T. Washington.		
J. M. White.		
H. Willis.		

1818-19.

Archibald Taylor, A. B..	Norfolk.	
John Mason, L. B.		
William B. Allison.....	Petersburg.....	Son of John Allison.
Thomas F. Barnes.		
William E. Boisseau.....	Chesterfield.	
Thomas Botts.		
Philip A. Branham.		
Abraham J. Cabell.....	Amherst.....	Son of Judge Cabell.
Charles J. Cabell.....		Son of Joseph Cabell.
Edward A. Cabell.....		Son of Col. William Cabell.
Robert H. Cabell.....		Son of Landon Cabell.
Cassius Carter.....	Prince William.....	Son of Ed. Carter.
John C. Carter.....	Blenheim, Albm.....	Son of Robert Carter.
Robert Copeland.		
Gawin L. Corbin.....	York.....	Son of Gawin L. Corbin.
Oliver M. Fowle.....	Alexandria.	
Minor Gibson.		

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Robert Gilliam.....	Petersburg.	
William H. Glassecock.....	Fauquier.	
Archibald Govan.....	Hanover.	
Acheson Gray.		
Peter Guerrant.		
George Hankins.....	James City.	
Robert C. Harrison.		
Tipton B. Harrison.		
William Hutnall.		
William B. Irby.....	Mecklenburg.....	Son of William Irby.
Montfort Jones.		
Edward Mallory.		
James Mann.....	King & Queen.	
William Marshall.		
William M. Maxwell.		
Jeremiah Morton.....	Culpeper .	Member of Congress.
Antony Pennington.		
George Perkinson.....	Amelia.	
Thomas J. Perkinson.....	“	
William P. Pierce.....	James City.	
Albert Read.....	Charlotte.	
Samuel T. Sawyer.....	North Carolina.....	Member of Congress.
Daniel Slaughter.....	Culpeper..	State Senator.
James M. Smith.		
James Southgate.		
Pendleton Strother.....	Orange.....	Son of John Strother.
Samuel Williamson.		
William Winston.....	Hanover.	
John Woolfolk.....	Caroline.	

1819-20.

Otway B. Barraud, A. B.....	Norfolk.....	Son of Dr. P. Barraud.
George W. Bassett.....	Hanover.....	Son of John Bassett.
Peter F. Boisseau.....	Amelia.	
James Brown.		
Richard K. Cralle.....	Lunenburg.	
Francis Gildark.		
Ralph Graves.....	James City.	
Edmund Harrison.....	Charles City.	
Thomas King.		
William Langhorne.....	King William.	
Peter Lyons.....	Hanover.	
John Magill.....	Frederick.	
Nathaniel Magill.		
James M. Mason.....	Winchester.....	U. S. Senator. Son of General Mason, of Georgetown, D. C.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
James Murdaugh.....	Nansemond.	
John Murdaugh.....	“	
John B. Peachy.....	Williamsburg.	
Richard G. Pegram.....	Brunswick.	
Philip Grymes Randolph.	Ben Lom'd, Gooch'd.	Son of A. C. Randolph.
George Rives.....	Nelson	Son of Robert Rives.
Douglas Wilkins.		

1820-21.

Thomas R. Dew, A. B...	King & Queen.....	President of William and Mary College.
Benjamin Stewart, A. B.		
Orris A. Brown	James City.	
Samuel Bockius.....	Richmond.	
Robert Carver.		
Philip Claiborne.....	King William.....	Son of Dr. Claiborne.
Randolph Corbin.....	King's Creek, York...	Son of Gawin L. Corbin.
John A. Dabney	Gloucester.	
John S. Davidson.....	Frederick.	
John A. G. Davis.....	King & Queen.....	Professor of Law at the University of Virginia.
Thomas Hawes.		
William Mason.....	Brunswick.	
William Nelson	York.....	Son of William Nelson.
Wyndham Robertson.....	Richmond.....	Governor of Virginia. Son of W. Robertson.
James W. Rogers	Williamsburg	Professor. Son of Professor P. K. Rogers.
William B. Rogers.....	“	Professor in William and Mary and University of Virginia. Son of Prof. P. K. Rogers.
John N. Scott.		
Robert M. Tidball.		

1821-22.

Thos. E. Burfort, A. B...	Chesterfield.....	District Attorney United States. Son of Lawson Burfort, State Treasurer.
Richmond T. Lacy, A. B.	New Kent.	
Frederick Marx, A. B...	Richmond.....	Son of Joseph Marx. Distinguished physician.
R. Barnes.		
Peter P. Batte.....	Prince George.	
John J. Chew.....	Fredericksburg.	
William Cocks.....	Powhatan.	
John Douglas.....	New Kent.	
John N. Faulcon.....	Surry.	
J. M. Harrell.....	Nansemond.	
George E. Hines.		

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Lunsford Lomax.		
George W. McCandlish..	Williamsburg.	
Henry W. Moncure.....	Richmond	Son of William Moncure.
John O. Trueheart.....	“	
Daniel G. Tucker.....	Winchester.....	Son of George Tucker. United States Congress from Ohio.
John J. Van Meter.....	Hardy county.	
Littleton T. Waller.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of John Walker Waller.
Thomas P. Watkins.....	Goochland.	

1822-23.

William S. Scott, A. B.		
Alex. W. Tennant, A. B..	King George.	
James Watson, A. B.....	Louisa.	
Joseph D. White, L. B...		Governor of Florida and Member of Congress.
Richard Baylor.....	Essex.	
Alexander Bryant.....	Prince George.	
Richard Byrd.....	Isle of Wight.	
John Cargill.....	Sussex.	
Robert M. Garrett.....	Williamsburg.	
John M. Hankins.....	James City.	
John P. Harrison.....	Richmond.	
Samuel Hawkins.....	Maryland.	
Lewis Holliday.....	Louisa.	
H. W. Johnson.		
William H. Moncure.....	Stafford.....	Judge of Court of Appeals.
Robert Page.....	Page Brook, Clark...	Son of John Page.
Levin M. Powell.....	Loudoun.	
Albert H. Prosser.....	Henrico	Son of Thomas Prosser.
Edwin Redd.		
William H. Roy.....	Mathews.	
Charles Selden.....	Powhatan.	
John A. Selden.....	Henrico.....	Son of Miles Selden.
Thomas J. Smith.		
Thomas Walker.....	Charles City.	
Conway Whittle.....	Norfolk.	
Thomas H. Wilcox.....	Charles City.	
Gabriel G. Williamson...	Norfolk	Son of Thomas Williamson.

1823*-24.

Elias T. Bartle, A. B....	Maryland.
Richard Baylor, A. B....	Essex.
John Morris, A. B.....	Louisa.

*The number of students attending the College from the year 1786 to the year 1823 taken from the book of matriculation (since lost) by the late Robt. McCandlish, Rector of the College—1,645—an average of about 45 students each year.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Robert Saunders, A. B.	Williamsburg.....	Son of Robert Saunders.
Otway B. Barraud, L. B.	Norfolk.	
Benj. F. Dabney, L. B.	King & Queen.	
George Wythe Munford, L. B.....	Richmond	Secretary of the Commonwealth. Son of William Munford.
Willoughby Newton, L. B.	Westmoreland.....	Member of Congress.
C. J. D. Pryor, A. B. & L. B.....	Hampton.	
Orville Allen.....	James City.	
H. J. Banks.		
James Beale.....	Richmond	Distinguished physician.
George Booker.....	Hampton.	
Beverly B. Brown.....	James City.	
Thomas H. Burwell.....	Carter's Hall, Cl'k.....	Son of Col. N. Burwell.
Theophilus Field.....	Mecklenburg.	
John George.....	Hnerico.	
Joshua H. Harrell.....	Nansemond.	
Alexander Knox.....	Mecklenburg.	"
Alexander J. Marshall.....	Fauquier.	
James Marshall.....	"	
Lucian Minor.....	Hanover.....	Prof. of Law at William and Mary College.
Henry Myers.....	Richmond.	
R. Ryland Randolph.....	Culpeper.....	Son of Bret Randolph.
William Simpkins.....	Eastern Shore.	
Cornelius C. Taylor.....	Norfolk.....	Son of Richard Taylor.

1824-25.

Thomas R. Dew, A. M.		President of College of William and Mary.
John H. Cocke, A. B.	Fluvanna.....	Son of Gen. J. H. Cocke.
Philip St. Geo. Ambler.....	Fauquier.....	Son of Col. John Ambler.
Richard Anderson.....	Chesterfield.	
Thomas Barclay.		
J. W. Brockenborough.....	Hanover.....	Son of Judge W. Brockenbo- rough. United States Judge.
Wilson M. Cary.....	Fluvanna & Balt.....	Son of Wilson Jefferson Cary.
J. W. C. Catlett.....	Gloucester.	
Samuel Garland.....	Amherst.	
William R. Hackley.		
John Hall.		
William Overton.....	Hanover.	
D. F. Randolph.		
George A. Smith.		
Gerard B. Stewart.....	King George.	

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Henry Tazewell...	Norfolk.....	Son of Littleton W. Tazewell.
John S. Wilkins...	Lunenburg.	

1825-26.

Wm. H. Garland, A. B...	Amherst	Son of Samuel Garland.
Beverly B. Brown, L. B.		
Richmond T. Lacy, L. B.		
C. Anthony.....	Campbell.	
John Bird.....	Williamsburg.	
William B. Boyd.....	King and Queen.	
J. Powell Byrd.....	Gloucester.	
William Christian.		
James S. French.....	Petersburg.	
Alexander Price.....	Richmond.	
William Radcliffe.....	Williamsburg.	
Augustine Robbins.....	Gloucester.	
Baylor Semple.....	Fredericksburg.	
Thomas Smith.....	Williamsburg.	
John Speed.....	Amherst.	
Alexander H. H. Stuart..	Augusta.....	U. S. Secretary of the Interior.
John G. Williamson.....	Norfolk	Son of Th. Williamson.
Edward Wilkinson.....	Charles City.	

1826-27.

Walker Hawes, A. B.		
George C. Ball.		
A. Blair.		
Spotswood Christian.....	Charles City.	
Richard C. Crump.....	New Kent.	
William R. C. Douglas...	“	
John M. Galt.....	Portsmouth.	
James P. Henderson.....	Williamsburg.	
James M. Jeffries.....	King and Queen.	
George Southall.....	Yorktown	Son of Peyton Southall.
George W. Syme.....	Petersburg.....	Son of Andrew Syme.
Leonard Taylor.		

1827-28.

Philip A. Dew, A. B.....	King and Queen.	
Robert C. Jones, A. B...	Gloucester.....	Son of William Jones.
A. G. Taliaferro, A. B...	“	Son of Dr. Wm. Taliaferro.
Richard H. Adams.....	Charles City.	
John Y. Archer.....	Amelia.....	Son of Jno. R. Archer.
Euclid Borland.....	North Carolina.	
Richard B. Boyd.....	King William.	

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Edward J. Bullock.....	Richmond	Son of Col. David Bullock.
Charles W. Byrd.....	Isle of Wight.	
G. J. Byrd.....	"	
Thomas R. Campbell.....	Clarkeston.	
John J. Clarke.....	Charles City.	
Edwin Cunliffe.....	Manchester.	
J. L. Deans.....	North End.	
Thomas H. Edwards.....	Portsmouth.....	Son of Th. Edwards.
John G. Hatton.....	"	
Charles L. Henshaw.....	King and Queen.	
B. Hunter	South Quay.	
A. S. Jones.....	Mecklenburg, Va.....	Son of John Jones.
Edward W. Marks.....	Petersburg.	
David Minge.....	Charles City.....	Son of John Minge.
James Minge.....	"	" "
R. T. Moffat.....	Portsmouth	Son of C. W. Moffat.
F. D. Piggot.....	James City.....	Son of F. Piggot.
Richard H. Riddick.....	Suffolk.....	Son of Col. Jos. Riddick.
George Ruffin.....	Surry.....	Son of Edmund Ruffin.
William A. Selden.....	Richmond.....	Son of John A. Selden.
John B. Somerville.....	North Carolina.	
S. S. Stubbs.....	Gloucester.	
Thomas Y. Tabb.....	Amelia.....	Son of Yelverton Tabb.
C. Taylor.....	Manchester.	
James B. Thornton.....	Caroline.....	Son of J. B. Thornton.
Wm. B. Todd.....	King and Queen.....	Son of Wm. Todd.
Richard Tunstall.....	Caroline.	
James M. Tyre.....	Manchester.	
Logan Waller.....	King William.	
Curtis Waller.....	Spotsylvania.	
S. Wilson.....	Surry	Son of Samuel Wilson.
R. R. Wilson.....	"	Son of James Wilson.
Robert Yates.....	Gloucester.	

1828-29.

Richard Blow, Jr., A. B.....	Sussex.....	Son of George Blow.
Jas. C. Eggleston, A. B.....	Amelia.....	Son of Ed. Eggleston.
Joseph Hobson, A. B.....	Richmond	Son of Joseph Hobson.
A. W. Robins, L. B.....	Gloucester.	
Benj. E. Anderson.....	Richmond	Son of R. Anderson.
John F. Archer.....	"	
John B. Butler.....	Smithfield	Son of Dr. Robert Butler.
Robert G. Cabell.....	Richmond	Son of Wm. A. Cabell. Distinguished physician.
Bassett S. Claiborne.....	King William.....	Son of George Claiborne.
William A. Clark.....	Manchester	Son of Wm. B. Clark.
Benedict Crump.....	New Kent.....	Son of Beverly Crump.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Thomas S. Dabney.....	King William.....	Son of Benj. F. Dabney.
Samuel J. Douglass.....	Petersburg.	
Thos. W. R. Edmunds...	Surry.	
Edward M. Eggleston....	Amelia.....	Son of Wm. F. Eggleston.
George L. Fauntleroy....	Gloucester.....	Son of Wm. E. L. Fauntleroy.
R. F. Hannon.....	Petersburg.....	Son of B. F. Hannon.
John W. Haskins.....	Powhatan.....	Son of John Haskins.
P. W. Kemp.....	Gloucester.....	Son of M. W. Kemp.
Newton C. King.....	Norfolk.....	Son of Miles King.
John W. Jarvis.....	Mathews.....	Son of John D. Jarvis.
James Johnson.....	King William.....	Son of Christopher Johnson.
Benj. F. Jones.....	".....	Son of Thomas Jones.
Anderson Jones.....	Mathews.....	" "
Orlando S. Jones.....	".....	Son of John Jones.
John C. Mann.....	King & Queen.....	Son of John Mann.
Thomas Martin.....	Powhatan.....	Son of Thomas Martin.
George F. Morrison.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of George Morrison.
Robert Rodgers.....	".....	
James M. Scott.....	Richmond.....	Son of Robert G. Scott.
Edward Simmons.....	Petersburg.....	Son of Robert Simmons.
Frederick W. Southgate..	Norfolk.....	Son of John Southgate.
A. G. Southall.		
James B. Southall.		
Richard Taliaferro.....	York.	
Edwin A. Teagle.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Edward Y. Teagle.
George K. Taylor.....	Surry.	
John T. Turner.....	King George.....	Son of Richard Turner.
Richard H. Turner.....	Williamsburg.....	" "
Edward Turner.....	".....	" "
William Whiting.....	King & Queen.	
William E. Winfree.....	Chesterfield.....	Son of Wm. Winfree.

1829-30.

Morean Bowers, A. B....	Williamsburg.	
Jno. R. Chambliss, L.B.	Sussex.....	Son of Lewis H. Chambliss. General C. S. A. Killed in battle.
Richard R. Garrett, A. B.	Williamsburg.....	State Senate.
John M. Gregory, L. B.	James City.....	Governor of Virginia and State Judge.
John B. Jarvis, A. B....	Mathews.....	Son of John D. Jarvis.
Wm. A. Lyle, L. B.....	Rockbridge.....	Son of William Lyle.
Edwin Shield, A. B.....	York.....	Son of Samuel Shield.
Wm. Taliaferro, A. B...	Gloucester.....	Son of Dr. William Taliaferro.
James Minge, L. B.		
D. C. Topp, L. B.....	Tennessee.....	Son of John Topp.
John Willison, A. B.....	Petersburg.	

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
William Bishop.....	Williamsburg.	
E. M. Cabell.....	Buckingham.....	Son of Frederick Cabell.
George W. Crump....	Norfolk.	
George W. Chisman.....	York.	
H. S. Christian.....	Charles City.....	Son of Turner Christian.
Thomas H. Daniel.....	Petersburg.	
William T. Galt.....	Williamsburg.	
Thomas R. Gregory	Dinwiddie.....	Son of Francis Gregory.
Thomas A. Harrison.....	Charles City.	
Walter Henderson.....	Williamsburg.	
William B. Lightfoot....	Fredericksburg.....	Son of Philip Lightfoot.
William H. Jones	Williamsburg.....	Son of William M. Jones.
John H. Marshall.....	Fauquier	Son of Thomas Marshall.
William McCandlish.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of William McCandlish.
John S. Parker.....	Northampton.....	Son of S. E. Parker.
Eustace Robinson.....	Richmond	Son of John Robinson.
William L. Savage.....	Northampton.	
Ferdinand C. Stewart ..	Williamsburg	Son of F. S. C. Stewart.
Carolinus Turner.....	Fredericksburg.	
Thomas Turner.....	“	
Frederick A. Wingfield..	Williamsburg.....	Son of C. T. Wingfield.
John H. Wright.....	North Carolina.	

1830-31.

George Blow, A. B.....	Sussex	Son of George Blow. State Judge and General.
Thomas Daniel, A. B....	Petersburg	Son of Thomas Daniel.
Cyrus A. Griffin, A. B....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Dr. S. S. Griffin.
Alfred Johns, L. B.....	Buckingham.....	Son of Glover Johns.
Thomas Martin, A. B.....	James City.....	Son of Dr. Thomas Martin.
Jas. D. McPherson, L. B.	North Carolina.....	Son of William McPherson.
John D. Munford, L. B.	Richmond	Poet and scholar.
Edmund P. Oliver, A. B.	Nottoway	Son of Isaac Oliver.
Robert Ridley, L. B.....	Southampton.	
George W. Semple, A. B.	Williamsburg.....	Son of Judge Semple.
Edward Simmons, L. B.	Petersburg.....	Son of Robert Simmons.
James B. Watts, A. B....	Botetourt.....	Son of Edward Watts.
W. W. Wingfield, A. B.	Norfolk.	
C. Q. Tompkins, A. B....	Mathews	Son of Col. C. Tompkins. Capt. U. S. A—Col. C. S. A.
E. J. Young, A. B.....	Northampton.....	Son of Thomas Young.
John T. E. Ambler.....	Richmond.....	Son of Edward Ambler.
William M. Ambler.....	“	
Leroy H. Anderson.....	Williamsburg	Son of Leroy Anderson. Distinguished physician.
William M. Armistead...	Hampton.	
J. B. Browne	“	

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
George C. Eaton.....	Williamsburg	Son of John Eaton.
Mallory T. Dickson.....	Norfolk.	
T. R. Friend.....	Charlotte Gap.	
J. C. Friend	Petersburg	Son of Nathaniel Friend.
J. Faulcon.....	Warrenton.	
Richard H. Gregory.....	Lombardy Grove.....	Son of William O. Gregory.
William O. Gregory.....	Richmond.	
John Jones	Charles City.	
H. L. Jones.....	“	
Allen Jones.....	Williamsburg	Son of William M. Jones.
R. Morris.....	“	Son of Robert Morris.
E. C. Outlaw	North Carolina.	
Joseph H. Pendleton....	Williamsburg.	
William S. Pryor.....	Hampton.	
William Robinson.....	Petersburg.....	Son of Thomas Robinson.
Albert Southall.....	Gloucester.	

1831-32.

Ro. H. Armistead, L. B.	Williamsburg.	
Lemuel J. Bowden, L.B.	“	
Samuel H. Early A. B.	Virginia.	
Robert R. Irving, L. B.	Buckingham.	
Wm. J. Macklin, L. B.	Greensville.	
Wm. Martin, A. B.	Williamsburg.	
Jno. D. Murdaugh, A. B.	Williamsburg.	
R. B. Somerville, A. B.	North Carolina.	
John S. Stubbs, A. B.	Gloucester.	
T. Wallace, A. B., L. B.	Petersburg.	
Wm. H. Wright, A. B.	North Carolina.	
J. W. Burfoot.....	Richmond	Son of Lawson Burfoot.
Wm. Broadus.....	Williamsburg.	
Mayo B. Carrington.....	Cumberland.....	Son of Benjamin Carrington.
R. E. Dejarnette.....	Caroline.....	Son of D. Dejarnette.
J. W. Eppes.....	Cumberland.	
J. W. Greenhow.....	Richmond	Son of Robert Greenhow.
Thomas B. Giles.....	Amelia.....	Son of Governor Wm. B. Giles.
*Robert C. Harrison.....	Williamsburg.	
Robert C. Jones.....	Gloucester.....	Son of William Jones.
John H. Jones.....	Charles City.	
P. C. Lightfoot.....	Buckingham.	
William B. Miller.....	Mt. Airy.	
R. Martin.....	Richmond.	
Frederick Proctor.....	Elizabeth City.	
A. Robinson	Richmond.	
H. M. Tennant.....	Philadelphia.	
*Robert Saunders, Jr.....	Williamsburg.	

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
William Smith.....	Baltimore.	
L. H. Trigg.....	Abingdon.	
Samuel Wills.....	Williamsburg.	

1832-33.

J. W. Dew, A. B.....	King & Queen.	
Jas. S. C. Griffin, A. B...	Williamsburg.....	Son of Dr. S. S. Griffin.
J. B. Lord, A. B.....	North Carolina.	
John Payne, A. B.....	Port Conway.	
A. G. Taliaferro, A. B...	Gloucester.....	Son of Dr. W. T. Taliaferro.
E. A. Tatem.....	Norfolk.	
Wm. S. Thruston, A. B...	Gloucester.....	Son of Robert Thruston.
Wm. G. Young, A. B....	Denbigh, Warwick....	Son of John Young.
William B. Clayton.....	New Kent.	
John J. Empie.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Rev. Dr. Empie.
Peter Eppes.....	Prince George.	
William R. Galt.....	Norfolk	Son of Alexander Galt.
Thomas J. Gresham.....	King & Queen.	
Richard J. Harrison.....	Sussex.....	Son of William Harrison.
William J. Harrison.....	“	Son of Benjamin Harrison.
Richard W. Jeffrey.....	Norfolk.	
Joseph W. Mason.....	Sussex.....	Son of Joseph Mason.
Seth Mason.....	Frederick	Son of S. Mason.
Thomas R. Swift.....	Portsmouth.	
John James Thweatt.....	Petersburg.	

1833-34.

Humph. H. Wynne, A. B.	Yorktown.	
William Browne.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Dabney Browne.
William Carter.....	Hanover.....	Son of William Carter.
Thomas H. Dickinson.....	Amelia.	
Walter F. Jones.....	Gloucester.	
Charles F. Kennedy.....	Norfolk	Son of Capt. E. P. Kennedy.
Philip L. Lee.....	Williamsburg.	
Thomas D. Warren.....	“	
Charles Washington.....	Frederick county.....	Son of Geo. F. Washington.

1834-35.

Robert Taylor, A. B.....	Gloucester.	
J. R. Armistead.....	Petersburg.	
Robert J. Banister.....	Richmond.	
Thomas A. Burfoot.....	Petersburg.	
Henry H. Burwell.....	Meeklenburg.....	Son of P. R. Burwell.
S. C. L. Burwell.....	Frederick county.	
Thomas B. Camp.....	Norfolk.	

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Robert F. Cole.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Dr. Jesse Cole.
William Crafford.....	Warwick.	
John Cargin.....	Massachusetts.	
George H. Crump.....	Surry.....	Son of John C. Crump.
Walter Davies.....	Gloucester.....	Son of A. L. Davies.
Samuel G. Fauntleroy....	King & Queen.	
Archibald F. Foster.....	Williamsburg.	
Joseph Foster.....	“	
William T. French.....	Prince William.	
Charles Friend.....	Petersburg.....	Son of Nathaniel Friend.
Alexander D. Galt.....	Gloucester.	
William W. Gwathmey....	Richmond.....	Son of G. W. Gwathmey.
Charles B. Hayden.....	Smithfield.	
John A. Henley.....	Williamsburg.	
Daniel Jones.....	“	.....Son of Allen Jones.
Josiah N. Jones.....	Smithfield.	
B. J. Johnson.....	South Carolina.....	Son of Wm. Johnson.
L. A. Lamb.....	Charles City.....	Son of John Lamb.
James Motley.		
James Rempty.....	Lewisburg, Va.	
James E. Ruffin.....	King William.	
John J. Scott.....	South Carolina.	
Richard B. Segar.....	Urbanna.....	Son of Richard M. Segar.
James Sheppard.....	Hanover.....	Son of J. M. Sheppard.

1835-36.

Wm. A. Christian, A. B.....	New Kent.....	Son of Robert Christian.
Walter D. Leake, L. B.....	Goochland.....	Son of Josiah Leake.
John Shelton, L. B.....	Louisa.	
Marcus Armistead.....	Petersburg	Son of M. A. Armistead.
W. H. Armistead.....	“	“
W. H. I. Anson.....	Petersburg ..	Son of M. D. I. Anson.
Jasper W. Bell.....	Lunenburg.....	Son of Adam Bell.
James G. Boshier.....	Richmond	Son of James Boshier.
George H. Cabaniss.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of James Cabaniss.
Henry Christian.....	New Kent.	
Thomas E. Cox.....	Richmond	Son of Edward Cox.
R. Cousins.....	Southampton.	
Lewis S. Dortch.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	
Robert French.....	Norfolk.	
William D. Gurley.....	Southampton.	
Frederick G. Gregory.....	King William.....	Son of T. W. S. Gregory.
William N. Gregory.....	“	“
Straughan Henley.....	Walkerton, Va.	
W. R. Hollman.....	Surry.	
John J. Jones.....	Lunenburg.	
R. S. Jones.....	Gloucester.....	Son of S. Jones.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Edward Lorraine.....	Richmond.....	Distinguished civil engineer.
Thornton McCarty.....	Alexandria.	
Edmund C. Murdaugh.....	Williamsburg.....	Episcopal Clergyman.
R. Nelson.....	Gloucester.....	Son of P. R. Nelson.
N. Nicolson.....	Middlesex.....	Son of P. W. Nicolson.
James Olham.....	Tennessee.	
F. W. Power.....	York.	
Edmund Randolph.....	Amelia.	
Benjamin Robinson.....	Shacklesford, Va.	
Edward S. Russell.....	York.....	Son of Thomas C. Russell.
James A. Semple.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of John F. Semple.
Edward A. Semple.....	“.....	“.....
S. R. Sheild.....	“.....	“.....
S. J. C. Stewart.....	Philadelphia.....	Son of F. S. A. Stewart.
A. K. Taylor.....	North Carolina.	
Henry S. Taylor.....	“.....	
Jacob Tinsley.....	Hanover.	
C. J. Waller.....	“.....	Son of Benjamin Waller.
William Wynne.....	Petersburg.	

1836-37.

William R. Bland, A. B.....	Nottoway.....	Son of Edward Bland.
A. C. Jones, A. B.....	Isle of Wight.	
F. J. Mettauer, A. B.....	Prince Edward.....	Son of Dr. J. P. Mettauer.
W. S. Peachy, L. B.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Dr. Thomas G. Peachy.
Edward P. Pitts, L. B.....	Northampton.....	Son of W. G. Pitts.
John M. Speed, L. B.....	Lynchburg.....	Son of John Speed.
Robert Tyler, L. B.....	Charles City.....	Son of President Tyler.
John Tyler, A. B.....	“.....	“.....
E. W. Allen.....	Hanover.....	Son of William Allen.
Francis Armistead.....	Hampton.	
Monro Banister.....	Amelia.	
John Barksdale.....	“.....	Son of W. J. Barksdale.
William P. Bayly.....	Accomac.....	Son of Thos. Bayly.
Benjamin Blake.....	Essex.	
A. C. Browne.....	King & Queen.	
E. C. Carrington.....	Halifax.....	Son of Walter C. Carrington.
George C. Carrington....	“.....	“.....
James Carroll.....	Isle of Wight.	
John B. Cary.....	Hampton.....	Principal Hampton Mil. A.
George P. Coleman.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Thos. Coleman.
Benjamin Curtis.....	Richmond.....	Son of H. Curtis.
J. C. Davis.....	Waynesborough.	
Edwin H. Edmunds.....	Brunswick.....	Son of N. S. Edmunds.
John M. Eppes.....	Sussex.	
John Finney.....	Powhatan.....	Son of B. W. Finney.
N. B. Foreman.....	Norfolk county.	

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
John J. Gravatt.....	Port Royal.	
R. S. Hamilton.....	Fredericksburg.....	Son of George Hamilton.
John T. Harris.....	Buckingham.	
John P. Harrison.....	Charles City.....	Son of Benjamin Harrison.
John B. Hendrin.....	New Kent.	
R. T. Holstead.....	Norfolk.	
William H. I. Anson.....	Petersburg.	
William Lambert.....	Richmond.....	Son of William Lambert.
John W. Lane.....	Amelia.	
Charles K. Mallory.....	Hampton.....	Son of Francis Mallory.
R. McCandlish.....	Williamsburg.	
William J. McGowan.....	Petersburg.....	Son of Wm. McGowan.
Robert Meade.....	Brunswick.....	Son of David Meade.
Nicholas Mills.....	Richmond.....	Son of Nicholas Mills.
W. C. Moody.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of William Moody.
T. H. Morris.....	Baltimore.....	Son of John B. Morris.
William P. Munford.....	Richmond.....	Son of William Munford.
Wilson Nicholas.....	“.....	Son of P. N. Nicholas.
John Page.....	Clarke.....	Son of John E. Page.
W. R. Pierce.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of John R. Pierce.
W. C. Pegram.....	Dinwiddie.	
A. H. Perkins.....	Yorktown.	
George Rawlings.....	Richmond.....	Physician.
George W. Richardson.....	Kentucky.	
W. J. Richardson.....	New Kent.....	Son of John Richardson.
John A. Robinson.....	Richmond.....	Son of A. Robinson.
Powhatan Robinson.....	Petersburg.	
T. B. Russell.....	York.	
John D. Scellen.....	Williamsburg.	
James E. Scott.		
R. A. Shield.....	Yorktown.....	Son of Robert Shield.
W. R. S. Skipwith.....	Richmond.	
Thomas F. Spady.....	Northampton.	
W. M. Sutton.....	Hanover.....	Son of James T. Sutton.
J. R. Sydnor.....	Lynchburg.	
L. W. Tazewell.....	Richmond.....	Son of William Tazewell.
P. M. Thompson.....	Richmond.....	Son of Garland Thompson.
B. S. Tompson.....	Kanawha.....	Son of Philip R. Tompson.
William W. Townes.....	Petersburg.....	Son of John D. Townes.
William W. Tyler.....	Richmond.	
Cornelius Tyree.....	Amherst.	
A. D. Upshur.....	Northampton.	
B. D. Watkins.....	Cumberland.	
John B. Wilkinson.....	Petersburg.	
George Wilson.....	Norfolk.....	Son of George Wilson.
George Wingfield.....	“.....	
Richard B. Wright.....	“.....	Son of William Wright.

1837-38.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Herb. A. Claiborne, A. B.	Richmond	Son of H. A. Claiborne.
James A. Clopton, A. B.	New Kent	Son of J. Clopton.
Elias Dodson, A. B.	Halifax.	
Benjamin F. Dew, A. B.	King and Queen	Son of Thomas Dew.
Thos. B. Donnelly, A. B.	Williamsburg.	
John Finney, A. B.	Powhatan	Son of Benjamin W. Finney.
John M. Galt, A. B.	Williamsburg	Son of Dr. A. D. Galt. Superintendent E. L. Asylum.
Edward Gresham, A. B.	King and Queen	Son of Thomas Gresham.
Samuel S. Henley, A. B.	"	Son of T. M. Henley.
Wm. L. Henley, L. B.	Williamsburg	Son of Richard Henley.
Arch'd C. Peachy, A. B.	"	Son of Dr. T. G. Peachy. Professor College William & Mary.
G. L. C. Salter, L. B.	York	Son of G. L. C. Salter.
Robt. G. Scott, A. B.	Richmond	Son of Robt. G. Scott. U. S. Consol to Brazil.
John O. Steger, A. B.	Amelia	Son of H. Steger. Prominent lawyer.
John Addison	Northampton.	
William H. Armistead	Petersburg.	
John B. Ball	Lancaster.	
D. J. Beasley	Petersburg.	
William Blankenship	Chesterfield.	
Thomas G. Blewitt	Mississippi.	
T. J. Chambliss	Sussex	Son of William O. Chambliss.
William A. Christian	Charles City.	
James L. Clarke	Gloucester	Son of Colin Clarke.
N. C. Cocke	Prince George	Son of Thomas Cocke.
William Cole	"	
Robert E. Cutler	Nelson	Son of Robert E. Cutler.
A. D. Dickinson	Prince Edward	State Senator. State Judge.
John S. Edwards	Mathews	Son of Thomas Edwards.
Jacob Faulcon	Surry	Son of John A. Faulcon.
Charles G. Field	Mecklenburg.	
Thomas J. Field	"	
John H. Fox	Yorktown.	
William H. Gwathmey	King William	Son of Richard Gwathmey.
Leonard Henley	Williamsburg	Physician.
John W. Irby	Nottoway	Son of W. B. Irby.
Andrew L. Jarvis	Mathews	Son of John D. Jarvis.
Robert W. Johnson	Cumberland.	
Edmund W. Jones	North Carolina.	
Timothy H. Lassiter	"	
William A. Littlejohn	"	
Henry Lindsey	Williamsburg.	

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Duncan McRae.....	North Carolina.....	Colonel in Southern army.
Charles P. Moncure.....	Richmond.	
Charles W. Montague....	Gloucester.	
Thomas B. Montague....	“	
A. T. Page.....	Cumberland	Son of John C. Page.
William G. Pollard.....	King William.....	Son of Robert Pollard.
John Pratt.....	Caroline.	
Powhatan Robertson....	Richmond	Son of Judge John Robertson.
Moore Robinson.....	“	Son of John Robinson.
William Robinson.....	King and Queen.....	Son of William Robinson
John W. Rochelle.....	Southampton.	
Joseph T. Royall.....	Nottoway.....	Son of John D. Royall.
William H. Sims.....	Halifax.....	Son of John Sims.
P. S. Smith.....	Nottoway.....	Son of Kennon Smith.
William B. Smith.....	Cumberland.	
Philip B. Tankard.....	Northampton.	
John A. Taylor.....	Norfolk.	
William B. Taylor.....	Surry.	
William A. Thom.....	Culpeper.....	Son of John Thom. Prominent physician.
W. N. Waller.....	Williamsburg.	
James R. Warren.....	James City.....	Son of M. S. Warren.
William P. Wood.....	North Carolina.	
J. J. Wright.....	Essex	Son of George Wright.
Joseph H. Wyatt.....	King & Queen.	
William B. Wynne.....	West Florida.	
William H. Yerby.....	Lancaster.	

1838-39.

Thomas Blackwell, A. B.	Lunenburg.	
John B. Cary, A. B.....	Hampton.....	Son of A. Cary. Col. C. S. A.
Herb. A. Claiborne, L. B.	Richmond	Son of H. A. Claiborne.
John A. Coke, A. B.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of John Coke.
R. Ivanhoe Cocke, L. B...	Powhatan	Son of John F. Cocke.
Wm. W. Crump, L. B...	Richmond	Son of S. J. Crump. Judge in State Court.
Thos. B. Donnelly, L. B.	Williamsburg.	
Benj. F. Garrett, A. B...	“	
Wash'n Greenhow, L. B.	Richmond	Son of Robert Greenhow.
Edward Gresham, L. B.	King & Queen.	
John W. Grigsby, L. B.	Rockbridge.	
Wm. H. Fitzhugh, A. B.	Prince William.....	Son of W. H. Fitzhugh.
Henry Harrison, A. B....	Charles City.....	Son of Benjamin Harrison.
Alex. Jones, A. B.....	Petersburg.....	Son of John W. Jones.
James B. Jones, A. B....	“	“ “
Benj. B. Minor, L. B....	Spotsylvania.....	Son of H. J. Minor.
Chas. W. Montague, A. B.	Gloucester.	

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Wm. M. Overton, A. B.	Lunenburg	Son of W. G. Overton.
John Poindexter, L. B.	Louisa.	
Edm'd Randolph, A. B.	Amelia	Son of Peyton Randolph.
Julian C. Ruffin, A. B.	Petersburg	Son of Edmund Ruffin.
Austin M. Tribble, L. B.	Essex	Son of John Tribble. State Senator.
F. M. Baker	Richmond	Son of Hilary Baker. Episcopal Clergyman.
Joseph G. Banks	Georgia.	
F. L. Barziza	Williamsburg	Son of P. J. Barziza.
B. E. Booth	Surry	Son of Samuel Booth.
James E. Brooks	Richmond	Son of James Brooks.
James Buchanan	Tennessee.	
Thomas H. Bullock	Lynchburg	Son of James Bullock.
G. P. Carrington	Cumberland	Son of B. M. Carrington.
C. A. Clarke	Halifax.	
Daniel A. Daly	Mecklenburg.	
L. W. Edloe	Williamsburg	Son of William Edloe.
John F. Edmunds	Brunswick.	
Charles C. Field	Gloucester.	
Charles S. Fox	King & Queen.	
W. W. Glenn	Baltimore	Son of Judge John Glenn.
Frederick Hall	Portsmouth.	
James Hamilton	North Carolina.	
T. E. Harding	Northumberland.	
James H. Harrison	Sussex.	
H. J. Hartwell	Brunswick	Son of Harrison Hartwell.
W. J. Hankins	North Carolina.	
A. Hill	Petersburg.	
James M. Jackson	King & Queen.	
W. B. Johnson	Fredericksburg.	
James F. Jones	Frederick	Son of William S. Jones.
John B. Kercheval	Hampton	Son of Samuel Kercheval.
Thomas H. Leary	North Carolina.	
John W. McKessach	Tennessee.	
C. McLaurin	Mississippi.	
D. E. Meade	Dinwiddie.	
J. C. Medley	Halifax	Son of J. Medley.
John E. Moore	Brunswick.	
S. W. Morris	Louisa	Son of Thomas Morris.
J. H. Nottingham	Northampton.	
A. S. Pegram	Dinwiddie	Son of Edward J. Pegram.
John D. Pierce	James City	Son of J. R. Pierce.
Daniel W. Pitts	Alabama.	
William C. Pratt	Caroline	Son of J. P. Pratt.
Winston Radford	Lynchburg	Son of William Radford.
John R. Reins	Richmond	Son of Richard Reins.
William H. Scott	Georgia.	

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
H. C. Semple.....	James City.....	Son of Judge James Semple.
Jabez S. Smith.....	Petersburg.....	Son of Jabez Smith.
Orlando M. Smith.....	Surry.	
William M. Sneed.....	North Carolina.	
Waddy Street.....	Lunenburg.....	Son of David Street.
Edwin Taylor.....	Caroline	Son of John Taylor.
John B. Taylor.....	Roanoke.	
George Turner.....	King George.	
James B. Turner.....	North Carolina.	
Corbin G. Waller.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Dr. Robert P. Waller.
Charles C. Waller.....	“	Son of Benjamin Waller.
A. Watson.....	Accomac.	
J. Willis.....	Mississippi.	
L. J. Winder.....	Yorktown.	
William R. Young.....	Caroline.	

1839-40.

W. E. Blankenship, L. B.	Chesterfield.	
Jas. M. Carrington, L. B.	Richmond	Son of L. Carrington.
L. W. Carter, A. B.	Shirley	Son of Hill Carter.
Wm. E. Clarke, L. B.	Alabama.	
Benj. F. Dew, A. M.	King and Queen.....	Son of Thomas Dew.
John H. Dillard, L. B.	North Carolina.	
Geo. R. Dupuy, A. B.	Petersburg.	
John Finney, L. B.	Powhatan.	
Wm. H. Gwathmey, A. B.	King William.	
Thos. H. Harrison, A. B.	Sussex.....	Son of William Harrison.
Alex. Jones, L. B.	Chesterfield.....	Son of J. W. Jones.
Edmund W. Jones, L. B.	North Carolina.	
Jas. B. Jones, L. B.	Chesterfield.....	Son of J. W. Jones.
Warn. T. Jones,		
A. B., L. B.	Gloucester.....	Judge of Gloucester county.
David E. Meade, A. B.	Dinwiddie.	
John Minge, A. B.	Charles City.....	Son of Dr. John Minge.
G. W. Nottingham, A. B.	Northampton.	
Wm. Old, L. B.	Powhatan	Son of Wm. Old. Capt. C. S. A.
A. C. Peachy, A. M.	Williamsburg.....	Son of Dr. Thomas G. Peachy.
J. H. Rawlings,		
A. B., L. B.	Spotsylvania	Son of Lewis Rawlings.
G. W. Richardson,		
A. B., L. B.	Hanover.	
M. B. Seawell, L. B.	Gloucester.....	Son of B. Seawell. Prominent lawyer.
William H. Sims, A. B.	Halifax.....	Son of John Sims.
Tristram L. Skinner,		
A. B.	North Carolina.....	Major C. S. A. Killed at Seven Pines.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
John B. Stanard, A. B.	Fredericksburg.	
Thos. S. Watson, A. B.	Louisa	Son of David Watson.
Wm. Waller, L. B.	Williamsburg.	Son of Col. W. Waller.
Lloyd W. Williams, L. B.	Norfolk.	
Wm. C. Williams, A. B.	Richmond.	
Wm. Allen.	Hampton.	
E. A. Barziza.	Williamsburg.	Son of P. J. Barziza.
W. L. Barziza.	"	"
James Beatty.	Baltimore.	
Norborne Blow.	Sussex.	Son of Col. George Blow.
Wm. N. Blow.	"	"
N. R. Cary.	Hampton.	Son of G. A. Cary.
D. A. Claiborne.	Brunswick.	
T. L. Clanton.	North Carolina.	
B. Cosnahan.	South Carolina.	
J. F. Dille.	Maryland.	
Robert Doles.	Southampton.	Son of Patrick Doles.
E. D. Farrar.	Mississippi.	
John Ferguson.	Shenandoah	Son of R. F. Ferguson.
Thomas W. Field.	Gloucester.	
B. S. Foster.	North Carolina.	
B. J. Gouldin.	Caroline.	
Wm. D. Gresham.	King & Queen	Prominent lawyer.
Wm. Hancock.	Richmond	Son of M. W. Hancock.
John A. Hannon.	Petersburg.	Son of R. F. Hannon.
J. Harrison.	Prince George.	
John T. Hatcher.	Norfolk.	Son of Charles Hatcher.
T. P. Holcombe.	Richmond	Son of T. N. Holcombe.
Daniel C. Holliday.	New Orleans.	
B. Howes.	New York city.	
A. G. Jones.	New Kent.	Son of Chesley Jones.
John A. Jones.	Hampton.	
Walker F. Jones.	Gloucester.	Son of Walker Jones.
J. D. Lyle	Richmond	Son of J. Lyle.
C. T. Mason.	Brunswick.	Son of Nathaniel Mason.
L. W. Mason.	Sussex.	Son of Henry Mason.
T. J. McKenzie.	Richmond.	
Peyton Meade.	Amelia.	Son of Hodijah Meade.
Thomas G. McGehee.	North Carolina.	
John S. Miller.	Buckingham	Son of W. A. Miller.
B. Owen.	Alabama.	
James Pendleton.	King & Queen	Son of Philip B. Pendleton.
Lewis W. Pitts.	Alabama.	
F. C. Riddick.	Suffolk	Son of Burwell Riddick.
Wm. G. Riley.	Accomac.	Son of Wm. Riley. State Judge.
James M. Robertson.	Lynchburg.	
L. B. Rose.	Fredericksburg.	
A. H. G. Sands.	Williamsburg.	Son of Thomas Sands.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Thomas F. Scott.....	Campbell.	
S. Semple.....	James City.	
E. B. Shelton.....	Louisa.....	Son of William Shelton.
C. E. Smith.....	Missouri.....	Son of Gen. Thomas A. Smith, U. S. A.
John H. Taylor.....	Mecklenburg.	
Wm. M. Towler.....	“	Son of W. Towler.
Wat H. Tyler	Hanover.....	Son of Dr. W. H. Tyler.
Mat P. Waller.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Dr. Robert P. Waller.
Thomas R. Williams.....	Nottoway.....	Son of D. G. Williams.
A. A. Whitehead.....	Smithfield	Son of J. B. Whitehead.
George T. Wright.....	Essex	Son of George Wright.
John R. Wright.....	King & Queen.....	Son of William Wright.

1840-41.

Jas. A. C. Clopton, A. M.....	New Kent.....	Son of James Clopton.
Wm. W. Coke, A. B.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of John Coke.
Jas. W. Cook,		
A. B., L. B.....	Greensville.....	Son of James W. Cook.
John P. Dickinson, L. B.....	Caroline.....	Son of S. C. Dickinson.
Wm. R. Drinkard, A. C.....	Petersburg.....	Son of Beverley Drinkard.
Alex. C. Garrett, A. B.....	Williamsburg.	
B. F. Garrett,		
A. M., L. B.....	Williamsburg.	
Geo. F. Harrison, A. B.....	Cumberland	Son of Carter H. Harrison.
Daniel C. Holliday, A. B.....	New Orleans.	
Benjamin Irby, A. B.....	Nottoway.....	Son of Edmund Irby.
Alex. Jones, A. M.....	Chesterfield.	
Jas. B. Jones, A. M.....	“	
L. W. Mason, L. B.....	Sussex.....	Son of Henry Mason.
Jessie S. Miller, A. B.....	Buckingham.	
John E. Moore, A. B.....	Brunswick.	
W. M. Overton,		
A. M., L. B.....	Lunenburg	Son of Wm. G. Overton.
Jno. W. H. Parker,		
L. B.....	Accomac	Prominent lawyer.
Arch. C. Peachy, L. B.....	Williamsburg.	
Wm. B. Taliaferro, A. B.....	Gloucester.....	Son of W. T. Taliaferro. Major Gen'l C. S. A.
Wm. A. Temple, L. B.....	Sussex.	
John S. Trueheart, A. B.....	Richmond.	
John D. Warren, A. B.....	“	Capt. C. S. A.
Wm. F. Wood,		
A. B., L. B.....	Tennessee.	
John T. Wootten, L. B.....	Henry.	
Selden S. Wright, L. B.....	Essex	Son of Thomas Wright.
Wm. H. Anderson.....	Alabama.	

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
H. A. Budham.....	North Carolina.	
Thomas Blankenship.....	Chesterfield.	
Samuel J. Booker.....	Buckingham.....	Son of George Booker.
C. J. Cabaniss.....	Dinwiddie.	
George Caroll.....	Isle of Wight.	
Wm. C. Clement.....	Franklin.....	Son of G. W. Clement.
S. P. Christian.....	New Kent.....	Son of John F. Christian.
W. A. Cocke.....	Powhatan.	
O. A. Crenshaw.....	Fluvanna.	
D. C. Dejarnette.....	Caroline.....	Son of Daniel Dejarnette. Member of Congress.
L. C. Dew.....	King & Queen.....	Son of Thomas Dew.
O. B. Finney.....	Accomac.....	State Senator.
Fayette Griffin.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Dr. S. S. Griffin.
A. F. Haymond.		
W. W. Jacob.....	Northampton.	
John W. Johnson.....	Petersburg.....	Son of Ashton Johnson.
John T. King.....	Alabama.	
W. J. Leary.....	North Carolina.	
John B. Lemoine.....	Petersburg.....	Son of John C. Lemoine.
John H. Lewis.....	Tappahannock.	
S. W. Mapp.....	Accomac.	
Marion T. Mayo.....	Fluvanna.....	Son of Wm. Mayo.
Edward W. Morris.....	Hanover.....	Son of Richard Morris.
R. Neblett.....	Lunenburg.....	Son of Dr. S. Neblett.
Charles Old.....	Powhatan.....	Son of William Old.
Francis Patterson.....	North Carolina.	
James W. Preston.....	Washington county...	Son of John M. Preston.
Joseph Royall.....	Nottoway.	
Thomas F. Scott.....	Louisiana.	
J. W. Sheppard.....	Hanover.....	Son of Joseph M. Sheppard.
Crawford E. Smith.....	Missouri.....	Son of Gen. T. A. Smith, U. S. A.
Reuben Smith.....	".....	" " " "
Richard K. Smith.....	Nottoway.....	Son of Kennon Smith.
Samuel G. Staples.....	Patrick.....	Son of Abraham Staples.
R. H. Tatum.....	Chesterfield.....	Son of Henry W. Tatum.
Isaac Vaiden.....	Williamsburg.	
W. E. Walker.....	Greensville.	
Wm. L'Fayette Watkins.....	Brunswick.....	Son of Stephen D. Watkins.
Wm. M. Weems.....	Louisiana.	
John G. Williams.....	Richmond....	Prominent lawyer.
Samuel White.....	Tennessee.....	Son of Judge Hugh L. White.

1841-42.

James Boisseau, A. B....Dinwiddie.
 George W. Caroll, A. B..Isle of Wight.
 Gideon Christian, A. B...Charles City.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Wm. W. Coke, L. B.....	Williamsburg.	
Peter G. A. Evans, L. B..	North Carolina.	
John H. Fox, A. B.....	Yorktown.	
Joseph W. Kay, A. B.....	Essex	Son of James Kay.
Joseph H. Lewis, A. B..	“	Son of Warner Lewis.
Robt. L. Montague, L.B..	Middlesex	Son of Lewis B. Montague. Lt. Governor of Virginia.
John S. Moon, L. B.....	Albemarle	Son of S. D. Moon.
Eaton Nance, A. B.....	Charles City	Son of Zachariah Nance.
Robert Ould, L. B.....	Georgetown	U. S. District Attorney. Promi- nent lawyer.
J. J. Poval, L. B.....	Powhatan.	
Francis Ruffin, A. B.....	Surry	Son of Francis Ruffin.
John R. Stith, L. B.....	Northumberland.	
Littleton Tazewell, L.B..	Richmond.	
John G. Williams, A. B..	“	Prominent lawyer.
P. A. Atkinson.....	North Carolina.	
George C. Ashton.....	King George.....	Son of D. Ashton.
James F. Batte.....	Greensville.	
Edmund W. Bayly.....	Northampton.	
Wm. C. Clement.....	Franklin	Son of J. W. Clement.
John R. Copeland.....	Petersburg.	
John T. Custis.....	Accomac.	
William S. Custis.....	“	
R. S. Dobson.....	Hanover.	
Stratton B. Downing....	Southampton	Son of E. W. Downing.
S. B. Evans.....	North Carolina.	
Hilliard Fort.....	“	
T. W. Goodrich.....	Greensville.....	Son of Robert H. Goodrich.
D. Harmanson.....	Northampton.	
D. W. Harris.....	Georgia.	
Benjamin Harrison.....	Charles City	Son of Benjamin Harrison.
John B. Hatchett.....	Lunenburg.....	Son of Haynie Hatchett.
M. T. Hankins.....	North Carolina.	
Charles B. Hubbard.....	Richmond.	
Henry B. Hunter.....	North Carolina.	
Edwin B. Jones.....	Brunswick.	
James F. Jones.....	Northampton.	
John P. Jones.....	Hampton	Son of John Jones.
Wm. H. Jones.....	Fluvanna.....	Son of Charles W. Jones.
Wilson W. Jones.....	Northampton.	
E. R. Leatherbury.....	“	Son of John W. Leatherbury. Prominent physician.
J. R. McQuire.....	Suffolk.	
William S. Merrit.....	Goochland.	
R. H. Power.....	Yorktown	Son of F. B. Power. State Sen- ator.
Walter G. Randle.....	Georgia.	

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Washington L. Riddick	Suffolk	Son of Mills Riddick.
L. J. Rose	Brunswick	Son of Henry Rose.
F. T. Vail	Yorktown.	
W. B. Thompson	South Carolina	Son of Hon. Waddy Thompson.
Mathew Whitaker	North Carolina	Son of Hon. W. Whitaker.
John F. Wooten	"	

1842-43.

F. L. Barziza, L. B.	Williamsburg	Son of P. J. Barziza.
Seneca M. Conway, L. B.	Northumberland.	
Beverly B. Douglas, N. B.	New Kent	Major C. S. A. State Senator.
Wm. F. Fitchett, L. B.	Northampton	Son of Daniel Fitchett.
Alex. C. Garrett, L. B.	Williamsburg.	
Geo. F. Harrison, L. B.	Cumberland.	
Daniel Hatcher, A. B.	Powhatan	Son of Seth Hatcher.
H. H. Land, L. B.	Princess Anne.	
W. A. Leigh, L. B.	Prince Edward	Son of Pashal J. Leigh.
William S. Morris, A. B.	Hanover	Son of Richard Morris.
W. J. Neblett, L. B.	Lunenburg	Son of Dr. S. Neblett.
Pleasant P. Peace, L. B.	North Carolina.	
Jno. B. Peachy, L. B.	Williamsburg	Son of Dr. Thomas G. Peachy.
J. P. Pierce, L. B.	Charles City	Son of John R. Pierce.
L. J. Rose, A. B.	Brunswick	Son of Henry Rose.
Wash. L. Watkins, A. B.	Petersburg	Son of D. Watkins.
Thos. M. Wilson, A. B.	Norfolk	Son of George Wilson.
H. T. Banister	Amelia.	
A. W. Battle	Georgia.	
G. G. Bird	South Carolina.	
William Carter	Williamsburg.	
Charles Coleman	Williamsburg	Son of William Coleman. Physician.
R. D. Gale	Alabama.	
E. J. Harrison	Cumberland.	
John M. Hodges	Halifax.	
E. W. Keesee	Richmond.	
A. Lewis	North Carolina.	
R. Miller	Norfolk	Son of B. M. Miller.
B. C. Perkins	"	
Wm. J. Seymour	Brunswick	Son of William Seymour.
John E. Smaw	Northampton.	
L. M. Spratley	Surry	Son of P. T. Spratley.
S. B. Spratley	"	"
Walter Taylor	Mecklenburg.	
W. J. Weeks	Louisiana.	
Edmund T. Wilkins	Tennessee	Son of Dr. Benj. Wilkins. Distinguished physician. Superintendent California Lunatic Asylum.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
S. P. Wilson.....	Pittsylvania.....	Son of Robert Wilson.
W. R. Wilson.....	Surry.....	Son of James Wilson.
Chastain White.....	Son of William L. White.	State Senator.
J. W. White.....	Hanover.	

1843-44.

A. C. Garrett, A. M.....	Williamsburg.	
Edmund Berkeley, A. B.....	Loudoun	Son of Lewis Berkeley. Colonel C. S. A.
Thos. H. Campbell, L. B.....	Nottoway.....	Son of A. A. Campbell. State Senator.
E. G. Canthan, L. B.....	Essex.	
Geo. W. Field, L. B.....	Brunswick.....	Son of R. W. Field.
Richard Gatewood, A. B.....	Norfolk	Son of Richard Gatewood.
Thos. R. Gresham, A. B.....	King and Queen.	
Jas. M. Mathews, L. B....	Tappahannock.	
Lyttleton Nock, L. B.....	Accomac	Son of William Nock.
Francis C. Riddick, L. B.....	Suffolk.....	Son of Burwell Riddick.
Francis Ruffin, L. B.....	Surry.....	Son of Francis Ruffin.
Miles Selden, A. B.....	Charles City.....	Son of John A. Selden.
Sydney Smith, A. B.....	York	Son of Henry Smith.
Henry M. Vaiden, A. B.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Isaac Vaiden.
Wm. G. Walker, A. B....	North Carolina.	
S. Decatur Whittle, L. B.....	Mecklenburg.	
Thos. M. Wilson, L. B....	Norfolk.	
Edw'd T. Wingo, L. B.....	Cumberland.	
Hunter Woodis, L. B.....	Norfolk.....	Mayor of Norfolk.
H. S. Belt.....	Richmond.	
E. F. Blair.....	“	
R. H. Brookes.....	North Carolina.	
W. P. Byrd.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Addison L. Byrd.
John F. Carter.....	“	
Benjamin L. Christian....	New Kent.	
William Christian	Richmond.	
T. R. Dew.....	King & Queen	Son of William Dew.
F. L. Douthat.....	Charles City.	
Wm. A. Durfey.....	Williamsburg	Son of William Durfey.
Richard Eppes.....	Prince George.	
James W. Field	Mecklenburg.	
Wm. S. Field.....	Gloucester.	
Lucian Fletcher.....	Lynchburg.	
A. A. Hughes.....	Richmond	Son of A. Hughes.
J. C. Mann.....	King & Queen.....	Son of William Mann.
Louis H. Russell.....	North Carolina.	
F. H. Smith.		
James E. Smith.....	Alabama.	
L. D. Spragins.....	Halifax.....	Son of T. D. Spragins.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Thomas Tinsley.....	Richmond	Son of T. G. Tinsley.
M. S. Valentine.....	Richmond	Son of M. S. Valentine.
Bernard Wiley.....	Savannah.	
F. C. Williams.....	Nottoway.....	Son of D. G. Williams.
J. M. Willis.....	Hampton.....	Son of J. M. Willis.
1 8 4 4-4 5 .		
Rob. B. Armistead, A. B.....	Alabama.....	Son of Wm. Armistead. Major C. S. A. Killed at Shiloh.
W. N. Berkeley.....	Loudoun.....	Son of L. Berkeley. Major C. S. A.
Jas. S. Christian, A. B.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Judge John B. Christian.
Josiah Harris, A. B.....	Georgia.	
Robt. Hutchinson, A. B.....	Essex.	
Tiberius G. Jones, A. B.....	Buckingham.	
Abrah. H. McLaws, A. B.....	Georgia	Major C. S. A.
Joseph C. Mayo.....	Norfolk	Son of P. P. Mayo.
Bernard Peyton, A. B.....	Richmond	Son of Gen. B. Peyton.
Geo. G. Thompson, A. B.....	Culpeper	Captain C. S. A.
Wm. R. Cocke, L. B.....	Powhatan	Son of John F. Cocke.
Thos. R. Gresham, L. B.....	King & Queen.	
Robert Hord, L. B.....	Caroline.	
Waller Massie, L. B.....	Nelson.	
Christopher C. Peace,	L. B.....	North Carolina.
Rufus S. Rennolds, L. B.....	Essex.	
Henry Thorp, L. B.....	Alabama.	
Henry M. Vaiden, L. B.....	New Kent.	
Wm. J. Widgen, L. B.....	Northampton.	
G. G. Williams, L. B.....	Norfolk.	
William F. Avent.....	Greensville ...	Son of Tomline Avent.
C. Barbour.....	Culpeper	Son of Hon. J. S. Barbour.
J. L. Burwell	Clarke.....	Son of G. Burwell.
E. Christian.....	Richmond.	
John R. Coupland.....	Petersburg.....	C. S. A.
J. F. Flewellen.....	Georgia.	
Charles J. Fox.....	Yorktown.	
J. C. Garlick.....	King William.	
John L. Jones.....	Gloucester.	
Thomas Latane.....	Essex'.....	Son of Henry Latane.
Benjamin Lewis.....	Mecklenburg.	
Bev. St. Geo. T. Peachy.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Dr. T. G. Peachy. Sur- geon C. S. A.
Charles L. Scott.....	Richmond	Son of Rob't G. Scott. Member Congress from California and Major C. S. A.
N. M. Slaughter.....	Georgia.	

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
W. R. Staples.....	Patrick county.....	Son of A. Staples. Judge Court of Appeals.
P. Montagu Thompson...	Richmond.....	Son of Garland Thompson.

1845-46.

Wm. H. Campbell, A. B..	Hanover.....	Son of Hugh Campbell.
Richard M. Cary, A. B...	Hampton.	
Jos. S. Dejarnette, A. B.	Caroline.....	Son of Elliott Dejarnette.
R. P. Fauntleroy, A. B.	King & Queen.....	Son of M. G. Fauntleroy.
John F. Jones, A. B.....	Warwick	Son of Wm. S. Jones.
Robt. L. Madison, A. B.	Petersburg.	
Sterling Neblett, A. B...	Lunenburg	Son of Dr. S. Neblett.
John P. Nelson, A. B.....	Alabama.	
Thos. G. Peachy, A. B...	Williamsburg	Son of Dr. T. G. Peachy.
Charles H. Shield, A. B.	Norfolk.....	Son of Charles H. Shield.
Joel A. Billups, L. B.....	Georgia.	
Daniel H. Foster, L. B...	Mathews.....	Son of R. Foster.
James F. Jenkins, L. B...	Suffolk.	
John W. King, L. B.....	Mecklenburg.	
Joseph H. Lewis, L. B...	Essex	Son of Warner Lewis.
Bernard Peyton, L. B...	Richmond.....	Son of Bernard Peyton.
Sydney Smith, L. B.....	Williamsburg.	
J. N. B. Thomas, L. B...	Isle of Wight.....	Son of Josiah Thomas.
Geo. G. Thompson, L. B.	Culpeper.	
Richard A. Barker.....	Richmond.	
Arthur Brown.....	Westmoreland.	
Henry B. Brown.....	Richmond.	
C. C. Chalmers.....	Isle of Wight.....	Son of James Chalmers.
J. L. Claiborne.....	Pittsylvania.....	Son of Leonard Claiborne.
William H. Curtis.....	Warwick.....	Son of Dr. D. P. Curtis.
William A. Durfey.....	Williamsburg	Son of W. Durfey.
John R. Jameson.....	Lunenburg.	
Anderson W. Kercheval..	Hampshire.	
C. R. McAlpine.....	Portsmouth.	
James D. McEvery.....	Louisiana.	
James E. McFarland.....	Petersburg.	
John F. Miller.....	Greenbrier.	
James M. Pasteur.....	Alabama.	
John L. Scott.....	Dinwiddie.....	Son of Wm. B. Scott.
William A. Scott.....	"	"
Walter Scott.....	Richmond	Son of Robert G. Scott.
John A. Selden.....	Charles City.....	Son of John A. Selden.
J. P. Taylor.....	Nottoway.	
F. J. Thompson.....	Culpeper	Son of F. J. Thompson.
T. H. Urquhart.....	Southampton.....	Son of C. F. Urquhart.
William R. Vaughan.....	Hampton.....	Son of James M. Vaughan.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
William J. Waller.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Benj. Waller.
Wm. R. Wood.....	Amelia.....	Son of Alfred Wood.
1846-47.		
James S. Christian, A. M....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Judge John B. Christian.
Joseph A. Lewis, A. M.		
John B. Christian, A. B....	“	Son of Judge John B. Christian.
Robert Christian, A. B....	“	“ “
Peyton S. Coles, A. B....	Albemarle.....	Son of Col. John Coles.
Miles K. Crenshaw, A. B....	Fluvanna.	
J. Henry Earnest, A. B....	Hanover.....	Son of J. H. Earnest.
W. J. Haile, A. B.		
Julian Harrison, A. B....	Goochland	Son of Randolph Harrison. Col. C. S. A.
Archi. McCandlish, A. B....	Williamsburg	Son of Robert McCandlish.
Vinc. D. Markham, A. B....	Powhatan	Son of Vincent Markham.
Simon B. Marye, A. B....	Mississippi.	
Hugh M. Waller, A. B....	Williamsburg	Son of Dr. Robert P. Waller. Capt. C. S. A.
Thos. N. Watson, A. B....	Richmond	Son of Dr. G. Watson.
Robt. B. Armistead, L. B....	Alabama.	
Jos. S. R. Clarke, L. B....	Williamsburg.	
Saml. H. Hairston, L. B....	Mississippi.	
Jas. Barron Hope, L. B....	Norfolk.....	Editor and Poet. Major C. S. A.
William B. Jones, L. B....	Warwick	Son of W. S. Jones. Capt. C. S. A.
Woodson C. Moody.....	Williamsburg.	
John Motley, L. B....	King & Queen.....	Son of John Motley. Capt. C. S. A.
Eaton Nance, L. B....	Richmond.	
A. S. Norment, L. B....	Hanover.....	Son of Joseph Norment.
Jesse T. Bernard.....	Portsmouth.....	Son of Overton Bernard.
John S. Burwell.....	Clarke	Son of George H. Burwell.
John M. Chevers.....	Old Point.....	Son of Rev. M. L. Chevers.
William J. Council.....	Suffolk.	
Charles Dabney.....	Mississippi.	
Thomas M. Fleming.....	Goochland.....	Son of Tarlton Fleming. C. S. A.
John E. Friend.....	Chesterfield.	
G. W. Harrison	Brunswick.	
John Henderson.....	Georgia.	
Reuben B. Hicks.....	Brunswick.....	Son of Thomas Hicks.
B. C. Houston.....	Georgia.	
Samuel Huiston.....	Henry county.	
George B. Jones.....	Hampton.....	Son of John Jones.
James Kent.....	Petersburg.....	Son of Charles Kent.
William H. Mitchell.....	Richmond.....	Son of William Mitchell.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
J. J. Moody.....	Essex.	
George W. Shields.....	Norfolk	Son of William C. Shields.
Philip E. Tabb.....	Gloucester.....	Son of Philip E. Tabb.
P. A. Taliaferro.....	“	Son of W. T. Taliaferro. Surgeon C. S. A.
Thomas W. Upshur.....	Norfolk	Son of George P. Upshur.
Joseph Vaiden.....	New Kent.....	Son of H. D. Vaiden.
B. H. Walker.....	Greenville	Son of W. F. Walker.
James C. Walton.....	Brunswick.....	Son of R. H. H. Walton.
Junius L. Weisiger.....	Goochland.....	C. S. A.

1847-48.

Richard S. Eubank, A. B.....	Essex	Son of William Eubank.
C. W. Murdaugh, A. B.....	Portsmouth.....	Son of James Murdaugh.
Richard Coke, L. B.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of John Coke. Governor of Texas 1874. Capt. C. S. A.
S. A. Goodwynn, L. B.....	Greenville.	
A. J. Henshaw, L. B.....	Alabama.	
R. L. Kent, L. B.....	Charlotte.	
R. J. Lackey, L. B.....	Northumberland	Son of John T. Lackey.
H. J. Lee, L. B.....	Lunenburg.....	Son of Rev. H. Lee.
Joseph E. N. Lewis, L. B.....	Jefferson	Son of John H. Lewis.
G. C. W. Palmore, L. B.....	Cumberland	Son of John L. Palmore.
St. George Tucker, L. B.....	Winchester.....	Son of H. St. George Tucker. Lt. Col. C. S. A.
W. Armistead.....	Alabama.....	Son of William Armistead.
B. B. Botts.....	Richmond.....	Son of John Minor Botts.
James T. Bowyer.....	Botetourt.....	Son of H. W. Bowyer.
Tucker S. Coles.....	Albemarle.....	Son of John Coles.
S. H. Davies.....	Greenville.	
W. A. Dudley.....	Petersburg.	
Joseph Edwards.....	Surry.	
R. E. Harris.....	Nelson.	
John T. Lyle.....	Richmond.....	Son of James Lyle.
W. H. Lyons.....	“	Son of James Lyons. Judge Hustings Court, Richmond city.
A. T. Mason.....	Dinwiddie	Son of William Mason.
Jesse A. Parker.....	Isle of Wight.	
W. H. Priddy.....	Hanover.	
R. Randolph.....	Alabama.....	Son of Carter Randolph.
Leroy H. Redwood.....	“	Son of W. H. Redwood.
Robert W. Starke.....	Richmond.....	Son of Joseph Starke.
J. P. Taliaferro.....	Baltimore.....	Son of B. G. Taliaferro.
Langdon C. Taylor.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of E. D. Taylor.
A. B. Tucker.....	Winchester.....	Son of Henry St. George Tucker.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
James G. Tyler.....	Hanover.....	Son of Dr. W. H. Tyler.
Tully R. Wise.....	Washington city...	Son of T. R. Wise.

1848*-49.

John R. Bland, L. B.		
Richard S. Eubank, L. B.....	Essex	Son of William Eubank.
Joel Hayes, L. B.....	Gloucester	Son of Joel Hays.
Cassius Lee, L. B.....	Alexandria.	
Edwin T. Mapp, L. B.....	Acconac.	
Wm. C. Nash.....	Powhatan	Son of Judge Nash.
H. Tinker.....	Alabama.	

1849-50.

J. B. Christian, A. M., L.B.	Williamsburg	Son of Judge John B. Christian.
Robert Christian, A. M.....	“ “ “	“ “ “
A. McCandlish, A. M., L.B.	“	Son of Robert McCandlish.
H. M. Waller, A. M.....	“	Son of Dr. Robert P. Waller. Capt. C. S. A.
Ambrose S. Lee, L. B.....	Lunenburg	Son of Rev. H. Lec.
J. A. Jones, L. B.....	Hampton	Son of W. W. Jones.
George Mason, L. B.....	Winchester.....	Son of Hon. J. W. Mason.
Talbot Sweeny, L. B.....	Williamsburg.	
John S. Coles.....	Albemarle.	
S. D. Dickinson.....	Georgia.	
William H. Fauntleroy.....	King and Queen.	
H. B. Hammond.....	Maine.	
Randolph Harrison.....	Goochland	Son of Randolph Harrison. Col. C. S. A.
O. D. McCarty.....	Richmond county..	Son of J. B. McCarty.
Robert B. Martin.....	North Carolina.	
W. R. Mason.....	King George.....	Son of W. R. Mason.
Colin Neblett.....	Lunenburg	Son of Dr. S. Neblett.
Henry J. Porter.....	Georgia.	
Tazewell Tyler.....	Charles City.....	Son of Hon. John Tyler. Sur- geon C. S. A.

1850-51.

William Blane, L. B.....	Halifax.....	Son of Jacob Blane.
Isaac H. Christian, L. B...	Charles City.....	Son of I. H. Christian.
Lemuel Napier, L. B.....	Alabama.	
Wm. E. Atkinson.....	Lunenburg	Son of R. B. Atkinson.
A. J. Brent.....	Northumberland.	

* There were no exercises in any but the Law Department during this year.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
William W. Douglas.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Wm. R. C. Douglas. Surgeon. C. S. A. U. S. Con- sul.
William R. Fleming.....	Goochland	Son of Tarlton Fleming. Lieut. C. S. A.
C. A. Harrison..	Cumberland.	
Caspar McElfresh.....	Maryland.	
E. H. Pollard.....	Albemarle	Son of Richard Pollard.
John S. Prout.....	Washington city....	Prof. Medical College, Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. Speed Rudd.....	Fredericksburg	Son of Capt. Rudd.
W. F. Shield.....	Norfolk.....	Son of Charles H. Shield.
J. F. Tucker.....	Mississippi.	
William H. Urquhart.....	Isle of Wight.	
William A. Washington.....	Westmoreland	Son of Lawrence Washington.
Benjamin T. Williamson...	Richmond	Son of D. G. Williamson.

1851-52.

Robert H. Bush, B. P*.....	James City.....	Son of William Bush.
Walter Gwynne, B. P.....	Richmond	Son of Walter Gwynne.
John H. Ivy, A. B.....	North Carolina.....	Son of Benjamin W. Ivy.
Philip A. Johnson, A. B...	Illinois.	
W. M. Pendleton, B. P.....	Norfolk.....	Son of E. Pendleton.
W. Y. Peyton, A. B.....	Williamsburg.	
A. G. Tinsley, B. P.....	Richmond	Son of Thomas G. Tinsley.
W. A. Todd, A. B.....	Norfolk.....	Son of Mallory M. Todd.
Chann. M. Williams, A. M.	Williamsburg	Episcopal Bishop to China.
John B. Amiss.....	Rappahannock.....	Son of E. Amiss.
T. J. Barham.....	Sussex.	
John Bolling.....	Richmond.	
S. Brooks.....	Chesterfield.....	Son of T. H. Brooks.
John W. Clowes.....	Williamsburg	Son of Peter Clowes. C. S. A.
Benjamin F. Denmead.....	Baltimore, Md.....	Son of Adam Denmead.
Edward Denmead.....	"	
William T. Fisher.....	Northampton	Son of Thomas Fisher.
John T. Fitchett.....	"	Son of George P. Fitchett.
John Fontaine.....	Georgia.....	Son of John Fontaine.
Thomas T. Galt.....	Fluvanna	Son of William Galt.
John K. Johns.....	Baltimore	Son of Henry D. Johns.
E. E. Kellam.....	Accomac.	
Samuel S. Kirkland.....	North Carolina.....	Son of J. W. Kirkland. Capt. C. S. A.
G. E. Labby.....	Lynchburg.	
E. G. Lee.....	Jefferson	Son of E. J. Lee.
William E. Lively.....	Williamsburg	Son of Charles Lively.

* Bachelor of Philosophy.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
John W. Nottingham.....	“	.....Son of A. T. Nottingham.
J. R. Purnell.....	Worcester	.....Son of John S. Purnell.
John W. Scott.....	Fauquier.	
Edward Smith.....	Warren county.	
L. W. Smith.....	Norfolk.....	Son of A. S. Smith.
William T. Snead.....	Accomac.....	Son of Charles Snead.
G. L. Thrift.....	Norfolk.	
L. Whelan.....	Louisiana.	
John T. Williams.....	Prince William.....	Son of John Williams.
Walter Winn.....	Louisiana.	
1 8 5 2-5 3 .		
W. M. A. Brodnax, L. B.....	Alabama.....	Son of J. W. Brodnax.
C. L. McCrae, B. P.....	Prince William.....	Son of Dr. J. W. F. McCrae.
D. McChichester, B. P.....	Fairfax.....	Son of J. E. McChichester.
John B. Donovan, L. B.....	Gloucester.....	Son of Cornelius Donovan. C. S. A.
C. F. Goodwynn, L. B.....	Greenville.	
W. Gwynn, L. B.....	Richmond	.....Son of Walter Gwynn.
Jno. S. Hansborough, A. M.....	Orange.	.....Episcopal Clergyman.
S. G. Harris, A. B.....	Mecklenburg.....	Surgeon C. S. A.
George K. Hart, L. B.....	Baylesburg.	
E. H. Henry, A. B.....	Fauquier	.....Son of Dr. E. H. Henry.
J. B. Jett, B. P.....	Westmoreland	.....Son of James Jett. Judge State Court.
George W. Stone, A. M.....	Brunswick.....	Son of George Stone.
A. Stubblefield, L. B.....	Charles City.....	Son of J. S. Stubblefield.
W. W. Trent, B. P.....	Cumberland	.....Son of C. Trent.
James M. Wise, A. M.....	Washington, D. C.....	Son of Tully R. Wise. Capt. C. S. A.
George D. Wise, A. B.....	Accomac	.....Son of John J. Wise. Capt. C. S. A. Killed before Peters- burg.
Obadiah J. Wise, L. B.....	“	.....Son of Henry A. Wise, Governor of Virginia. Editor “Richmond Enquirer.” Capt. C. S. A. Killed at battle Roanoke Island.
Robert E. Wynnie, L. B.....	Williamsburg	.....Son of Thomas Wynne.
George G. Atkins.....	“	
C. F. Berkeley	.....Loudoun	.....Son of Lewis Berkeley. Capt. C. S. A.
E. F. Bowyer.....	Fincastle	.....Son of H. W. Bowyer.
F. E. Buford.....	Brunswick	.....Son of Wm. P. Buford.
John H. Clark.....	Halifax.....	Son of John T. Clark.
George H. Coke	.....Williamsburg	.....Son of John Coke. Surgeon C. S. A.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
John W. Custis.....	Accomac.	
N. H. Fisher	Northampton	Son of M. W. Fisher.
W. Green.....	Warrenton	Son of E. F. Green.
R. Gregory.....	King William.	
E. L. Hooff.....	Jefferson.	
D. F. May.....	Petersburg.....	Son of David May. Surgeon C. S. A.
James May.....	“	Son of David May. Officer C. S. A.
J. Michie.....	“	Son of Dr. W. G. Michie.
S. H. Newman.....	Baltimore.	
John K. Nichols.....	Georgia	Son of S. W. Nichols.
R. Nottingham.....	Northampton.....	Son of L. B. Nottingham.
A. A. O'Neel.....	Monroe.	
T. C. Parramore.....	Accomac.....	Judge State Court.
John M. Pettitt.....	Williamsburg	Son of William M. Pettitt. C. S. A.
W. H. Shield.....	York.....	Son of William H. Shield. Surgeon C. S. A.
G. H. Shorter.....	Georgia.	
P. T. Sutton.....	Hanover.....	Son of James Sutton. Capt. C. S. A.
Watkins Warren.....	Williamsburg	Son of Dr. M. S. Warren.
H. M. Washington.....	Brentsville.....	Son of J. M. Washington.
Charles Wilkinson.....	Norfolk	Son of J. Wilkinson.
W. G. Williams.....	Orange.....	Son of L. B. Williams.
Wm. Williamson.....	“	
W. N. J. Winder.....	Northampton.	
J. H. D. Wingfield.....	Portsmouth	Son of Rev. J. H. Wingfield. Episcopal clergyman.
H. A. Wise.....	Accomac	Son of Hon. Henry A. Wise. Episcopal clergyman.

1853-54.

A. Ashton, B. P.....	King George.	
M. D. Ball, A. B.....	Fairfax.....	Son of S. M. Ball. Col. C. S. A.
Wm. H. Burroughs, L. B.....	Princess Anne.....	Son of J. J. Burroughs.
A. Coke, B. P.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of John Coke. Capt. C. S. A.
C. R. Grandy, A. B.....	Norfolk	Son of C. W. Grandy.
J. S. Gilliam, A. M.....	Petersburg.....	Surgeon C. S. A.
William Lamb, B. P.....	Norfolk	Son of William W. Lamb. Col. C. S. A.
B. T. Tayloe, B. P.....	Prince George	Son of E. T. Tayloe. Officer C. S. A.
T. G. Wynne, A. B.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of R. C. Wynne.
R. P. Alexander.....	Mecklenburg.....	Son of M. Alexander.
H. M. Ashby.....	Fauquier.....	Col. C. S. A.
J. E. Bland	King & Queen.....	Son of Robert Bland.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Roderick Bland.....	"	Son of Roderick Bland.
R. E. Bland.....	City Point.....	Son of J. B. Bland.
R. T. Bland.....	Middlesex	Son of A. Bland.
Edward F. Brodnax	North Carolina.....	Son of R. Brodnax.
Cassius Carter.....	Prince William.	
H. E. Coleman.....	Halifax	Son of John Coleman. Col. C. S. A.
J. Cushing Dame.....	Danville.....	Son of Rev. George W. Dame.
Wm. P. Dixon	Alexandria	Son of Turner Dixon.
Joseph W. Glover.....	Prince George.....	Son of Archibald Glover.
James T. Harris.....	Mecklenburg.	
Washington Hunt.....	Northampton.	
J. J. Lampkin	Kinsale, Va.	
W. T. Lipscombe.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Roscow Lipscombe.
T. L. Lomax.....	King George.....	Son of M. S. Lomax. Officer C. S. A.
D'Arcy Paul.....	Norfolk	Son of S. W. Paul.
William Pettis.....	Williamsburg.	Episcopal clergyman.
George T. Scarburgh.....	"	Son of Judge G. P. Scarburgh. Surgeon C. S. A.
W. S. O. Slade.....	Washington, D. C.....	Son of William O. Slade. Capt. C. S. A.
W. W. Strachan.....	Petersburg	Son of F. F. Strachan.
Van Taliaferro.....	Lynchburg	Son of B. B. Taliaferro.
Henry A. Tayloe.....	Richmond	Son of W. H. Tayloe. C. S. A.
M. J. White.....	Mississippi.....	Son of Franklin White.
Thomas G. Williamson.....	Portsmouth.....	Son of Lieut. G. G. Williamson. Capt. C. S. A.
W. D. Winston.....	Hanover.....	Son of W. D. Winston.
George D. Wise.....	Washington, D. C.....	Son of T. R. Wise. Capt. C. S. A.
Andrew F. Withers.....	Fauquier.....	C. S. A.

1854-55.

Charles R. Grandy, A. M.....	Norfolk.....	Son of C. W. Grandy.
Wm. J. Morrisett, A. M.....	Williamsburg.	
R. McPhail Smith, A. M.....	North Carolina.....	Son of L. L. Smith.
Walker W. Vest, A. M.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of W. W. Vest. C. S. War Department.
Wm. D. Bloxham, L. B.....	Florida	Son of William Bloxham.
John A. Clark, L. B.....	Charles City.....	Son of J. J. Clark. C. S. A.
J. B. Jett, L. B.....	Westmoreland	Son of James Jett. C. S. A.
Wm. Lamb, L. B., B. P.....	Norfolk.....	Son of William W. Lamb. Col. C. S. A.
S. J. Pendleton, L. B.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of William Pendleton.
Wm. Y. Peyton, L. B., A. B.....	"	
T. W. Thompson, L. B.....	Moundsville.....	Son of Col. John Thompson.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Geo. D. Wise, L. B., A. B.	Accomac	Son of John J. Wise. Capt. C. S. A. Killed before Petersb'g.
A. Taylor Bell, A. B.	Norfolk	Son of Alexander Bell. Surgeon C. S. A.
Hill Carter, Jun., A. B.	Shirley	Son of Hill Carter. Officer C. S. A. Killed at Wilderness.
Claudius R. Hains, A. B.	South Carolina	Son of C. R. Hains. Episcopal clergyman.
Wm. F. M. Jacobs, A. B.	Martinsburg	Son of B. L. Jacobs. Episcopal clergyman.
John N. Murphy, A. B.	Westmoreland.	
R. H. Murphy, A. B.	Old Point Comfort	Son of J. W. Murphy. Episcopal clergyman.
Alfred M. Randolph, A. B.	Fauquier	Son of Robt. L. Randolph. Episcopal clergyman.
J. R. Robertson, A. B.	Petersburg	Son of James Robertson. C. S. A.
Chas. S. Stringfellow, A. B.	"	Son of Rev. H. Stringfellow.—Maj. C. S. A.
Cyrus W. Grandy, B. P.	North Carolina.	
Henry Gwynn, B. P.	Raleigh	Son of Walter Gwynn. Officer C. S. A.
F. C. S. Hunter, B. P.	King George	Son of Dr. Thomas L. Hunter. Officer C. S. A.
A. W. C. Nowlin, B. P.	Wytheville	Son of B. W. Nowlin. State Senator.
John M. Adams	Alabama	Son of R. H. Adams.
Thomas Ball	Richmond county	C. S. A.
Robert A. Bright	Williamsburg	Son of Samuel F. Bright. Capt. C. S. A.
E. B. Challener	James City.	
John R. Chilton	Lancaster.	
John A. Clarke	Charles City	Son of J. J. Clarke. C. S. A.
A. S. Davidson	Louisiana	Son of Dr. J. P. Davidson.
Richard A. Davis	Gloucester	Son of R. A. Davis.
Riddick Gatling		Son of Riddick Gatling.
E. C. Gee	Brunswick.	
J. P. Gilliam	Dinwiddie.	
Edward M. Harris	Brunswick	Son of John S. Harris.
W. L. Henderson.		
Parke Jones	James City	Son of William M. Jones.
Edward H. Lively	Williamsburg	C. S. A.
Junius E. Marks	Prince George	Son of E. A. Marks. C. S. A.
E. Morrisett	Chesterfield	Son of T. E. Morrisett. C. S. A.
John T. Perrin	Gloucester	Son of William K. Perrin. Maj. C. S. A.
John H. Sands	Williamsburg	Son of Johnson Sands. Capt. C. S. A.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
T. E. Shands.....	Prince George.	
A. S. Smith.....	Norfolk.....	Son of Rev. A. S. Smith. C. S. A.
J. R. Smith.....	“	Son of Rev. A. S. Smith. C. S. A.
A. H. Smyth.....	Alexandria.	
Joseph W. Southall.....	Amelia.....	Son of Dr. P. T. Southall.
John S. Sullavan.....	Lancaster	C. S. A.
Edwin Sully.....	Alexandria	C. S. A.
Douglas W. Trower.....	Northampton.	
H. B. Warren.....	James City.....	Son of M. S. Warren. C. S. A.

1855-56.

Henry E. Clark, A. M.....	Halifax.....	Son of J. T. Clark.
A. D. Payne, A. M.....	Fauquier.....	Son of R. Payne. Col. C. S. A.
Henry C. Slaughter, A. M.....	Pittsylvania.....	Son of C. D. Slaughter.
P. Bell Smith, A. M.....	Fauquier.....	Son of Hon. Wm. Smith. Capt. C. S. A.
Thomas P. Smith, A. M....	“	Son of Hon. Wm. Smith. Col. C. S. A.
Thos. T. L. Snead, A. M....	Accomac.....	Son of George F. Snead. Prof. Mathematics William and Mary College. Capt. C. S. A.
W. Talbot Walke, A. M....	Norfolk.....	Son of Richard Walke. Officer C. S. A.
Alexander Coke, L. B.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of John Coke. Capt. C. S. A.
Edgar B. Montague, L. B....	Middlesex	Col. C. S. A.
James B. Pannill, L. B....	Pittsylvania.....	Son of William L. Pannill. C. S. A.
James H. Barnes, A. B.....	James City.....	Son of William H. Barnes. C. S. A.
Robt. J. Graves, A. B.....	Albany, N. Y.....	Presbyterian clergyman.
Wm. H. Graves, A. B.....	Wythe.....	Capt. C. S. A.
Wm. W. Payne, A. B.....	Fauquier.....	Son of R. Payne. Surgeon C. S. A.
Samuel J. Hough, B. P....	Baltimore.....	Son of S. H. Hough. C. S. A.
D. S. Baldwin.....	Richmond	Son of O. P. Baldwin.
Woodville Bowyer.....	Fincastle.....	Son of H. W. Bowyer.
Julian R. Beckwith.....	Prince George.....	Son of Dr. T. S. Beckwith. C. S. A.
P. G. Breckinridge.....	Botetourt.....	Son of Cary Breckinridge. Capt. C. S. A.
Wm. H. Clay.....	Amelia	C. S. A.
J. C. Dame.....	Danville.....	Son of Rev. G. W. Dame.
Samuel D. Davies.....	Prince George.....	Son of John B. Davies.
J. E. S. Delk.....	Isle of Wight.....	Son of Jeremiah Delk.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
S. D. Delk.....	Isle of Wight.....	Son of Jeremiah Delk.
R. R. Gaines.....	Alabama.....	Son of W. D. Gaines.
W. K. Gatewood.....	Middlesex.....	Son of Dr. W. L. Gatewood. C. S. A.
Jno. W. Green.....	Culpeper	Son of William Green, Esq. C. S. A. Killed in battle.
John Jerdone.....	Orange	Son of Francis Jerdone. C. S. A.
Geo. W. Johnston.....	Norfolk.....	Son of James H. Johnston.
Roswell Lindsay.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of William T. Lindsay. C. S. A.
William E. Lively.....	“	Son of Charles Lively. C. S. A.
Goodrich Mitchell.....	Fauquier.....	Son of Dr. R. T. Mitchell. C. S. A.
R. W. Nottingham.....	Northampton.	
Richard M. Page.....	Gloucester.....	Capt. C. S. A.
William H. Pettitt.....	Williamsburg	Son of Wm. M. Pettitt. C. S. A. Died in service.
Robt. M. Spencer.....	Greensville.....	Son of D. W. Spencer. C. S. A.
Isaiah H. White.....	Accomac.....	Son of S. C. White. Surgeon C. S. A.
Thomas G. Williamson.....	Caroline	Son of G. G. Williamson. Capt. C. S. A.

1856-57.

D. U. Barziza, A. M... ..	Williamsburg	Son of P. J. Barziza. Capt. C. S. A.
R. W. Lamb, A. M.....	Norfolk	Son of W. W. Lamb. Capt. C. S. A.
T. P. McCandlish, A. M... ..	Williamsburg	Son of Colonel R. McCandlish. Capt. C. S. A.
Richard Walke, A. M.....	Norfolk	Son of Rich'd Walke. C. S. A.
Philip J. Barziza, L. B.....	Williamsburg	Son of P. J. Barziza.
Paul C. Edmunds, L. B....	Halifax.....	Son of J. R. Edmunds. Officer C. S. A.
W. H. Graves, A. B., L. B..	Wytheville	Capt. C. S. A.
R. McPhail Smith, A. M., L. B... ..	North Carolina.....	Son of L. L. Smith.
G. W. Stone, A. M., L. B..	Brunswick.....	Son of George Stone. C. S. A.
Philip M. Arnold, A. B... ..	King George.....	Son of John Arnold. C. S. A.
Thomas T. Arnold, A. B... ..	“	“ “ C. S. A.
Edward L. Baptist, A. B..	Mecklenburg.....	Son of R. H. Baptist. C. S. A.
W. I. Clopton, A. B.....	Williamsburg	Son of Judge J. B. Clopton.— Capt. C. S. A. Judge State court.
Joseph G. Griswold, A. B..	Richmond	Son of C. G. Griswold. Maj. C. S. A.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Jesse S. Jones, A. B.....	Hampton	Lieut. C. S. A.
Edmunds Mason, A. B.....	Greensville..	Son of Dr. George Mason. Surgeon C. S. A.
Wm. C. Parham, A. B.....	Brunswick.....	Son of Dr. E. H. M. Parham. Capt. C. S. A.
John H. Barlow.....	Williamsburg	Son of J. H. Barlow. Officer C. S. A.
Josiah L. Bayly.....	Accomac	Son of J. J. Bayly. Captain C. S. A.
Robert A. Bowry.....	Williamsburg	C. S. A.
Thomas E. C. Curtis.....	Accomac.	
V. H. Fauntleroy.....	Middlesex.....	Son of Dr. R. B. Fauntleroy.
William M. Feild.....	Dinwiddie	Son of Dr. Hume Feild.
Henry M. Isham.....	New York.....	Son of A. H. Isham.
J. C. P. Kellam.....	Accomac.	
John W. Lawson.....	Williamsburg	Surg'n C. S. A. State Senator.
John S. Lindsay.....	Williamsburg	Son of Thomas Lindsay. Episcopal clergyman.
J. J. H. Newman.....	Baltimore.	
R. A. Owens.....	Williamsburg.	
B. G. Smith.....	North Carolina.	Son of William R. Smith.
J. S. Spencer.....	Greensville	Son of Thomas R. Spencer. C. S. A.
Charles W. Thomas.....	Williamsburg	Son of William Thomas.
T. H. Thompson	"	Son of Willis Thompson.
R. R. Weisiger.....	Goochland.	

1857-58.

William R. Garrett, A. M.	Williamsburg	Son of Dr. R. M. Garrett. Capt. S. A.
B. St. George Tucker, A. M.	"	Son of Judge B. Tucker. Surgeon C. S. A.
James Monroe, L. B.....	New York.....	Son of A. Monroe, and nephew of ex-President Monroe.
Joseph W. Stone, L. B.....	Mississippi.....	Son of J. H. Stone.
William R. Sullivan, L. B.	Williamsburg.	
Robert G. Taylor, L. B.....	Gloucester.....	C. S. A.
Wm. J. H. Ballard, A. B...	Orange.	
John H. Beale, A. B.....	Fredericksburg.....	C. S. A.
A. S. Furcron, A. B.....	Chesterfield.....	Son of Thomas Furcron. C. S. A.
Thomas W. Mason, A. B...	Greensville	Son of Dr. G. Mason. C. S. A.
S. W. Murphy, A. B.....	Maryland.....	Son of J. W. Murphy. Episcopal clergyman.
H. M. Stringfellow, A. B...	Hanover.....	Son of Rev. H. Stringfellow.— Capt. C. S. A.
John C. Ames, B. P.....	Washington, D. C.	Son of George C. Ames.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
Wm. R. Taliaferro, B. P.	Orange	Son of E. P. Taliaferro. C. S. A.
Charles S. Wools, B. P.	Vicksburg	Lieut. C. S. A.
W. A. Bragg	Petersburg	Son of William A. Bragg.
Charles E. Clay	Bedford	Son of P. A. Clay. C. S. A.
Octavius Coke	Williamsburg	Son of John Coke. Capt. C. S. A.
C. W. Foreman	Princess Anne	Son of John F. Foreman. C. S. A.
W. J. Garnett	Richmond	Son of Jas. M. Garnett. C. S. A.
P. Hamilton	Halifax	Lieut. C. S. A.
Henry Hunton	Prince William	Son of Charles H. Hunton. C. S. A.
R. W. James	Williamsburg	Son of J. T. James. C. S. A.
George E. Mann	Gloucester	Son of C. Mann. C. S. A.— Judge, Galveston, Texas.
William Marshall	Fauquier	Grandson of Chief Justice. Capt. C. S. A.
Benjamin H. May	Petersburg	Son of Dr. David May. C. S. A.
R. A. Parker	Sussex	Son of J. H. Parker. C. S. A.
John Pierce	Williamsburg	Son of William Pierce. C. S. A.
Charles W. Snead	Accomac	Son of Charles Snead.
L. L. Snead	"	" "
George W. Stone		
A. D. Tapscott	Lancaster	

1858-59.

R. T. Armistead	Williamsburg	Son of R. H. Armistead. C. S. A.
Edmund R. Bagwell	Onancock	Son of Dr. Thomas P. Bagwell. Lieut. C. S. A. Gen'l Virginia Militia.
Thomas J. Barlow	Williamsburg	Son of John H. Barlow. Lieut. C. S. A.
James W. Belvin	Yorktown	Son of James Belvin. Surgeon C. S. A.
T. R. Bowden	Williamsburg	Son of L. J. Bowden.
E. Camm	"	Son of Dr. Edward Camm. C. S. A.
Thomas C. Carrington	"	C. S. A.
S. S. Chevers	Old Point Comfort	Son of Rev. M. L. Chevers. Episcopal clergyman.
F. G. Claiborne	Halifax	C. S. A.
W. S. Davis	Brunswick	Son of T. S. Davis. C. S. A.
T. K. Forniss	Alabama	Son of P. D. Forniss. C. S. A. Killed in battle.
Thomas Clayton Frame	Delaware	
A. S. Furcron	Chesterfield	C. S. A.
S. W. Gary	Norfolk	C. S. A.
W. Galt	Fluvanna	Son of James Galt. C. S. A.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
T. R. Harrison.....	Richmond	Son of William M. Harrison.— Lieut. C. S. A.
R. T. Hurt.....	Petersburg.....	Son of B. T. Hurt. C. S. A.
M. Hurst.....	Nortumberland	Son of W. Hurst.
W. R. Hargrove.....	Surry.	
R. H. Jones.....	Hampton.	
Wickliffe Kincheloe.....	Virginia	Son of B. Kincheloe. C. S. A. Killed in battle.
George W. Lindsay.....	Richmond	Son of J. M. Lindsay. C. S. A.
George H. May.....	Petersburg	Son of Dr. David May. C. S. A.
H. S. McCandlish.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Col. Rob't McCandlish. C. S. A.
Norman M. Neblett	Lunenburg.....	Son of Sterling Neblett. C. S. A.
George H. Poindexter.....	Richmond	Son of J. H. Poindexter. C. S. A.
D. R. Phifer.....	North Carolina.....	Son of C. Phifer. C. S. A.
T. V. Robinson.....	Richmond.....	C. S. S.
L. H. Smith.....	North Carolina.....	C. S. A.
T. S. B. Tucker.....	Williamsburg	Son of Judge B. Tucker. Capt. C. S. A.
R. Totten.....	“	Son of Silas Totten. Episcopal clergyman.
James E. Worthen.....	Richmond	Son of John Worthen. C. S. A.
Bobt. E. Wynn.....	Petersburg.....	Son of John M. Wynn. C. S. A.
W. G. Wynn.....	“	“ “ C. S. A.
William L. Young.....	Warwick.....	C. S. A.

1859-60.

Walter E. Weir, A. M.....	Prince William.....	Son of William J. Weir. Capt. C. S. A.
Frank H. Alfriend, A. B.....	Richmond	Son of Thomas M. Alfriend. C. S. A.
J. Filmer Hubbard, A. B.....	James City.....	Son of Dr. C. M. Hubbard. C. S. A.
T. Jefferson Stubbs, A. B.....	Gloucester.....	Son of T. J. Stubbs. C. S. A.
William Tayloe, B. P.....	King George.....	Son of Col. E. T. Tayloe. C. S. A.
Robt. C. Atkinson.....	Smithfield.....	Son of Hon. A. Atkinson. C. S. A.
R. A. Brister.....	Berlin	Son of T. J. Brister. C. S. A.
W. N. Causey.....	Hampton.....	Son of William Causey. C. S. A.
A. T. Clarke.....	Willcox.....	Son of J. J. Clarke. C. S. A.
W. H. Day.....	Grove Hill.....	W. C. Clanton, Guardian. C. S. A.
H. S. Dix.....	Williamsburg.. ..	Son of John S. Dix. C. S. A.
Sterling H. Gee.....	Weldon, N. C.....	Son of Charles J. Gee. Capt. C. S. A. Killed at Five Forks.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
M. R. Harrell, Jr.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of M. R. Harrell. C. S. A.
G. B. Harrison.....	Cabin Point.....	Son of William B. Harrison.— C. S. A.
J. R. Hubard.....	Norfolk.....	Episcopal clergyman. C. S. A.
H. T. Jones, Jr.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of H. T. Jones. C. S. A.
Wm. Ap. C. Jones.....	Gloucester C. H.....	Mrs. M. A. B. Montague, G'n. C. S. A.
R. B. Lewis.....	Oak Grove.....	Son of Geo. Lewis. C. S. A.
J. S. Lindsay.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Thos. Lindsay. Chaplain C. S. A.
Thomas H. Mercer.....	“	Son of Dr. J. C. Mercer. Lieut. C. S. A.
Wm. H. E. Morecock.....	“	Officer C. S. A.
John D. Myers.....	Lexington	Son of J. H. Myers. C. S. A.
N. C. Newton.....	Norfolk.....	Son of C. W. Newton. C. S. A.
W. D. Peachy.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of William S. Peachy. C. S. A.
Geo. Wilmer Robertson....	Petersburg.....	Son of James Robertson. C. S. A.
Wm. Sherwell.....	Williamsburg.....	C. S. A.
L. P. Slater.....	“	Son of P. Slater. C. S. A.
John Southgate.....	Norfolk.....	Tazewell Taylor, Guardian. C. S. A.
J. H. Tucker.....	San Marino.....	Son of Col. E. B. Tucker. C. S. A.
R. B. Tunstall, Jr.....	Norfolk.....	Son of Dr. R. B. Tunstall. C. S. A.
P. T. Warren.....	Onancock.....	Son of Rev. P. Warren. Metho- dist clergyman.
John Wilkinson.....	Hallsboro'	Son of Richard Wilkinson. C. S. A.
J. H. Williams.....	Northampton.....	L. B. Nottingham, Guardian. Episcopal minister.
Richard A. Wise.....	Norfolk.....	Son of Henry A. Wise. Capt. S. A. Prof. of Chemistry of William and Mary College.
F. M. Wyman.....	Vicksburg, Miss.....	Son of Geo. Wyman. C. S. A.

1860-61.*

John Archer Coke, A. B...	Williamsburg.....	Son of John Coke. Capt. C. S. A.
Charles S. Harrison, A. B.	Brandon, Pr. Geo..	Son of Wm. B. Harrison. Capt. C. S. A.
B. H. B. Hubbard, A. B...	Lancaster	Son of Wm. Hubbard. C. S. A.

* From 1861 to 1865, the College was closed because of the war.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
George Mason, A. B.....	Greensville	Son of Dr. George Mason. C. S. A.
Charles Poindexter, A. B.....	Richmond	Son of J. H. Poindexter. C. S. A.
James N. Stubbs, A. B.....	Gloucester.....	Son of T. J. Stubbs. C. S. A.
John G. Williams, A. B.....	Orange.....	Son of S. B. Williams. C. S. A.
Peyton N. Page, B. P.....	Gloucester	Major C. S. A.
Thomas R. Argyle.....	Goochland C. H.....	Son of T. R. Argyle. C. S. A.
Richard J. Ayres, Jr.....	Accomac	Son of R. J. Ayres.
Jos. V. Bidgood	Williamsburg	Son of Dr. R. W. Bidgood. Lt. C. S. A.
Wm. O. Browne.....	Hicksford.....	C. S. A.
John W. Bush.....	Burnt Ordinary.....	Son of William Bush. C. S. A.
J. H. Chandler.....	Westmoreland	H. Bush, Guardian. C. S. A.
J. H. Deans.....	Gloucester.....	Son of J. L. Deans. C. S. A.
John G. Dix.....	Williamsburg	Son of John S. Dix. C. S. A.
James H. Dix.....	Accomac	Judge Geo. P. Scarborough, Guar'n. C. S. A. Died in service.
Geo. Benj. Fosque.....	Onancock	Son of John M. Fosque. C. S. A.
Worth O. Gwynn.....	Norfolk	Son of Major T. P. Gwynn. C. S. A.
James Hardy.....	"	Son of Wm. J. Hardy. C. S. A.
Gresham Hough.....	Baltimore, Md.....	Son of W. D. Hough. C. S. A.
Wm. Hoxton.....	Washington, D. C.....	Dr. King, U. S. A., Guardian. Officer C. S. A. Episcopal clergyman.
H. E. Jordan	Richmond	Son of B. J. Jordan. C. S. A.
Fred. C. A. Kellam, Jr.....	Accomac.....	Son of F. C. A. Kellam.
Jas. S. Lawson.....	James City.....	A. W. Hankins, Guardian.
A. L. Lippitt.....	Alexandria.....	Son of E. R. Lippitt.
M. A. Macmurdo.....	Hanover.....	Son of C. W. Macmurdo. C. S. A.
Henry J. Meade.....	Bedford	Jno. A. Wharton, Guardian. C. S. A.
Geo. S. Miller	Mathews	Son of S. G. Miller. C. S. A.
H. D. Ponton	Weldon, N. C.....	Son of W. H. Ponton. C. S. A.
Wm. A. Reese.....	Greensville.....	J. R. Chambliss, Guardian. C. S. A.
Wm. Reynolds, Jr.....	Baltimore, Md.....	Son of William Reynolds.
H. T. Sharp.....	Norfolk.....	Son of W. W. Sharp. C. S. A. Episcopal clergyman.
E. W. Spratley.....	Greensville.....	Son of W. H. Spratley. C. S. A.
W. C. Stubbs.....	Gloucester.....	Son of J. W. Stubbs. C. S. A.
Wm. C. Trueheart.....	Prince Edward.....	C. S. A.
A. A. Wash.....	Montpelier.....	Son of J. C. Wash. C. S. A.
John N. Williams.....	Norfolk	Son of John Williams. C. S. A.

1865-66.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
†A. J. Adams.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of C. J. Adams.
Laban J. Belote.....	Eastville	Son of Laban Belote.
†Tucker Brooke.....	New Kent.	
†O. S. Bunting	Williamsburg.....	Son of J. Bunting.
Frank Camm.....	“	Son of Dr. E. Camm.
Charles Camm.....	“	“ “
†J. G. Camm.....	“	“ “
†E. P. Cole	“	Son of R. F. Cole.
†Jesse Cole.....	“	“ “
†J. S. Charles.....	“	Son of John S. Charles.
†R. R. Cole	“	Son of R. F. Cole.
†C. W. Cosnahan.....	“	Son of J. B. Cosnahan.
†H. M. Cosnahan.....	“	“ “
†A. W. Cosnahan.....	Richmond	“ “
†A. S. Cowles.....	James City	Son of D. S. Cowles.
†H. B. Cowles.....	“	“ “
†J. R. Darden.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of W. W. Darden.
†Z. G. Durfey.....	“	Son of R. G. Durfey.
†Wm. E. Durfey.....	“	Son of W. C. Durfey.
John G. Dix.....	“	Son of John S. Dix.
John B. Douglas.....	“	Son of William R. C. Douglas.
Samuel Dunton.....	Northampton.....	Geo. B. Taylor, Guardian.
†Alex. C. Garrett.....	Williamsburg.	
H. W. Garrett.....	“	Son of Dr. R. M. Garrett. C. S. A.
V. F. Garrett.....	“	Son of Dr. R. M. Garrett.
†T. J. Harrell.....	“	Son of M. R. Harrell.
T. G. Hallyburton.....	Richmond	Son of Judge Jas. D. Hallybur- ton.
†C. F. Hurt.....	Williamsburg.	
†D. S. Jones.....	“	Son of H. T. Jones.
R. T. Jones.....	Charles City.	
Wm. L. Jones.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of H. T. Jones.
†J. C. Lucas, Jr.....	“	Son of J. C. Lucas.
†J. T. Lucas.....	“	“ “
†Frank Mallory.....	Hampton	Son of Charles K. Mallory.
†L. Martin.....	James City.....	Son of Dr. William Martin.
†W. Martin.....	“	“ “
†J. L. Mercer.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Dr. J. C. Mercer.
C. W. Mercer.....	“	“ “

†Those marked thus † are in the Preparatory Department.

All students who are known to have been in the Confederate army have the letters C. S. A., with known rank, attached to their names. Some, many in fact, are omitted, and as it is the desire of the Faculty to get a perfect war record of all students, additional information is solicited from all concerned.—EDITOR.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
†R. P. Mercer.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Dr. J. C. Mercer.
†Nathan Metzger.....	“	.....Son of Joel Metzger.
†W. E. Mullen.....	“	“
J. Munford.....	“	.....Son of Col. John D. Munford.
Robert P. Saunders.....	“	.....Son of Robert Saunders.
Wm. Sherwell.....	“	“
†W. J. Small.....	“	.....Son of W. J. Small.
†A. E. Smith.....	“	.....Son of S. Smith.
†H. Smith.....	““ “
†George T. Smith.....	“	.....Son of Isaac Smith.
†H. M. Sweeney.....	“	.....Son of M. T. Sweeney.
B. M. B. Tucker.....	“	.....Son of Judge Beverly Tucker.
T. S. B. Tucker.....	““ “
H. R. Vaughan.....	“	.....John A. Henley, Guardian.
†H. S. Vaughan.....	““ “
George S. Vest.....	“	.....Son of W. W. Vest. C. S. A.
†J. B. Waller.....	“	.....Son of C. C. P. Waller.
†James M. Wineberger.....	James City.	
†Jno. McCabe Wineberger.	“	
Charles P. Williamson.....	Caroline.....	R. W. McGruder, Guardian.
John A. G. Williamson.....	“	“ “

1866-67.

M. Dulany Ball, L. B.....	Fairfax.....	Son of S. M. Ball.
Samuel J. Hough, L. B....	Baltimore.....	Son of Samuel Hough.
Wm. Reynolds, Jr., L. B...	“	.....Son of William Reynolds.
Thomas G. Jones, B. P....	Middlesex.	
†T. S. Brown.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Dixon Brown.
John Camm.....	“	.....Son of Dr. E. Camm.
W. D. Clarke.....	“	.....S. S. Moore, Guardian.
Woody C. Constable.....	“	.....Mrs. Susan Curtis, Guardian.
H. D. Cole.....	“	.....Son of R. F. Cole.
C. R. Cowles.....	James City.....	Son of D. S. Cowles.
J. W. Daugherty.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of L. J. Daugherty.
S. J. Dixon.....	“	.....Mrs. Mary Williamson, Guard'n.
R. B. Douglas.....	“	.....Son of W. R. C. Douglas.
George E. Floyd.....	Locustville.....	Son of Thos. F. Floyd.
S. R. Hankins.....	Surry	Son of John H. Hankins.
W. A. Hankins.....	“	“ “
J. S. Morris.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Dr. Wm. S. Morris.
R. P. W. Morris.....	“	“ “
T. Ellis Morrison.....	“	.....Son of R. J. Morrison.
B. D. Peachy.....	“	.....Son of William S. Peachy.
T. G. Peachy.....	“	“ “
Charles D. Smith.....	“	.....Son of Isaac Smith.
John B. Spencer.....	James City.....	Son of William L. Spencer.
W. L. Spencer, Jr.....	“	“ “

1867-68.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
John T. Rothrock, A. B.....	Tennessee.	
F. S. Taylor, A. B.....	Norfolk	Son of Tazewell Taylor.
T. A. T. Joynes, B. P.....	Accomac	Son of T. A. T. Joynes.
William D. Peachy, B. P.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Wm. S. Peachy.
Chris. Tompkins, B. P.....	Richmond	Son of Col. C. Q. Tompkins.
†H. T. Armistead.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of R. H. Armistead.
†Thos. P. Barham.....	“	
†John H. Bowers.....	“	
†Archer Brooks, Jr.....	“	.....Son of A. Brooks.
†W. J. Barlow.....	“	.....Son of Ro. J. Barlow.
Frank Camm.....	“	.....Son of Dr. Ed. Camm.
J. G. Camm.....	““ “
E. P. Cole.....	“	.....Son of R. F. Cole.
R. R. Cole.....	““ “
W. C. Constable.....	“	.....Mrs. J. S. Curtis, Guardian.
†A. G. Cowles.....	James City.....	Son of D. S. Cowles.
J. S. Charles, Jr.....	Williamsburg	Son of J. S. Charles.
J. R. Darden.....	“	.....Son of W. W. Darden.
†W. T. Darden.....	““ “
†L. H. Davis.....	“	.....Son of J. A. Davis.
Z. G. Durfey.....	“	.....Son of R. G. Durfey.
†W. H. T. Hancock.....	“	.....Son of W. Hancock.
Thos. Harrell.....	“	.....Son of M. R. Harrell.
A. W. Johnson.....	Sussex	Son of T. L. Johnson.
†A. Carter Jones.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of H. T. Jones.
†Frank P. Lipscomb.....	James City.....	Son of S. Lipscomb.
R. P. Mercer.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Dr. J. C. Mercer.
†B. B. Morecock.....	“	.....W. H. E. Morecock, Guardian.
Chas. Morris.....	“	.....Son of Dr. W. S. Morris.
†A. A. Moss.....	“	.....Son of T. A. Moss.
†W. T. Moss.....	““ “
†B. B. Munford.....	“	.....Son of Col. J. D. Munford.
John Munford.....	““ “ “
†W. E. Mullen.....	“	
†E. D. Murdaugh.....	Anne Arundel, Md.	Son of Rev. E. C. Murdaugh.
†P. E. Powell.....	Williamsburg	Son of Peter T. Powell.
A. E. Smith.....	“	.....Son of S. Smith.
Geo. T. Smith.....	“	.....Son of Isaac Smith.
†J. C. Slater.....	“	.....Son of Parke Slater.
H. M. Sweeney.....	Petersburg	Son of M. T. Sweeney.
†Ro. P. Taylor.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of R. P. Taylor.
W. F. Tompkins.....	Richmond	Son of Col. C. Q. Tompkins.
†Thomas M. Ware.....	Williamsburg.....	Jas. M. Mahone, Guardian.
John B. Waller.....	“	.....Son of Charles C. P. Waller.
†Thomas Walthall.....	“	.....Son of Jos. M. Walthall.

1869-70.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
†James T. Blair.....	York.....	Son of Edward F. Blair.
†John H. Bowers.....	Williamsburg.	
P. M. Boyden.....	Cobham.....	Son of E. Boyden.
†Thos. S. Brown.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Dixon Brown.
Frank Camm.....	“.....	Son of Dr. Ed. Camm.
J. G. Camm.....	“.....	“ “
†John Camm.....	“.....	“ “
†Benj. P. Catlett.....	Cloucester.....	Son of J. W. C. Catlett.
John S. Charles, Jr.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of J. S. Charles.
†Henry C. Coke.....	Norfolk.....	Son of W. W. Coke.
E. P. Cole.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of R. F. Cole.
H. M. Cosnahan.....	“.....	H. M. Waller, Guardian.
†Thos. F. Curtis.....	“.....	
†L. H. Davis.....	“.....	Son of Joshua Davis.
†Logan D. Davis.....	Gloucester.....	Son of William K. Davis.
James M. Douglas.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Wm. R. C. Douglas.
†Robt. B. Douglas.....	“.....	“ “
Z. G. Durfey.....	“.....	Son of R. G. Durfey.
R. S. Engle.....	New York.....	Son of Samuel Engle.
Leroy A. Fariuholt.....	Gloucester C. H.	
†Lewis Garrison.....	Williamsburg.	
Samuel C. Goggin.....	Bedford.....	Son of Wm. L. Goggin.
Robt. Wash. Goode.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	Son of G. W. Goode.
R. S. Hall.....	Scotl'd Neck, N.C.....	Son of A. S. Hall.
†Wm. H. T. Hancock, Jr.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Wm. H. T. Hancock.
Geo. A. Hankins.....	James City.....	Son of George Hankins.
Reynolds Hankins.....	“.....	“ “
†G. W. Harrison.....	Goochland.....	Son of Col. R. Harrison.
†Randolph Harrison.....	“.....	“ “
Wm. E. Harwood.....	Petersburg.	
Z. Hofheimer.....	Norfolk.....	Son of I. Hofheimer.
†Carter Jones.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of H. T. Jones.
Robt. S. Jones.....	Warrenton, N. C.....	Son of A. S. Jones.
McLeod Kasey.....	Liberty.....	Son of Col. John G. Kasey.
†Wm. B. Lamb.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of J. Lamb.
R. P. Mercer.....	“.....	Son of Dr. John C. Mercer.
John S. Morris.....	“.....	Son of Dr. Wm. S. Morris.
†Wm. T. Moss.....	“.....	Son of Thomas A. Moss.
†Robt. S. Morecock.....	“.....	Wm. H. E. Morecock, Guardian.
†Beverley B. Munford.....	“.....	Son of Col. J. D. Munford.
Edmund Murdaugh.....	Anne Arundel, Md.....	Son of Rev. E. C. Murdaugh.
†B. D. Peachy.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Wm. S. Peachy.
†Thos. G. Peachy.....	“.....	“ “
†P. E. Powell.....	“.....	Son of P. T. Powell.
†John Ross.....	“.....	Alex. Maclean, Guardian.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
R. B. Scott.....	Princess Anne.....	Son of Wm. C. Scott.
†Thos. W. Sharp.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of C. A. Sharp.
A. L. Smith.....	Scot'd Neck, N.C.	Son of Wm. R. Smith.
Geo. T. Smith.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Isaac Smith.
†Henry Smith.....	“.....	Son of Sydney Smith.
†Henry D. Spear.....	James City.....	Son of John Spear.
†John B. Spencer.....	James City.....	Son of W. L. Spencer.
†Robt. P. Taylor.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of R. P. Taylor.
J. W. Turner.....	Goochland.....	Son of George W. Turner.
John B. Waller.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of C. C. P. Waller.
C. W. Wharton.....	Liberty.....	Son of J. A. Wharton.
John T. Wilkins.....	Northampton.....	Son of Dr. J. T. Wilkins.
†C. B. Wilmer.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Rev. G. T. Wilmer, D. D.
†G. T. Wilmer.....	“.....	“ “ “ “
E. C. Wynne.....	James City.....	H. L. Taylor, Guardian.
†Robt. J. Wynne.....	“.....	“ “ “ “

1870-71.

E. L. Adair.....	Accomac.....	Son of John W. Adair.
†C. P. Armistead.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Col. R. H. Armistead.
†H. T. Armistead.....	“.....	“ “ “ “
†John H. Bowers.....	“.....	Son of James M. Bowers.
†J. J. Bowie.....	Baltimore.....	
P. M. Boyden.....	Albemarle.....	Son of Rev. E. Boyden.
†A. Brooks, Jr.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of A. Brooks.
†T. S. Brown.....	“.....	Son of Dixon Brown.
†John Camm.....	“.....	Son of Dr. E. Camm.
J. G. Camm.....	“.....	“ “ “ “
John S. Charles, Jr.....	“.....	Son of John S. Charles.
†E. H. Clowes.....	“.....	Son of John Clowes.
E. P. Cole.....	“.....	Son of R. F. Cole.
†H. D. Cole.....	“.....	“ “ “ “
W. C. Constable.....	“.....	“ “ “ “
H. M. Cosnahan.....	“.....	Dr. R. P. Waller, Guardian.
A. S. Cowles.....	James City.....	Son of D. S. Cowles.
H. B. Cowles.....	“.....	“ “ “ “
†T. F. Curtis.....	Williamsburg.....	
†L. H. Davis.....	“.....	Son of J. A. Davis.
†R. B. Douglas.....	“.....	Son of W. R. C. Douglas.
†L. E. Garrison.....	“.....	“ “ “ “
R. W. Goode.....	Missouri.....	Son of G. W. Goode.
T. H. Hammond.....	Sussex.....	
†W. H. T. Hancock.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of W. H. T. Hancock.
George A. Hankins.....	James City.....	Son of George Hankins.
†W. Hankins.....	“.....	“ “ “ “
John Hare.....	North Carolina.....	Son of John B. Hare.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
†G. W. Harrison.....	Williamsburg	Son of Col. R. Harrison.
†R. Harrison.....	“	“ “
W. E. Harwood	Petersburg.	
J. de Bree Higgins.....	Norfolk.	
Z. Hofheimer.....	“	Son of Isaac Hofheimer.
R. M. Hughes.....	Abingdon.....	Son of Col. R. W. Hughes.
†A. C. Jones.....	Williamsburg	Son of H. T. Jones.
R. S. Jones	North Carolina....	Son of A. S. Jones.
McL. Kasey.....	Liberty, Va.....	Son of Col. John G. Kasey.
†F. M. Lamb	Williamsburg.....	Son of J. Lamb.
†W. B. Lamb.....	“	“ “
J. P. Little.....	“	Son of Dr. J. P. Little.
Isaac N. Martin	James City.....	Son of John T. Martin.
W. Martin.....	“	Son of Dr. W. Martin.
R. P. Mercer.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Dr. J. C. Mercer.
†R. S. Morecock	“	W. H. E. Morecock, Guardian.
J. S. Morris	“	Son of Dr. Wm. S. Morris.
†W. T. Moss.....	“	Son of T. A. Moss.
†B. B. Munford.....	“	Son of Col. John D. Munford.
†A. C. Peachy.....	“	Son of William S. Peachy.
†B. D. Peachy.....	“	“ “
†T. G. Peachy.....	“	“ “
†T. F. Piggott.....	James City.....	Son of B. F. Piggott.
P. E. Powell.....	Williamsburg.	Son of P. T. Powell.
†John Ross.....	“	Son of John Ross.
†T. W. Sharp.....	Prince George	Son of Clem. A. Sharp.
G. T. Smith.....	Williamsburg.	Son of Isaac Smith.
†Henry Smith.....	“	Son of Sydney Smith.
†H. D. Spear	James City.....	Son of J. J. Spear.
W. Stoddert.....	Charles Co., Md.	
†R. P. Taylor.....	Williamsburg.	
†W. S. Tilford.....	“	Son of J. C. Tilford.
B. T. Turner.....	Goochland	Son of George W. Turner.
G. C. Turner.....	“	“ “
M. T. Turner.....	“	“ “
E. D. Tuttle.....	Williamsburg	Son of Friend Tuttle.
Robert F. Wall.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of M. Wall.
Thomas H. Wall.....	“	“ “
†C. C. P. Waller.....	“	Son of C. C. P. Waller.
John B. Waller.....	“	“ “
†Thomas Ware.....	“	James Mahone, Guardian.
C. W. Wharton.....	Liberty.....	Son of Rev. J. A. Wharton.
John T. Wilkins.....	Northampton.....	Son of Dr. J. T. Wilkins.
†C. B. Wilmer.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Rev. G. T. Wilmer, D. D.
†G. T. Wilmer.....	“	“ “
W. S. Wilson.....	Norfolk	Son of George R. Wilson.

1871-72.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
J. W. Turner, A. M.....	Goochland	Son of G. W. Turner.
R. W. Goode, A. B.....	Missouri.....	Son of G. W. Goode.
P. M. Boyden, B. P.....	Albemarle.....	Son of Rev. E. Boyden.
R. S. Jones, B. P.....	North Carolina.....	Son of A. S. Jones.
C. W. Wharton, B. P.....	Liberty.....	Son of Rev. J. A. Wharton.
James M. Ambler.....	Fauquier	Son of John Ambler.
†C. P. Armistead.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Col. R. H. Armistead.
W. H. T. Barron.....	Richmond county.....	Son of Com. Samuel Barron.
H. W. Booker... ..	Hampton.....	Son of George Booker.
†A. Brooks.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of A. Brooks.
W. N. Brown.....	Westmoreland.	
F. Camm.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Dr. E. Camm.
†John Camm.....	“	“ “
J. G. Camm.....	“	“ “
H. D. Cole.....	“	Son of R. F. Cole.
†J. R. Coupland	“	Son of J. R. Coupland.
H. B. Cowles.....	James City.....	Son of D. S. Cowles.
†L. Davis.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of J. A. Davis.
J. L. Duncan.....	Butler, Md.	
W. B. Finney.....	Accomac.....	Son of A. G. Finney.
†J. H. Flippen.....	Pittsylvania	Son of C. W. Flippen.
T. S. Foster.....	Norfolk	Son of W. C. Foster.
†J. P. Gilmer.....	Pittsylvania	Son of John Gilmer.
John C. Gresham.....	Lancaster C. H.....	Son of Samuel Gresham.
†W. H. T. Hancock.....	Williamsburg	Son of W. H. T. Hancock.
W. N. Hankins.....	James City.....	Son of George Hankins.
John Hare.....	North Carolina.....	Son of J. B. Hare.
†G. W. Harrison.....	Williamsburg	Son of Col. R. Harrison.
†R. Harrison.....	“	“ “
†F. Hughes.....	Abingdon	Son of Col. R. W. Hughes.
R. M. Hughes.....	“	“ “
†A. C. Jones.....	Williamsburg	Son of H. T. Jones.
†G. S. King.....	Hampton.....	Son of Dr. J. R. King.
†F. M. Lamb	Williamsburg	Son of J. Lamb.
W. B. Lamb	“	“ “
J. P. Little.....	“	Son of Dr. J. P. Little.
†C. L. Mahone.....	“	Son of J. H. Mahone.
S. B. Mallory	Hampton.....	Son of Col. C. K. Mallory.
Isaac N. Martin.....	James City.....	Son of John T. Martin.
James M. Matthews.....	Tappahannock.....	Son of James M. Matthews.
R. P. Mercer.....	Williamsburg	Son of Dr. John C. Mercer.
W. F. Mitchell.....	Towsontown, Md.	
J. D. Montague.....	Middlesex	Son of Hon. R. L. Montague.
†R. S. Morecock.....	Williamsburg	W. H. E. Morecock, Guardian.
B. B. Munford.....	“	Son of Col. John D. Munford.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
R. W. Nicolson.....	Middlesex	Son of G. L. Nicolson.
W. H. N. P. Parker.....	Northampton	Son of Wm. H. Parker.
†A. C. Peachy.....	Williamsburg	Son of Wm. S. Peachy.
†B. D. Peachy.....	“	“ “
T. G. Peachy.....	“	“ “
†John H. Pigg.....	Pittsylvania	Son of H. Pigg.
John William Rice.....	Northumberland.....	Son of John Rice. .
†John Ross.....	York county.....	Son of John Ross.
H. L. Schmelz.....	Hampton.....	Son of F. A. Schmelz.
A. E. Smith.....	Williamsburg	Son of S. Smith.
George T. Smith	“	Son of Isaac Smith.
Henry Smith.....	“	Son of S. Smith.
†R. F. Smith	York.	Son of B. F. Smith.
†Albert Southall.....	Williamsburg	Son of Tyler Southall.
†E. D. Spencer.....	James City.....	Son of W. L. Spencer.
S. L. Straughan, Jr.....	Northumberland.....	Son of S. L. Straughan.
†R. P. Taylor.....	Williamsburg	Son of R. P. Taylor.
B. T. Turner.....	Goochland	Son of G. W. Turner.
M. T. Turner.....	“	“ “
E. D. Tuttle.....	Williamsburg	Son of F. Tuttle.
R. F. Wall.....	“	Son of M. Wall.
T. H. Wall.....	“	“ “
†C. C. P. Waller.....	“	Son of C. C. P. Waller.
†T. M. Ware	“	J. M. Mahone, Guardian.
T. N. Williams.....	Pittsylvania.	
C. B. Wilmer	Williamsburg	Son of Rev. G. T. Wilmer, D. D.
†G. T. Wilmer.....	“	“ “ “
W. S. Wilson.....	Norfolk	Son of George R. Wilson.
†C. D. Witherspoon.....	Petersburg.	
E. C. Wynne.....	James City.	
†John A. Young.....	Warwick	Son of W. G. Young.

1872-73.

R. M. Hughes, A. B.....	Abingdon.....	Son of Col. R. W. Hughes.
C. P. Armistead.....	Williamsburg	Son of Col. R. H. Armistead.
†N. Carey Brand	Alabama	Son of James W. Brand.
A. Brooks, Jr.....	Williamsburg	Son of A. Brooks, Sr.
C. J. Brown.....	Orange county.	
F. Camm	Williamsburg.....	Son of Dr. Ed. Camm.
†John Camm.....	“	“ “
†E. H. Clowes.....	“	Son of John Clowes.
H. D. Cole.....	“	Son of R. F. Cole.
W. C. Constable.....	“	
†J. R. Coupland, Jr.....	“	Son of John R. Coupland.
†R. B. Daugherty.....	“	
†L. Davis.....	“	Son of J. A. Davis.
†Bascum Dey.....	“	Son of Rev. J. B. Dey.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
†George Dilworth.....	James City.	
J. L. Duncan.....	Maryland.....	Son of William Duncan.
Thomas J. Edwards.....	Prince George.	
John W. Embrey.....	Falmouth.....	Son of Wesley Embrey.
†J. H. Flippen.....	Pittsylvania.....	Son of C. W. Flippen.
J. Waller Ford.....	Stafford.....	Son of N. W. Ford.
R. D. Gilliam.....	Pr. George C. H....	Son of Robert Gilliam.
†W. H. T. Hancock.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of W. H. T. Hancock.
G. W. Harrison.....	“.....	Son of Col. R. Harrison.
R. Harrison.....	“.....	“ “
†John H. Johnson.....	“.....	
A. C. Jones.....	“.....	Son of H. T. Jones.
†G. S. King.....	Hampton.....	Son of Dr. John R. King.
W. B. Lamb.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of J. Lamb.
J. P. Little.....	“.....	Son of Dr. J. P. Little.
R. C. Maclean.....	Alabama.	
†C. H. Mahone.....	Williamsburg.	
Joseph Martin.....	Henry.....	Son of William Martin.
W. F. Mitchell.....	Towsontown, Md..	Son of J. B. Mitchell.
†Robert S. Morecock.....	Williamsburg.	
B. B. Munford.....	“.....	Son of Col. J. D. Munford.
W. H. N. P. Parker.....	Northampton.....	Son of William H. Parker.
†A. C. Peachy.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of William S. Peachy.
B. D. Peachy.....	“.....	“ “
T. G. Peachy.....	“.....	“ “
†John Piggott.....	James City.	
†Thomas F. Piggott.....	“.....	
†F. U. Powell.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of P. T. Powell.
†W. O. Roper.....	“.....	Son of R. R. Roper.
†W. Schenck.....	York.	
G. T. Smith.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Isaac Smith.
H. Smith.....	“.....	Son of Sydney Smith.
†R. F. Smith.....	“.....	
†Albert M. Southall.....	“.....	Son of Tyler Southall.
H. D. Spear.....	James City.....	Son of John Spear.
E. D. Spencer.....	“.....	Son of W. L. Spencer.
B. Jones H. Spruill.....	North Carolina....	Son of Col. S. B. Spruill.
James E. Stewart.....	New Kent.....	Son of Richard A. Stewart.
James L. Taliaferro.....	Gloucester.....	Son of Gen. Wm. B. Taliaferro.
†R. P. Taylor.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Robert P. Taylor.
B. T. Turner.....	Goochland.....	Son of G. W. Turner.
Thomas H. Wall.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of M. Wall.
†Thomas Ware.....	“.....	
†Thomas Williams.....	James City.....	Son of George Williams.
†W. C. Williams.....	“.....	Son of W. Williams.
C. B. Wilmer.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Rev. G. T. Wilmer, D. D
George T. Wilmer, Jr.....	“.....	“ “
John A. Young.....	Warwick.....	Son of W. G. Young.

1873-74.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
J. P. Little, A. B.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Dr. J. P. Little.
J. L. Taliaferro, A.B.....	Gloucester.....	Son of Gen'l W. B. Taliaferro.
W. H. N. P. Parker, B. P.....	Northampton.....	Son of William H. Parker.
C. P. Armistead.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Col. R. H. Armistead.
†N. Carey Brand.....	Alabama.....	Son of James W. Brand.
A. Brooks, Jr.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of A. Brooks.
James Brooks.....	Woodbury, Md.....	Son of William Brooks.
John Camm.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Dr. E. Camm.
J. G. Camm.....	“.....	“ “
H. D. Cole.....	“.....	Son of R. F. Cole.
W. C. Constable.....	“.....	“
†H. L. Darlington.....	York.	
†Bascum Dey.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Rev. J. B. Dey.
†R. B. Daugherty.....	“.....	“
T. J. Edwards.....	Prince George.	
A. W. Ensor.....	Baltimore Co., Md.	Son of William O. Ensor.
R. D. Gilliam.....	Pr. Georǵe C. H.....	Son of Robert Gilliam, Sr.
†W. H. T. Hancock.....	Richmond.....	Son of W. H. T. Hancock.
G. W. Harrison.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Col. R. Harrison.
R. Harrison.....	“.....	“ “
A. C. Jones.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of H. T. Jones.
†G. S. King.....	Hampton.....	Son of Dr. John R. King.
Charles Lamb.....	Norfolk.....	Son of W. W. Lamb.
†F. M. Lamb.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of J. Lamb.
W. B. Lamb.....	“.....	“ “
R. C. Maclean.....	Mobile, Ala.....	Son of Andrew Maclean.
J. Martin.....	Henry county.....	Son of William Martin.
†G. W. Mercer.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Dr. J. C. Mercer.
†R. S. Morecock.....	“.....	“
†J. C. Motley.....	“.....	Son of John Motley.
B. B. Munford.....	Botetourt Co.....	Son of Col. John D. Munford.
†W. R. Munford.....	“.....	“ “
J. A. Nicol.....	Prince William.....	Son of A. Nicol.
†A. C. Peachy.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of William S. Peachy.
B. D. Peachy.....	“.....	“ “
T. G. Peachy.....	“.....	“ “
†F. Upshur Powell.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of P. T. Powell.
Eston Randolph.....	Clarke county.....	Son of Bev. Randolph.
†W. O. Roper.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of R. R. Roper.
C. S. Scott.....	Powhatan.....	Son of E. Scott.
P. W. Smith, Jr.....	Gloucester C. H.....	Son of P. W. Smith.
†Sydney Smith, Jr.....	Williamsburg.....	Son of Sydney Smith, Sr.
A. M. Southall.....	“.....	Son of Tyler Southall.
E. D. Spencer.....	James City.....	Son of W. L. Spencer.
G. D. Taylor.....	Accomac.....	Son of T. H. Taylor.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	REMARKS.
†R. P. Taylor	Williamsburg	Son of R. P. Taylor.
J. B. T. Thornton.....	Prince William.....	Son of W. W. Thornton.
Thomas H. Wall.....	Williamsburg	Son of M. Wall.
J. A. Watts.....	Roanoke.....	Son of Col. William Watts.
†W. C. Williams.....	James City.....	Son of W. Williams.
C. B. Wilmer	Williamsburg.....	Son of Rev. G. T. Wilmer, D. D.
G. T. Wilmer	“	“ “ “ “
†W. L. Wilson.....	Petersburg.....	Son of Dr. Samuel Wilson.
E. C. Wynne	James City.....	Son of Thomas Wynne.

DEGREES

“IN COURSE,” GIVEN SINCE 1858.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	DEGREE.	DATE.
Robert J. Graves.....	U. T. Seminary.....	A. M.....	1859
Reginald M. Murphy.....	Maryland.....	A. M.....	“
James H. Barnes.....	James City county.....	A. M.....	“
William C. Parham.....	Arkansas	A. M.....	1866
A. S. Furcron.....	Chesterfield	A. M.....	1868
Edmund R. Bagwell.....	Accomac.....	A. M.....	“
Thomas J. Stubbs	Gloucester.....	A. M.....	1869
Samuel W. Murphy.....	Maryland.....	A. M.....	“
Frank H. Alfriend.....	Richmond.....	A. M.....	“
William I. Clopton	“	A. M.....	1870
J. F. Hubbard.....	Yorktown.....	A. M.....	1872

NAMES

OF THOSE ON WHOM HONORARY DEGREES HAVE BEEN CONFERRED.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	DEGREE.	DATE.
Benjamin Franklin.....	.....	A. M.....	1755
Chevalier de Chastellux....	General in French army....	LL. D.....	1782
John F. Coste.....	First Physician “	M. D.....	“
Thomas Jefferson.....	.....	LL. D.....	“
Rt. Rev. James Madison..	Williamsburg	D. D.....	1790
George Wythe, Judge of the Court of Chancery .....	.....	LL. D.....	“
St. George Tucker.....	State Judge.....	LL. D.....	“
Robert Andrews.....	Williamsburg	A. M.....	“
Charles Bellini.....	“	A. M.....	“
Granville Sharp	London	LL. D.....	1791
Humphrey Harwood.....	Williamsburg	A. B.....	“
Rev. John Bracken.....	“	D. D	1793
Rev. John Cameron	Bristol Parish.....	D. D.....	“
Rev. Jas. Maury Fontaine.	Gloucester.....	D. D.....	“

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	DEGREE.	DATE.
Rev. Sam'l S. McCrosky	Gloucester	D. D.	1793
Rev. Thomas Andrews	Williamsburg	D. D.	"
Rev. James Craig	Lunenburg	D. D.	1794
Rev. John Buchanan	Henrico	D. D.	"
Marquis de La Fayette		LL. D.	1824
Rev. William Meade	Frederick	D. D.	1827
Rev. Robert B. Semple	Fredericksburg	D. D.	"
Henry St. George Tucker	Winchester	LL. D.	1837
Benjamin Watkins Leigh	Richmond	LL. D.	"
Wm. H. Prescott, historian	Boston	LL. D.	1841
Right Rev. John Payne	Missionary Bishop to Africa	D. D.	1851
Rev. M. Wing	Gambier College, Ohio	D. D.	"
Alexander Shiras	Rappahannock Academy	A. M.	"
Hubert P. Lefevre	Williamsburg Female Acad.	A. M.	"
George P. Scarburgh	State Judge	LL. D.	1852
William H. Gilham	Virginia Military Institute	A. M.	"
Charles S. Venable	Prof. at Hampden Syd. Col.	A. M.	"
Richard Ford	Williamsburg Male Acad.	A. M.	"
John Blair Dabney	Campbell county	LL. D.	1853
Dr. G. L. Upshur	Norfolk	A. M.	"
Rev. Charles Minnegerode	"	D. D.	1854
Rev. Geo. D. Armstrong	"	D. D.	"
Hon. Litt. W. Tazewell	"	LL. D.	"
Hon. Jno. Tyler, ex-Pres. U. S.		LL. D.	"
John Tyler, Jr.		A. M.	
C. White	Rumford Academy	A. M.	"
John B. Strange	Norfolk Academy	A. M.	"
John B. Cary	Hampton Academy	A. M.	"
Robert Gatewood	Norfolk	A. M.	1855
Hugh B. Grigsby	"	LL. D.	"
Right Rev. John Johns	Bishop of Virginia	LL. D.	"
C. J. D. Pryor	Williamsburg	A. M.	1856
William Green	Richmond	LL. D.	"
Rev. E. A. Dalrymple	Pres. University of Maryl'd.	S. T. D.	1857
Rev. George Woodbridge	Richmond	D. D.	"
Rev. N. A. Okeson	Norfolk	D. D.	1858
D. Lee Powell	Richmond	A. M.	"
Robert J. Morrison	"	A. M.	"
Rev. Cornelius Walker	Winchester	D. D.	July 4th, 1859
Rev. J. J. McElbenny	Kenyon College	D. D.	" "
Rev. John A. Broadus	Charlottesville	D. D.	" "
Rev. J. C. McCabe	Richmond	D. D.	" "
Rev. Richard H. Wilmer	Bishop of Alabama	D. D.	" "
Rev. Silas Totten, D. D.	Pres't of Iowa University	LL. D.	" 1860
Rev. George T. Wilmer	Williamsburg	D. D.	" "
Rev. William Hodges	North Carolina	D. D.	" "
H. B. Browne	Prince Edward	A. M.	" "
Caleb Hallowell	Alexandria	A. M.	" "

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	DEGREE.	DATE.
Rev. Chan'g M. Williams.	Bishop of China and Japan.	D. D.....	" 1866
James Barron Hope.....	Norfolk.....	A. M.....	" "
Rev. Edmund C. Murdaugh.	Anne Arundel co., Md.....	D. D....	" 1868
Rev. George H. Norton....	Alexandria	D. D.....	" "
Gen. Joseph E. Johnston..	Virginia.....	LL. D.....	" "
William G. McCabe.....	Petersburg.....	A. M.....	" "
Rev. Francis Vinton,			
	S. T. D....	New York city.....	C. L. D...22d Feb., 1869
Rev. Christopher B. Wyatt.	San Francisco, Cal.....	D. D.....	" "
Rev. M. Mahan, D. D.....	Baltimore.....	LL. D....	22d Feb., 1869
Rev. A. Paul Repiton....	North Carolina	D. D.....	" "
Rev. J. M. Banister.....	Alabama	D. D.....	4th July, "
Rev. J. H. D. Wingfield ...	Petersburg	D. D.....	" "
Rev. O. S. Barten.....	Norfolk	D. D.....	" "
Prof. Basil L. Gildersleeve.	University of Virginia.....	LL. D....	" "
Prof. Wm. Dwight Whitney.	Yale College	LL. D....	" "
Rev. Henry N. Pierce, D. D.	Bishop of Arkansas.....	LL. D....	" "
Prof. Frank Preston.....	Lexington	A. M.....	" "
Dr. Richard A. Wise.....	Richmond.....	A. M.....	" "
Rev. Churchill J. Gibson...	Petersburg	D. D.....	22d Feb., 1870
Rev. R. D. Nevius.....	Mobile, Ala.....	D. D.....	" "
Rev. J. H. Wingfield	Portsmouth.....	D. D.....	" "
Rev. Henry Wall.....	Richmond	D. D.....	" "
Rev. Samuel Benedict	Savannah, Ga.....	D. D.....	22d Feb., 1870
Rev. John F. Hoff.....	Baltimore, Md.....	D. D.....	" "
Rev. C. H. Shield	Washington, D. C.....	D. D.....	" "
Hon. James Lyons.....	Richmond.....	LL. D....	" "
General R. E. Colston.....	Cape Fear Mil. Acad., N. C.	A. M.....	" "
Rev. W. C. Williams.....	Rome, Ga.....	D. D.....	" "
Hon. W. H. Macfarland...	Richmond	LL. D....	" "
Henry A. Strode.....	Petersburg	A. M.....	" "
Rev. Horace Stringfellow ..	Montgomery, Ala.....	D. D.....	" 1871
Rev. W. C. Meredith.....	Winchester	D. D.....	" "
Rev. Wm. Treble Saunders.	Key West, Fla.....	D. D.....	4th July, 1871
Rev. Q. Q. Scott	Pensacola, Fla.....	D. D.....	" "
Rev. John A. Harrison....	Tennessee	D. D.....	22d Feb., 1872
Rev. Robert J. Graves.....	Sharon, Pa.....	D. D.....	" "
Rev. C. B. Coffin.....	New York.....	A. M.....	" "
Dr. Henry Shield.....	Yorktown	A. M.....	4th July, 1872
Prof. John R. Tucker.....	Washington and Lee Uni.	LL. D....	" "
C. B. Duffield.....	Norfolk	LL. D....	" "
Prof. John W. Mallett.....	University of Virginia.....	LL. D....	" "
Rev. William Fulton.....	Salisbury, Md.....	D. D.....	" "
Rev. J. R. Hubbard.....	Washington, D. C.....	D. D.....	" "
Dr. John Clopton.....	Ass't Sup't E. L. Asylum.	A. M.....	" "
Hon. Legrand W. Perce...	Mississippi.....	LL. D....	22d Feb., 1873
Hon. George F. Hoar.....	Massachusetts.....	LL. D....	" "
Robert Potts.....	Trinity College, England..	LL. D....	" "

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	DEGREE.	DATE.
Rev. Wm. G. Farrington...	New Jersey.....	D. D.....	4th July, 1873
General F. H. Smith.....	Virginia Military Institute..	LL. D....	“ “
Prof. C. S. Venable.....	University of Virginia.....	LL. D....	“ “
Rt. Rev. Wm. Pinkney.....	Maryland.....	LL. D....	“ “
Rt. Rev. Henry C. Lay.....	Maryland.....	S. T. D.	“ “
Rev. Robert Nelson.....	Missionary to China.....	D. D.....	“ “
Rt. Rev. F. McN. Whittle.	Virginia.....	LL. D....	“ “
Rev. R. C. Stocking.....	Chicago.....	D. D.....	“ “
Rev. James H. Ticknor	Opelika, Ala.....	D. D.....	“ “
Rev. John Muehleisen			
	Arnold, P. D. London, England.....	D. D.....	22d Feb., 1874
Rev. J. M. T. Otts.....	Wilmington, Del.....	D. D.....	“ “

ORGANIZATION

OF THE

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY,

July 4th, 1874.

VISITORS AND GOVERNORS.

HON. HUGH BLAIR GRIGSBY, LL. D., CHANCELLOR.

HON. JAMES LYONS, LL. D., RECTOR.

REV. GEORGE WOODBRIDGE, D. D.	REV. CHARLES MINNEGERODE, D. D.
TAZEWELL TAYLOR.	HON. ROBT. L. MONTAGUE.
GEN'L H. A. WISE.	GEN'L WM. B. TALIAFERRO.
JUDGE W. W. CRUMP.	JUDGE WARNER T. JONES.
MAJ. C. S. STRINGFELLOW.	REV. J. H. D. WINGFIELD, D. D.
WM. S. PEACHY.	DR. A. N. WELLFORD.
P. M. THOMPSON.	COL. WM. LAMB.

HON. JOHN GOODE, JR.

Clerk :

WM. H. E. MORECOCK.

Bursar :

TAZEWELL TAYLOR.

FACULTY.*

BENJ. S. EWELL, LL. D., PRESIDENT.

REV. GEORGE T. WILMER, D. D., Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Belles Lettres.

REV. L. B. WHARTON, A. M., Professor of Latin, French, and Roman and French History.

REV. L. B. WHARTON, A. M., Professor of Greek, German, and Grecian and German History.

BENJ. S. EWELL, LL. D., Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Mathematics.

DR. RICHARD A. WISE, A. M., Professor of Chemistry, Geology and Physiology.

CHAS. S. DOD, A. M., Master of the Grammar and "Matty" School.

*The faculty each year select competent students from the senior classes to assist in teaching in the junior departments. During the late session the following students have acted as assistants: C. B. Wilmer, J. P. Little, J. L. Taliaferro.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The Subjects taught in the College are Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Natural Philosophy, Mixed Mathematics, Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy, Physiology, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, and Belles Lettres.

Department of Latin.

PROFESSORS WHARTON AND WILMER.

Junior Class.—Cæsar, Sallust, Cicero's Orations; Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar; Arnold's Prose Composition; Andrew's Lexicon.

Intermediate Class.—Virgil, Livy, Horace; Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar; Arnold's Latin Prose-Composition; Latin Prosody; Liddell's History of Rome.

Senior Class.—Juvenal, Terence, Tacitus; Harrison's, Zumpt's and Madvig's Latin Grammars; Latin Prosody; Roman Literature; Liddell's Rome.

Department of Greek.

PROF. WHARTON.

Junior Class.—Xenophon's Anabasis and Memorabilia; Hadley's Grammar; Oral and Written Exercises; Smith's History of Greece; Liddell and Scott's Lexicon.

Intermediate Class.—Homer, Herodotus, Demosthenes; Exercises; Greek Prosody, (Hadley;) Smith's History of Greece.

Senior Class.—Thucydides, Plato, Sophocles, Euripides; Exercises; Theory of Forms, (Hadley;) Lectures on Literature; Lectures on the Principles of Indo-European Comparative Grammar.

Department of Mathematics.

PROF. EWELL.

Junior Class.—Davies' Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Plane Trigonometry.

Intermediate Class.—Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry completed; Davies' Surveying; Church's Analytical Geometry.

Senior Class.—Differential and Integral Calculus, (Courtenay); Des. Geometry.

Department of French.

PROF. WHARTON.

Junior Class.—Fasquelle's French Course; Exercises; Lectures on Grammar; Collot's Dramatic Reader; Spiers and Surenné's Lexicon.

Senior Class.—Noel and Chapsal's Grammar; Exercises in Writing and Speaking French; Molière, Racine, Lamartine; French History and Literature.

Department of German.

PROF. WHARTON.

Junior Class.—Otto's Grammar and Exercises; Adler's Reader; Adler's Lexicon.

Senior Class.—Schiller, Goethe; Exercises in Writing and Speaking German; Lectures on German Literature.

Department of Natural Philosophy and Mixed Mathematics.

PROF. EWELL.

Junior Class.—Popular and Practical Course of Mechanics, Acoustics, Electricity, Optics, Astronomy.

Senior Class.—Bartlett's Analytical Mechanics, Acoustics and Optics.

Department of Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy and Physiology.

DR. WISE, PROFESSOR.

Junior and Senior Class.—Usual course of Heat, Light and Electricity; Organic and Inorganic Chemistry, theoretical and practical, with their application to the principles of Agriculture and the Arts.

Authors Used.—Attfield's and Miller's Chemistry; Dalton's Physiology.

Department of Moral and Intellectual Science and Belles Lettres.

REV. GEORGE T. WILMER, D. D., PROFESSOR.

Junior Class—Middle Class—Senior Class.

Authors Used.—Hamilton, Cousin, Jouffroy; Kame's Elements; Blair's Rhetoric.

EXPENSES AND COLLEGE FEES.

Tuition, - - - - -	\$30 00
Matriculation Fee, - - - - -	5 00
Servant's Hire and Contingent Expenses, -	5 00
Board at College Hotel, - - - - -	160 00
Use of Room and Furniture, - - - - -	5 00
Fuel, Lights and Washing, -	From \$25 to 35 00

☞ Board may be obtained of families at advanced rates.

☞ There is no extra fee for Modern Languages.

Thus a Student's expenses at this College need not be more than \$230.00, or if he enters on a scholarship, \$200.00.

There is connected with the College a Preparatory Department, called the Grammar and "Matty" School, founded by Mrs. Mary Whaley, of Bruton Parish, Virginia, in 1742.

This School, which opens the 1st of October, and closes the 20th of July, is under the supervision of the Faculty. The Scholars are taught the usual English branches, with Latin, Greek and Mathematics, and are prepared for College. They are subjected to proper restraint and discipline. Boys under twelve not admitted.

All College charges are payable, half-yearly, in advance.

Those joining the department of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, shall pay an additional fee of five dollars for the use of the apparatus.

Students may reduce the charges for Board to at least *one-half* by *renting rooms, providing their own furniture, and forming messes*, obtaining supplies from their homes if practicable. This plan has been found, *on trial, to be a success*, and to prove a *great saving*.

To give meritorious young men in limited circumstances the means of obtaining an education, FIFTEEN SCHOLARSHIPS, exempting those admitted on them from the payment of tuition fees, have been founded in the College.

Applications for these scholarships must be made before the beginning of the session.

☞ In addition to the above number of scholarships, each Professor has the power to confer a scholarship on two students, selected annually from their classes, as a reward of merit, and for good standing in their classes.

DEGREES.

There are three regular Degrees, viz: BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY, BACHELOR OF ARTS, and MASTER OF ARTS.

Required for B. P.—The three years' Course. Latin and Greek omitted; or its equivalent, *i. e.*, proficiency in two Departments, and in the Junior Classes of three of the remaining Departments.

Required for A. B.—The three years' Course; or its equivalent, *i. e.*, proficiency in four Departments and in the Junior Classes of the remaining Departments.

Required for A. M.—The Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in addition proficiency in any two Modern Languages, in the advanced Metaphysical Course, in English Literature, in Analytical Geometry, in Differential and Integral Calculus, and in Mixed Mathematics.

Certificates of Proficiency may be awarded, upon examination in any class or department, to those whose preparation before coming to College warrants it.

Every candidate for a degree shall, at least thirty days before Commencement, hand to the President an essay prepared to be spoken in public; from which the Faculty shall select a certain number to be spoken on the day of Commencement. No speech not so selected shall be delivered on that day; nor shall a diploma be granted to any student who shall fail to hand in such an essay, and deliver it publicly, if required to do so.

Any student, not a candidate for a Degree, shall be entitled to a certificate of his progress with the College Seal annexed.

The fee for graduation shall be five dollars, and for a certificate with the College Seal annexed, two dollars.

The Faculty have power to confer Honorary Degrees at their discretion.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LAWS
OF THE
COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY.

CHAPTER I.—*Opening of Session.*

The session shall open on the second Wednesday of October, and close on commencement day, the 4th of July. From commencement to the beginning of the next session shall be the vacation. The Faculty may suspend recitation for a few days at Christmas, on the 22d of February and on Good Friday.

CHAPTER II.—*Terms of Admission.*

1. Candidates for admission to William and Mary College shall, within two days after arriving at Williamsburg, make themselves known to the President and pay their fees. The President shall give each one a copy of the laws, and within one week submit to him the following interrogatory: Have you read and understood the laws of this College, and do you acknowledge your obligation to obey them? Upon his replying in the affirmative he shall be considered as having fully matriculated.

2. No one shall be admitted under the age of fifteen, or of bad moral character; nor shall a student from another college be allowed to matriculate, unless he can show he is not, at the time of his application, under censure.

3. The fees for the session must be paid half in advance, unless the Faculty grant indulgence. No student will be permitted to attend any lecture until he has complied with this condition.

4. Those who enter before the 22d of February shall pay the full fees; those entering at or after this time shall pay half fees. No candidate shall be admitted for a less time than until the end of a session.

5. Each student shall be permitted to attend such classes as he may select, provided, in the opinion of the Faculty, he be competent to pursue the studies of such class with profit; and further, provided he attend at least three departments, unless the Faculty shall allow him to attend a less number.

6. After a student has selected his studies he shall not change during the session, without the permission of the Faculty.

7. Candidates for the ministry, or indigent young men, of good moral character and respectable abilities, may be admitted without the payment of fees.

8. Resident graduates, of the degree of Bachelor of Arts, may attend the classes in any department without paying a tuition fee; or may pursue their studies under the instruction of any of the Professors, on such terms as may be agreed.

CHAPTER III.—*Faculty.*

1. The Corporation, consisting of "the President and Masters or Professors," known as "the Faculty," have possession, under the Charter, of all College property, and, subject to the inspection, direction and statutes of the Visitors and Governors, the control and management of it, together with the care, government, and instruction of the students.

2. It shall be the duty of the Faculty faithfully to instruct the several classes in the prescribed studies; to have a care and oversight of the morals of the students; strictly and impartially to administer the laws; and to propose to the Visitors such changes or additions as they may deem advisable.

3. There shall be meetings of the Faculty once a week, and oftener, if required by the President or two Professors. A record shall be kept of their proceedings by the Secretary, which shall be subject to the inspection of the Visitors. Nothing done by the Faculty shall be valid unless so recorded.

4. No member of the Faculty shall have the right to reveal their proceedings, or to make known, directly or indirectly, the votes or opinions of any one belonging to the body, unless permitted by a unanimous vote.

5. The Faculty have the right to employ assistant instructors in any of the departments, selecting such assistants from the students if they deem fit.

6. The Faculty shall have power to license teachers of studies not pursued in College, or of such accomplishments as may be proper to be taught; but no student shall attend such teacher until he is so licensed; nor shall any student engage in teaching, during a session, without permission.

7. No Professor shall engage in any occupation that interferes with his Professorship.

8. Before entering on the duties of his office, each Professor shall, in the presence of at least two Visitors, take the following oath: I, ———, do hereby swear that I will, well and truly, execute the duties of my office of ——— according to the best of my abilities. So help me God.

9. The Faculty shall have power to regulate or suppress any society formed by students. None but students shall, without permission, be present at the meetings of any society in College.

10. The President and Professors shall, at the close of each session, report to the Visitors the state of discipline; the number of students in their respective classes; their general standing and progress in study; and also the state of the library, apparatus, and all other property of the College.

11. The Faculty shall have power to determine the times and number of recitations, and the study hours, and to select text books, subject to the control of the Visitors.

12. The President shall exercise all the powers conferred on him by the charter; shall have a general supervision of the College; see that the laws are faithfully executed, making such suggestions for this purpose as he may deem expedient. He shall preside at all the meetings of the Faculty, and on public academic days; shall have the right to vote on all questions before the Faculty, and in case of a tie to give a casting vote. He shall carry on the official correspondence of the College that does not devolve on the Secretary or Librarian; and shall give private and public admonition and counsel to the students when needed.

13. In the absence of the President the Faculty shall designate one of their body to exercise his authority.

14. It shall be the duty of each member of the Faculty to aid the President in the preservation of discipline, and in the enforcement of the College laws; to suppress all disorders or disturbances created by students, and, if necessary, to require them to retire to their rooms.

15. The Secretary of the Faculty shall keep a "Matriculation Book," in which the students shall enter their names and ages, and, unless over twenty-one, the name and postoffices of their parents or guardians.

CHAPTER IV.—*Government of Students.*

1. The principal object of these laws is to promote the comfort, respectability and welfare of the students, restraining them from vice, and inciting them to industry, by appeals to their reason and

sense of right and wrong, and by such censures as will not dissolve their connection with the College. But where the laws are wilfully broken, the peace of the better disposed students disturbed, and a pernicious example set them, it will be necessary to send the offender away.

2. A candid confession of a fault and a promise of amendment may, in most cases, mitigate the punishment or entirely prevent it.

3. The punishments shall be private admonition; public admonition; probation; suspension; dismissal, and expulsion.

4. A student may be privately admonished by any member of the Faculty, at his discretion, without its being recorded.

5. A suspended or dismissed student shall, under pain of expulsion, within twenty-four hours after his sentence is made known, leave the College premises, and within two days he shall leave Williamsburg, unless permitted by the Faculty to remain.

6. It shall be lawful for the Faculty to question any student as to his participation in any offence against the College laws.

7. Where several students are engaged in breaking the College laws, in combination or otherwise, the Faculty may confine their censures and punishments to those who appear to be the ringleaders, or to those whose deportment is most reprehensible.

8. If the Faculty think that a student is habitually negligent in his studies, or that he is addicted to any vice or immorality, or that his example is pernicious to his fellow-students, they may, although without positive evidence, advise his parent or guardian to withdraw him without delay. Should this be declined, they may dismiss him quietly without disgrace, restoring to him a proper proportion of the fees he has advanced.

9. A student sending or accepting a challenge to fight a duel, or in any manner engaged therein as principal, shall be expelled.

10. A student conveying a challenge to fight a duel, or being second therein, or in the duel that may be the consequence, shall be expelled.

11. No student shall keep in his possession deadly weapons, nor resort to them in a fray.

12. No student shall, without permission, keep in his room fire-arms, nor shoot them, nor make loud noises of any kind within the College enclosures, or in the streets of Williamsburg.

13. No student shall, by words or blows, insult a fellow-student, nor a citizen.

14. No student shall game, become intoxicated, keep or have intoxicating drinks in his room, or possession; injure the property

of the College, or of citizens; nor be guilty of any conduct rendering him an unfit associate for young gentlemen of correct habits. Those who commit any of these offences shall be punished at the discretion of the Faculty.

15. If students treat with disrespect Visitors, or members of the Faculty, or combine to interfere with their authority, they shall be dismissed, or otherwise punished.

16. No student shall, without permission, visit any tavern or tippling house, nor be guilty of profanity.

17. Students shall not, without the consent of the Faculty, form, or join in, any public procession; nor take part in any public exhibition; nor deliver any speech in public until it has been revised and approved by the President.

18. Students shall not give parties, unless^d by the consent of the Faculty.

19. Students shall not unnecessarily absent themselves from their rooms during study hours, nor after bed-time; nor shall they play at such times on musical instruments, or make any noises whereby the attention of their fellow-students may be distracted or their repose disturbed.

20. Students shall not, without good excuse, absent themselves from prayers; nor from recitations, unless excused by the instructor of the class; nor leave the room; nor while at recitation read any book or paper, without permission; nor lie down on the benches; but shall demean themselves with propriety, and pay proper attention. If negligent, disorderly, or disrespectful, they may be required to leave the room.

21. If a student write for publication, or be instrumental in causing to be published, statements or pieces reflecting on the Visitors, Faculty, or any of his fellow-students, he shall be dismissed, or otherwise punished.

22. No student shall, without permission, go more than five miles from Williamsburg.

23. The Faculty shall have power to forbid and punish any offences against good order or propriety not herein enumerated.

CHAPTER V.—*Prayers and Church.*

1. There shall be daily prayers in the Chapel.

2. All students are expected to attend church on Sunday morning. They may indulge their religious preferences by choosing between the churches of the different religious denominations in Williamsburg; which preference shall be made known at the time of matric-

ulation. Nothing disorderly or irreverent shall be tolerated during chapel exercises or church.

3. On Sundays students shall abstain from ordinary diversions, and shall conduct themselves in a manner becoming the day.

4. A course of Biblical study, and on the evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, may be conducted by the President or one of the Professors.

CHAPTER VI.—*Merit Rolls and Examinations.*

1. The Professors shall keep rolls of their classes, and regularly designate, by one common system of marks, the value of the recitation of each student. These marks, together with those given at the examinations, shall determine the scholarship of the students.

2. A weekly report shall be made to the Faculty by the Professors of all absences, irregularities and violations of the College laws of which they have any knowledge.

3. Reports shall be made to the parents or guardians of students, every month, of their scholarship and of all delinquencies and absences, whether excused or not.

4. No Professor shall, without the knowledge and consent of the Faculty, give to any student a certificate or recommendation.

5. There shall be two public examinations of all the classes, beginning, the first on or about the 23d of February, and the second immediately before commencement.

6. Each class shall be examined, in the following manner, by a committee of the Faculty, consisting of two Professors, to one of whom the class recites. A list of questions shall be prepared by the instructor of the class, to each of which he shall attach a numerical value—such that the sum of all the values shall equal the number denoting the highest grade of scholarship. After the examination, which may be either oral or written, he shall assign values to the answers. The sum of the values of the answers given by any student shall be the number obtained by him at the examination.

7. In the determination of the scholarship the examination shall be considered equivalent to one-third the value of the whole number of recitations.

8. No student shall be entitled to a certificate of proficiency in a class, unless the number denoting his scholarship be at least seventy, and the number obtained at the examination be at least seventy.

9. In no case shall a student be entitled to a certificate of proficiency until he has presented himself for examination.

CHAPTER VII.—*College Buildings.*

1. The Faculty may, when necessary, appoint one of their number to direct, in conjunction with the President, the repairs of the College buildings and enclosures, and to take care of all the College property that is not in the possession of some one properly authorized.

2. Damages to any College property done by students shall be charged to them generally, if the authors are not known. Damages to a room in the College Hotel shall be repaired at the expense of the occupants. Intentional damages shall be charged twice the cost of repairing them.

CHAPTER VIII.—*Library.*

1. The Faculty shall annually appoint a Librarian, with a reasonable salary, payable out of the Library Fund.

2. The Library shall be kept open once a week for two hours at such time as the Librarian may prefer.

3. None but Visitors of the College shall be allowed to enter the Library without the presence of the Librarian or a member of the Faculty.

4. The right to borrow books from the Library shall be confined to Visitors, members of the Faculty and students. The privilege of borrowing books may be extended to others.

5. Books borrowed shall be recorded by the Librarian, together with the names of the borrowers, in a book kept for that purpose. The Librarian shall, in his annual report, state what injuries have been done to books belonging to the Library, the amount of fines imposed and collected, and what books have been lost or destroyed. He shall also present a list of any that have been added to the Library since his last report, by gift or purchase.

6. Students shall not be permitted to borrow from the Library more than two volumes at a time. Books of reference, and others, designated by the Faculty, shall not be taken from the room.

7. No books shall be kept out of the Library by a student for a longer time than two weeks, under a penalty of twenty-five cents for each additional week. If books are defaced or injured out of the Library, the borrower shall pay a fine, or buy a new set, at the option of the Librarian; in which case the injured set shall be the property of the borrower. The Librarian shall be the judge of the amount of all fines.

8. Students shall not go beyond the counter of the Librarian

without his permission; nor shall any one, without such permission, except members of the Board of Visitors or Faculty, take a book from the shelf. Books may be handed from the shelf, and returned to it by the Librarian.

9. Borrowers of books from the Library shall not loan them to others.

10. Books shall not be kept out of the Library for more than four weeks by any but Visitors or members of the Faculty. All books shall be returned at least twelve days before commencement. Those who violate either of these provisions shall be fined.

11. Persons in the Library shall abstain from all loud talking, noise, and from smoking.

12. Books shall not be taken from the Library by any who owe fines. If students refuse to pay these fines they may be dismissed or otherwise punished.

13. No one shall be allowed, under any pretence, to carry a book away from Williamsburg.

14. The matriculation fees and fines collected by the Librarian shall constitute the Library Fund.

CHAPTER IX.—*Boarding and Steward.*

1. Students who do not live at the College Hotel may board or take their meals, by permission of the Faculty, with private families in Williamsburg, or form messes.

2. Students shall not be allowed to board at a tavern.

3. The Faculty may annually elect a Steward. He may reside in the College Hotel, unless some other building be designated by the Faculty, and have the use of it, the yard and garden, free of rent. His charges for board, washing, and hire of room furniture, shall be such as the Faculty may, from time to time, prescribe. He may be required to purchase fuel for the students, and have it delivered to them, for which he shall be allowed a reasonable per centage. He shall preserve order and decorum among his boarders. The Faculty shall have power, for reasons satisfactory to them, to discharge the Steward.

4. The Steward shall furnish such students as live in the College Hotel with plain and comfortable fare. He shall have their rooms cleaned up; their fires made; and fresh water carried to them once a day. They have no right to call on the Steward's servants for any other service.

5. The Steward shall be paid in advance for board, one-half at the beginning of the session, and one-half on the 22d of February.

6. If a student leave College from any cause, during the session, he shall be charged for board up to the time of his leaving only; and any excess which he may have advanced shall be refunded to him.

7. The Steward shall not supply students with any spirituous or intoxicating drink; nor shall he in any manner encourage them in the violation of the College laws. He shall keep no other boarders, without permission, during the session, than academic students or members of the Faculty; nor shall he furnish a suspended or dismissed student with meals for more than twenty-four hours after the publication of his sentence.

CHAPTER X.—*College Funds and Bursar.*

1. The Faculty shall, on the day preceding commencement, present to the Visitors an accurate account of all moneys received for profits on stock and interest of money, rents, or from any other source, keeping the income separate from the principal; and also a detailed statement of all payments made by the College. They shall, at the same time, present a separate statement of the productive and reproductive funds, or of any sum loaned on which interest has not been paid regularly, half-yearly; and also any change in the investment of money, and the reasons therefor; which accounts and statements, if approved by the Visitors, shall be recorded in a book kept for that purpose.

2. The salaries of the Professors shall be paid out of the income of the year in which they fall due, or out of the arrears of income of preceding years, after deducting the cost of necessary repairs and expenses of the College, and not out of the income of succeeding years.

3. The Faculty is enjoined to use none of the capital stock.

4. The Faculty appoint the Bursar, or financial agent of the College, determine his compensation, and require sufficient security.

CHAPTER XI.—*Servants.*

1. The Faculty shall hire as many servants as may be necessary.

2. No servants, but those authorized by the Faculty, shall be allowed to enter the College yard or building.

CHAPTER XII.—*Miscellaneous.*

1. The Faculty shall have power to require payment from the students, at any time during the session, for wilful damages to the College buildings or grounds.

2. If a student be dismissed before the 22d of February, or leave of his own accord, one-half the fees he has advanced shall be refunded to him. If after the 22d of February, none.

3. It is earnestly recommended to the parents or guardians of the younger students especially, to put the money intended to defray their expenses at College in the hands of a member of the Faculty, or of some citizen of Williamsburg.

4. All laws made by the Faculty, not in conflict with these, shall have their force and authority. The Faculty shall have power to delay enforcing any law herein contained until they have consulted the Visitors in relation to its amendment or repeal.

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REV. J. E. EDWARDS, D. D. Vice-Pres't.
D. J. HARTSOOK, Secretary.
J. J. HOPKINS, Assistant Secretary.

ERRATA.

Page 84, line 10 from top, after name of Benj. Harrison, instead of "Son of Benj. Harrison, Signer, &c.," read son of Benj. Harrison. Signer of declaration of Independence, member of U. S. Constitutional Convention, and member of Congress.

Page 125, in list of 1835-6, and on page 127, in list of 1836-7, instead of W. H. I. Anson, read W. H. P'Anson.

Page 136, bottom line, instead of Lunanic, read Lunatic.

Page 145, for W. H. Shield, read W. H. Sheild.

Page 148, list of 1855-56, after name of James H. Barnes, for C. S. A. read Episcopal clergyman.

Page 149, after name of T. P. McCandlish, A. M., add A. B. Prof. Latin, College of William and Mary.

Page 168, bottom line, for Rev. J. M. T. Otts, read Rev. J. M. P. Otts.

Page 170, Dep't of Latin, for Arnold's Prose Composition, read Gilderleeve's Exercises.

Page 171, Dep't of French, for Fasquelle's French Course, read Otto's French Grammar and Reader.

ADDENDA.

Add to the Honorary Degree list, on page 168, the names of the following persons—on whom degrees were conferred after this work went to press—viz:

Rev. Philip Slaughter.....	Virginia.....	D. D.....	July 4th, 1874
Rev. J. W. Claxton.....	Pennsylvania.....	D. D.....	" "
Rev. D. F. Sprigg.....	Virginia.....	D. D.....	" "
Prof. Alex. Hogg.....	Agricultural & Mechan- ical College of Ala...	A. M.....	" "
E. Morrissett.....	Virginia.....	A. M.....	" "
W. Frank Mitchell..	Maryland.....	L. B.....	" "

☞ The note on page 117 shows that from 1786 to 1823 the average number of students at the College was about 45. Since that time the average has increased a great deal; but the lists for the different sessions, as contained in this catalogue, would make it appear to be less—as the plan has been adopted, to save space, of only inserting the name of each student *once*, and not repeating for each session he attended.

Hence the lists for the most part only show the number of *new* matriculates for each year. The name of each student (with few exceptions) is inserted the year he entered College—or, in case he took a degree, in the list of the year he graduated.

☞ The attention of the Alumni, and all interested in the College, is called to the note at the head of the catalogue, on page 74; also to the note at the foot of page 155. The Faculty, assisted by many of the Alumni, have labored very hard to make this catalogue as near perfect as possible. Should errors, and there are yet we fear very many, be detected and a correction of them sent to the secretary of the Faculty, they will be properly preserved and the corrections made in the next edition, whenever published.

Parties will please make no changes that they do not personally know to be correct.



CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION

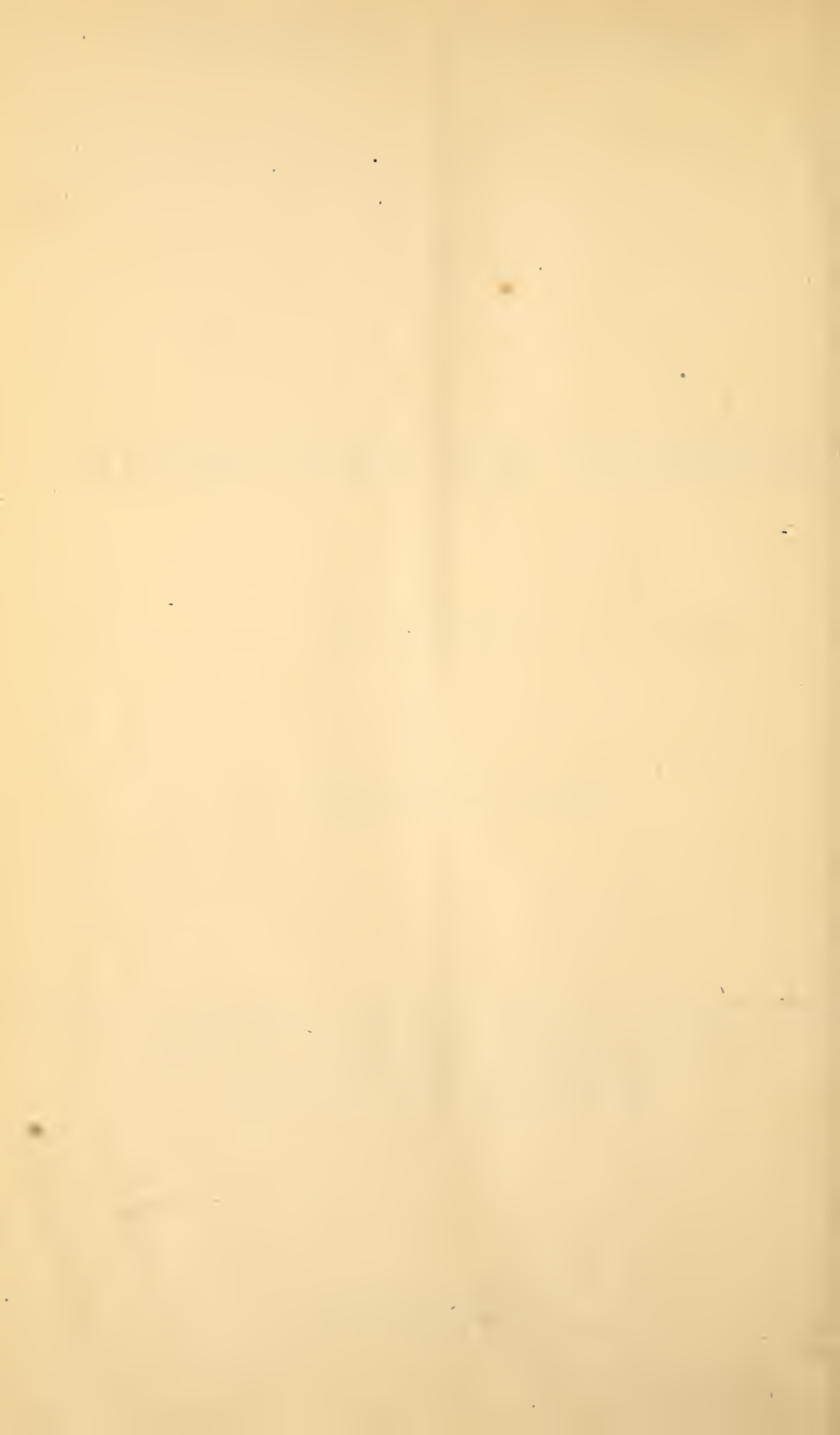
OF THE

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

No. 1-1887.

THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY: A CONTRIBUTION TO THE
HISTORY OF HIGHER EDUCATION, WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR ITS
NATIONAL PROMOTION. BY HERBERT B. ADAMS, PH. D.
(HEIDELBERG), ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF HISTORY
IN THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1887.



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LETTER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C., January 20, 1887.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The history of the higher education in the United States deserves organized inquiry and national attention. The origin, development, academic status, and practical usefulness of many of our older and better institutions of learning are scarcely known beyond their own scholastic environment. Documentary and manuscript material for such educational history and statistics is abundant, although often widely scattered, as will be seen by an examination of the bibliography appended to the present sketch.

The College of William and Mary, founded in 1693 by royal grant, and long supported by popular legislation in Virginia, has been suffered to decline almost to ruin since the civil war, which destroyed the greater part of its property. The oldest college in the South, in fact the oldest in the country with the exception of Harvard University, has been left to decay, while the latter institution, with which William and Mary College used to share the annual income of the bequest by Robert Boyle, the English philosopher, has lately celebrated its 250th anniversary amid general rejoicing, with the President of the United States and representatives of American and European universities to do honor to the occasion. The old college at Williamsburg, which gave Washington his first degree as civil engineer and to which he gave his last public service as chancellor, the college which trained in law and politics Thomas Jefferson, Governor Randolph, Chief Justice Marshall, and nearly all of the Virginia statesmen of the revolutionary and formative periods in our Federal history, has not now a single student. Its classic halls are closed and deserted. From a once flourishing faculty, which early and ably represented both history and political science with other liberal arts, only the president, who is also professor of mathematics and physics, now remains. At the opening of every academic year, in October,

Doctor Ewell causes the chapel bell to be rung, reminding Williamsburg that the ancient college still lives. To friends of the higher education in all of our States this fact will echo as a note of warning against public neglect and legislative indifference toward higher institutions of learning.

The present monograph has been prepared by Dr. Herbert B. Adams, the head of the Department of History and Political Science at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, in connection with his more extended inquiry for the Bureau of Education respecting the study of history in American colleges and universities.

This special inquiry is, however, not designed to be a special plea for the College of William and Mary, whose claim for reimbursement for damages suffered at the hands of undisciplined and straggling soldiers has more than once been presented to Congress, and more than once favorably reported by the Committee on Education and Labor, sustained by the opinions of lawyers and Federal officers. The primary objects of the present investigation have been to discover the historical beginnings of the higher education at the South; to trace the causes of the early prosperity of William and Mary College; to show its influence upon Virginia statesmen and the Southern States, its relation to the university ideas of Jefferson and Washington, and its significance to the whole country; to point out the causes of the decline of William and Mary College; to explain the rise of the University of Virginia, and the necessity of popular support for the higher education.

The most practical of all results from this historical study of William and Mary College is the suggestion of a possible revival in the city of Washington and throughout the country of the original Virginia idea of political education, which made Williamsburg a school of statesmen who were fitted in the college-capital to prepare the so-called "Virginia plan," from which our present Constitution grew. It is the idea of intimate organic connection between Education and Government in a municipal environment.

The promotion of political education by connection on the one hand with the people, and on the other with the administration of State and Nation, is an idea worthy of consideration in this centennial year of our Constitution, which was founded upon political wisdom and Federal democracy. In December, 1886, it was proposed, at a meeting in Philadelphia of delegates from the various States and Territories in the Union, to create a suitable memorial commemorative of the Constitution. Doctor Adams suggests a civil academy in the City of Washington for the practical training of representative college graduates appointed to government fellowships for two years from Congressional districts. He would combine, at the national capital, the West Point idea and the Williamsburg idea for the highest political education, and apply the results to the general improvement of civic life throughout the country. This eminent scholar writes with the freedom of one

who understands as well as loves his subject, and his article will commend itself to the hearty approval of all interested in American learning, in the history of our country, and in the faithful record of the first steps in American education.

In view of these facts I recommend the publication of the paper as a Circular of Information. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. R. DAWSON,

Commissioner.

Approved.

L. Q. C. LAMAR,

Secretary.



THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY.

FIRST ENDOWMENT OF AN AMERICAN COLLEGE.

In 1619—one year before the Pilgrim Fathers came to the land named New England by Captain John Smith—Sir Edwin Sandys, president of the Virginia Company in old England, moved the grant of ten thousand acres of land for the establishment of a university at Henrico. The proposed grant, which was duly made, included one thousand acres for an Indian college; the remainder was to be “the foundation of a seminary of learning for the English.” The very same year the bishops of England, at the suggestion of the King, raised the sum of fifteen hundred pounds for the encouragement of Indian education. Thus, by the combined authority of church and state, was anticipated by more than two centuries the endowment of such institutions as are now represented by the Hampton School and by the University of Virginia.

It was not from lack of generosity or good-will toward the cause of higher education and the improvement of the Indians, that these, the earliest of all American endowments, bore no immediate fruit beyond the subscription of one hundred and fifty pounds in 1621, for a preparatory or collegiate school at Charles City, and the appropriation of one thousand acres of land, with five servants and an overseer to improve the same. The Virginia Company was thoroughly in earnest with regard to its educational project. Tenants were sent over to occupy the university lands, and Mr. George Thorpe, a gentleman of His Majesty's Privy Chamber, came over to be the superintendent of the university itself. This first beginning of philanthropy toward the Indians and of educational foundations for the English in America was suspended by reason of the Indian massacre, in the spring of 1622, when Mr. Thorpe and three hundred and forty settlers, including tenants of the university, were cut off by an insurrection of savages.

ACADEMIA VIRGINIENSIS ET OXONIENSIS.

It was only two years after this terrible catastrophe that the idea of a university in Virginia was revived. Experience with treacherous Indians suggested that the institution should be erected upon a secluded, sheltered site—an island in the Susquehanna River. The curious trav-

eller, glancing at that charming river view to the northwest as he crosses to Havre de Grace on the Pennsylvania Railroad, may see this island-retreat in the foreground, serving now to support the piers of the Baltimore and Ohio bridge. The island was actually granted in 1624 for the "Foundinge and maintenance of a university, and such schools in Virginia as shall there be erected, and shall be called *Academia Virginiensis et Oxoniensis*."¹ Such a refuge for learning in Virginia reminds the student of that river-encircled monastery, called Lindisfarne, among the savage Northumbrians. If one should continue his journey to Charlottesville, and to the present University of Virginia, he would be again reminded of the old monastic system of seclusion and protection from the dangers of the world. It was, perhaps, a pleasant irony of fate which led the free-thinking Jefferson to imitate the ground-plan of the monastic schools of Europe, when he laid the foundations of real university education in Virginia and America.

The project for a university called *Academia Virginiensis et Oxoniensis*, upon that island refuge in the Susquehanna River, failed like the original project for a university at Henrico. The plan was broken off by the death of its chief advocate and promoter, Mr. Edward Palmer. But the idea of a university for Virginia was not lost; it slumbered on during the next generation, which was too busy repairing its material losses, and in strengthening its colonial position, to think of the higher education.

THE VIRGINIANS VOTE FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION.

In 1660, the colonial Assembly of Virginia took into their own hands the project of founding educational institutions within their borders. The motive of the Virginians was precisely the same as that of the great and general Court of Massachusetts, when it established Harvard College, and grammar schools to fit youth "for ye university." The Virginians voted "that for the advance of learning, education of youth, supply of the ministry, and promotion of piety, there be land taken upon purchases for a Colledge and free schoole, and that there be, with as much speede as may be convenient, houseing erected thereon for entertainment of students and schollers."² It was also voted in 1660 that the various commissioners of county courts take subscriptions on court days for the benefit of the college, and that the commissioners send orders throughout their respective counties to the vestrymen of all the parishes for the purpose of raising money from such inhabitants as "have not already subscribed."

¹ This novel point in the educational history of Virginia was first suggested to the writer by President D. C. Gilman's Phi Beta Kappa oration at Cambridge, Mass., July 1, 1886. The original authority upon the point is Neill's *Virginia Vetusta*, 183.

The mention of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University recalls the fact that the parent chapter of this distinguished body was organized in Williamsburg, Va., at William and Mary College, December 5, 1776.

² Hening, *Statutes of Virginia*, ii, 25.

It appears from the record of this legislation in Hening's Statutes of Virginia that already, in 1660, "His Majestie's Governour, Council of State, and Burgesses of the present grand Assembly have severally subscribed severall considerable sumes of money and quantities of tobacco," to be paid upon demand after a place had been provided and built upon for educational purposes.¹ A petition was also recommended to Sir William Berkeley, then governor of Virginia, that the King be petitioned for letters patent authorizing collections from "well-disposed people in England for the erecting of colledges and schooles in this countrye."² This action of the Virginians in 1660 ought to be taken as much better evidence of an early regard for education in that colony than the well-known saying of Governor Berkeley would seem to indicate. In reply to an inquiry by the lords commissioners of trades and plantations respecting the progress of learning in the colony of Virginia, Berkeley said, "I thank God there are no free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years."³

A WORD IN BERKELEY'S DEFENCE.

This answer by a crusty old governor has been quoted perhaps too often as an index of the real sentiments of colonial Virginia toward the cause of education. Not only is the tone of popular legislation entirely opposed to the current view, but Berkeley's own acts should modify our judgment of his words. He actually subscribed, with other gentlemen of the colony, for "a Colledge of students of the liberal arts and sciences." Undoubtedly Sir William did not believe in popular education as it is now understood. If he had done so, he would have been much in advance of his time. He believed in the higher education and in home training. Regarding elementary instruction, he said that Virginia pursued "the same course that is taken in England out of towns, every man, according to his ability, instructing his children. We have forty-eight parishes, and our ministry are well paid, and by consent, should be better if they would pray oftener and preach less." Here is an excellent type of John Bull. This growling, grumbling country squire would have been the first to subscribe for an increase in the parson's salary or for a "free school" in his own parish.

The times were not yet ripe for classical education in Virginia, for that was what the term "free school" meant in the seventeenth century. It was free in the sense of teaching the liberal arts, preparatory to college training. In old England, and in her colonies, free schools⁴

¹ Hening, ii, 37.

² *Ibid.*, ii, 30.

³ Answers of Sir William Berkeley to the inquiries of the lords commissioners of foreign plantations, printed in full in Hening, ii, 511-517.

⁴ For illustrations of this point, see *Johns Hopkins University Studies*, vol. i, No. 12, "Free Schools of South Carolina," by B. F. Ramage; and vol. iii, Nos. 2-3, "Local Institutions of Virginia," by Edward Ingle (who has the correct view), p. 14.

were originally synonymous with Latin schools or grammar schools. It would be as absurd to identify the ancient and the modern meanings of free schools as to confuse a modern grammar school with the earlier or classical use of that term. When Sir William thanked God that there were no free schools in Virginia, we should not take the profane remark too seriously, for he had subscribed for the cause of classical education ten years before.

WHY FREE SCHOOLS AND THE COLLEGE WERE DELAYED.

It is not strange that little or nothing was really accomplished at this time for the cause of higher education in Virginia beyond the taking of subscriptions throughout the counties and parishes. Virginia was a new country, extraordinarily attractive from an agricultural point of view. Her settlers, instead of gathering in towns and villages, as the settlers of New England were by law required to do, dispersed more and more, imitating the English model of rural society already established by representative Virginians. It might well be expected that it would take a much longer time to develop an educational system in colonial Virginia than in Massachusetts or Connecticut, which were both made up of compact village republics. It took the University of Michigan nearly fifty years to get fairly under way, even with the aid of a national land grant, good territorial legislation, and the progressive spirit of the great West and of the nineteenth century. The Virginians were well enough disposed toward schools and colleges, but circumstances, such as physical geography and political economy, were against them. In rural districts subscriptions are always taken leisurely and collections even more so. Virginia was no exception to the rule.¹ Some writers would have us believe that the college was actually planted as early as 1661, but this is highly improbable. Early educational enactments in Virginia were like many of those early towns—on paper only. And yet the Virginians really meant to have both towns and a college. In 1688-'89, twenty-five hundred pounds were subscribed by a few wealthy gentlemen in the colony and by their merchant friends in England toward the endowment of the higher education.

ROYAL ENDOWMENT BY WILLIAM AND MARY.

In 1691 the colonial Assembly sent the Rev. James Blair, the commissary or representative of the Bishop of London, back to England to secure a charter for the proposed college. Virginia's agent went straight to Queen Mary and explained the educational ambition of her colony in America. The Queen favored the idea of a college, and William

¹ See "A bill for facilitating ye payment of ye Donations to the College of William and Mary in Virginia," 1698, *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, i, 61. Beverly, whose *History of Virginia* was first published in 1705, says: "The subscribed money did not come in with the same readiness with which it had been underwritten."

wisely concurred. The royal pair agreed to allow two thousand pounds out of the quit-rents of Virginia toward building the college. Mr. Blair then went to Seymour, the attorney-general, with the royal command to issue a charter. Seymour demurred. The country was then engaged in war, and could ill afford to plant a college in Virginia. But Mr. Blair urged that the institution was to prepare young men to become ministers of the Gospel. Virginians, he said, had souls to be saved as well as their English countrymen. "Souls!" said Seymour, "Damn your souls! Make tobacco!"¹

John Bull is often brutally frank in the expression of his colonial policy, but quite as often, while swearing and grumbling, he opens his purse. The English Government concluded to give not only £2,000 in money, but also 20,000 acres of land, with a tax of one penny on every pound of tobacco exported from Maryland and Virginia, together with all fees and profits arising from the office of surveyor-general, which were to be controlled by the president and faculty of the college. They were authorized to appoint special surveyors for the counties whenever the governor and his council thought it necessary. These privileges, granted by charter in 1693, were of great significance in the economic history of Virginia. They brought the entire land system of the colony into the hands of a collegiate land office. Even after the Revolution, one-sixth of the fees to all public surveyors continued to be paid into the college treasury down to the year 1819, when this custom was abolished.² In no way could the College of William and Mary have better grasped the political economy of Virginia than by taxing its tobacco and surveying its land. This union of the college with the practical interests of the colony developed the wisest statesman this country has ever seen—George Washington, who received his first public commission as county surveyor at the hands of the president of William and Mary.

COLONIAL ENDOWMENT.

Specific acts by the Virginia House of Burgesses strengthened the royal endowment of William and Mary. In 1693 an export duty on all skins and furs was permanently levied for the support of the college.³ In 1718 one thousand pounds were appropriated by the Virginia House of Burgesses for the education of "ingenious scholars, natives of this colony."⁴ The special right of Maryland youth to be educated at William and Mary was early recognized.⁵ This was probably due to the fact that Maryland, like Virginia, was taxed one penny a pound on all exported tobacco, for the purpose of affording a permanent revenue to the college. In 1734 a tax was imposed upon all imported liquors "for

¹ *Works of Benjamin Franklin*, edited by Sparks, x, 111.

² Hening's *Statutes*, xi, 310; *Code of Virginia*, 1873, p. 710.

³ Hening, iii, 123.

⁴ *Ibid.*, iv, 74.

⁵ Jones. *Present State of Virginia*, 84.

the better support of the college—so as some part thereof shall be laid out and applied for buying such books for the use of the scholars and students in the college—and such books, so to be bought, shall be marked thus: *The gift of the General Assembly of Virginia, in the year 1734.*¹ This is perhaps one of the best dispositions of a liquor tax on record. In 1759 the college received the proceeds of a tax imposed on peddlers. Altogether the annual revenues of William and Mary before the outbreak of the American Revolution were estimated at about £2,300.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Various scholarships, or “foundations,” yielding pecuniary support to students at William and Mary, were early established. The House of Burgesses founded three; Colonel Hill, of Shirley, and Robert Carter (King Carter), of Corotoman, together gave the sum of two hundred pounds for the endowment of a scholarship; Mrs. Thomas Bray, of New Kent, gave two hundred pounds; Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison, of Surrey, three hundred pounds; the Rev. James Blair, of Williamsburg, five hundred pounds; and Philip Lightfoot, of Sandy Point, the same sum. These scholarships were all founded before the American Revolution.²

BOYLE'S ENDOWMENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION.

The Hon. Robert Boyle, who died in England in 1691, by will enjoined his executors “to apply his personal estate to such charitable and pious uses as they, in their discretion, should think fit.” It was finally agreed, in 1697, that the revenue of the Boyle bequest, which had been invested in a landed estate called the “Brasserton,” should be annually paid over to the College of William and Mary, subject to an annual draft of ninety pounds, payable by the Virginia college to Harvard College. The intention of this endowment was the encouragement of Indian education and the propagation of the gospel among the natives. By means of the Boyle fund the College of William and Mary erected a building called the “Brasserton” upon the college green, and it long served as an Indian school.

An earnest attempt was made in Virginia to educate Indian boys. At one time, during Governor Spotswood's régime, there were nearly twenty Indian students at William and Mary College. The governor remitted the tribute of peltry formerly exacted from certain tribes, on condition that they should send the children of the “chief men” to Williamsburg to be educated. Juvenile hostages were also taken from hostile tribes for the same purpose, which served also to promote the *salus publica*. In a letter to the Bishop of London, dated July 26, 1712, Spotswood speaks of the success of the experiment, but of the inadequacy of the Boyle endowment. The Indians, he says, “have a Master to teach them and are decently clothed and maintained, so that they

¹ Hening, iv, 432.

² *The History of the College of William and Mary*, 65. Richmond, 1874.

them very well pleased with the change of their condition, as indeed their parents and others of their Nations who come frequently to see them express much satisfaction with the care that is taken of them, and frequently lament their own misfortune in not having the like advantages in their Youth; but as the revenue of the College settled by Mr. Boyle for that service is insufficient to support so great a charge, I hope your Lord's ship will use your interest for obtaining some contributions from the Society for propagating the Gospel, and from other charitable persons to help the College to promote so good a design."¹

MOTIVES FOR FOUNDING THE COLLEGE.

The charter of the College of William and Mary shows that the objects of the foundation were much the same as those originally proposed in 1619, and again in 1660. The General Assembly of Virginia had asked for a royal endowment of the college, "to the end that the Church of Virginia may be furnished with a seminary of ministers of the gospel, and that the youth may be piously educated in good letters and manners, and that the Christian faith may be propagated amongst the Western Indians, to the glory of Almighty God."² This pious language would serve equally well in New England or Virginia to describe the highest motives of the founders of educational institutions. It is useless to arrogate any peculiar or particular piety in the educational establishments of any part of this country. The truth is that in old England, through many centuries, good men, ecclesiastics and laymen, sovereigns and subjects, had been laying educational foundations, such as monasteries, colleges, and free town schools, upon which ideas the New World has built. The motives of the English, whether in Virginia or New England, in providing for the pious education of their sons in good letters and good manners, were but colonial outcroppings of the same public spirit which founded the various colleges which now make up the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The propagation of the Christian faith among the Indians was perhaps a secondary consideration, but it was honestly attempted in Virginia as well as in Massachusetts.

Englishmen are much the same the world over, whether in America or Australia. They are a healthy union of public spirit and private interest, of measured philanthropy and enlightened selfishness. An

¹ Letters of Governor Spotswood, i, 174. On early attempts to educate Indian boys in Virginia, see Bishop Perry's *History of the American Episcopal Church*, i, 116, 123, 24, 128. An Indian school was established at Christanna, in Southampton County, where at one time (1716) seventy Indian children were taught.

² An "Alt Heidelberg" friend of the writer, Dr. George Gary Bush, in his interesting and attractive history of *Harvard, the First American University*, published in 1886 by Cupples, Upham & Co., says, p. 64, of that institution, "The education of both the English and the Indian youth in knowledge and godliness was, according to the charter of 1650, the object sought in the establishment of a college." For text of charter, see *Records of Massachusetts*, vol. iii, 195.

Englishman's struggle for the salvation of his own soul often ends in organized effort for the good of his community or of his country, and sometimes it takes the direction of foreign missions, in lands which he is striving to subdue. It is this curious blending of individual with social forces which has converted England and her colonies into vigorous powers for civilization.

ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT.

The power to establish and to organize "a certain place of universal study, or perpetual college, for Divinity, Philosophy, Languages, and other good Arts and Sciences, consisting of one President, six masters or professors, and an hundred scholars, more or less, graduates and non-graduates," was intrusted by the charter, issued February 19, 1693 to a self-perpetuating board of eighteen trustees, resident in the colony. They were to have the appointing power, and were to form the board of governors or visitors. Every year they were to elect from their own number a rector for the college. Every seven years they were to choose some eminent and discreet person to be the chancellor. Naturally the Rev. James Blair was by the charter made one of the original trustees also the first annual rector and president of the college for life. He was a vigorous, aggressive Scotchman, and held his presidential office for fifty years, dying in 1743. The charter appointed the Bishop of London to be the first chancellor. The trustees continued, down to the time of the American Revolution, to associate the academic with the ecclesiastical office. Inasmuch as the first president, the Rev. Dr. Blair, was the Bishop's commissary, or deputy, in Virginia, it was but natural that these two offices should remain united down to the time of the Revolution. Thus the presidency¹ of the college and the primacy of the church in Virginia were represented by one and the same man. The charte

¹ List of Presidents.

Rev. James Blair, D. D., commissary	1693 to 1743
Rev. William Dawson, commissary	1743 to 1752
Rev. William Stith, D. D., commissary	1752 to 1755
Rev. Thomas Dawson, D. D., commissary	1755 to 1761
Rev. William Yates	1761 to 1764
Rev. James Horrocks, D. D., commissary	1764 to 1771
Rev. John Camm, D. D., commissary	1771 to 1777
Rt. Rev. James Madison (the first Bishop of Virginia)	1777 to 1812
Rev. John Bracken	1812 to 1814
John Augustine Smith, M. D	1814 to 1826
Rev. William H. Wilmer, D. D.	1826 to 1827
Rev. Adam P. Empie, D. D.	1827 to 1836
Thomas R. Dew	1836 to 1847
Robert Saunders	1847 to 1848
Benjamin S. Ewell, LL. D.	1848 to 1849
Rt. Rev. John Johns	1849 to 1854
Benjamin S. Ewell, LL. D. (a graduate of West Point).....	1854 to —

provided that the president and professors of the college should constitute a body corporate, and that to it ultimately the trustees should transfer their entire endowment as soon as the institution should be fairly established. This was actually done; so that, in after time, the trustees remained simply as the board of annual visitors, with general superintendence and the appointing power.

THE FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION.

The charter provided for a college president and for six masters or professors. The text of the act transferring the college from the trustees to the faculty shows that the latter consisted, in 1729, of President Blair, two professors in the school of theology, namely, Bartholomew Yates and Francis Fontaine,¹ and two in the school of philosophy, to wit, Alexander Irwin, and William Dawson "late of Queen College, in Oxford." Three of these professors were so-called "clerks," who had been officiating in the parish churches of Virginia. Joshua Fry, a gentleman of Williamsburg, was appointed master of the grammar school, which was early established "for the immediate education of the youth of the colony in the Latin and Greek tongues." Thus were laid anew in America the old classical foundations of a liberal education. The grammar or Latin school was the corner-stone of the college proper, which was a philosophical department. The institution of a school of theology reminds us that the foundation laid by William and Mary needed only a school of law and a school of medicine to have become at the very outset a complete university, which, historically speaking, comprises four faculties.

"In addition," says Campbell, "to the five professorships of Greek and Latin, the mathematics, moral philosophy, and two of divinity, provided for by the charter, a sixth, called the Brasserton, from the estate in England which secured the endowment, had been annexed by the celebrated Robert Boyle, for the instruction and conversion of the Indians."²

Mr. R. A. Brock, corresponding secretary of the Virginia Historical Society, in his notes to the Dinwiddie Papers,³ says: "The succession of the masters or professors at this early seat of learning would be a highly interesting addition to the annals of American education. Through the repeated destruction of the college buildings and records by fire no such complete list is known to be extant. * * * The following list of the faculty to 1752, inclusive, has been preserved: Rev. Francis Fontaine (born 1697, died 1749), professor of Oriental languages, 1729; Rev. Bartholomew Yates, professor of divinity, 1729; Joshua Fry, 1729, master of the grammar schools (afterward advanced to the chair of mathematics); Rev. William Stith, 1731; Edward Ford, 1738; John Græme, 1741; Rev. Thomas Dawson, 1738; William Pres-

¹ Concerning "the first professor," see Spotswood's *Letters*, ii, 167.

² Campbell. *History of Virginia*, 347.

³ *Dinwiddie Papers*, vol. i, pp. 3-4.

ton, 1752; Rev. John Camm, 1752,—professors, whose departments of instruction are not known; Rev. William Robinson, master of the grammar school, 1742; masters of the Indian school: John Fox, 1729; Rev. Robert Barrett, 1737.”

The writer has no means of determining the exact nature of the early courses of instruction provided by the College of William and Mary. In all probability they were much the same as those given during the scholastic régime of early Harvard, which the writer has elsewhere described.¹ The Harvard system was but a colonial reproduction of the higher education of England as fostered at Oxford and Cambridge during the seventeenth century. The professors of philosophy at the College of William and Mary probably taught logic, rhetoric, ethics, physics, and politics, together with arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy; possibly also the Westminster catechism and a little history, sacred and profane. *Historia civilis* and *Historia naturalis* certainly belonged to the old scholastic curriculum. The study of American history was cultivated in an intelligent and original way by the Rev. Dr. William Stith, the historian of Virginia, professor in the college in 1731, and who was commissary of the Bishop of London and president of the college from 1752 to 1755. His work was first published at Williamsburg in 1747, where the historian prosecuted his researches in government offices respecting the beginnings of Virginia. He was the second academic representative of Virginia history. Prof. Hugh Jones, of whom we shall presently speak, was the first.

In 1734, the president, masters, scholars, and students of the College of William and Mary, and all the domestic servants belonging to the institution, were forever exempted from taxation, not only from tithes, but from all public, county, and parish levies.² This immunity is an interesting survival of the monastic system of the Old World.

The continuity of monastic tradition is further seen in the law forbidding professors to marry. In 1769, when a reverend professor of theology and the reverend master of the grammar school took to themselves wives and settled in the city of Williamsburg, it was resolved by the board of visitors: “That it is the opinion of this visitation that the professors and masters, their engaging in marriage and the concerns of a private family, and shifting their residence to any place without the college, is contrary to the principles on which the college was founded and their duty as professors.”

The salary of President Blair was originally fixed at £150 a year, but it was afterward cut down to £100. The salary of the masters, or fellows, as we learn from the statements of one of the earliest of them, was £80 per annum, with 20 shillings for an entrance fee and 20 shillings for tuition from each student intrusted to their charge.

¹ “History at Harvard University,” published in *Education*, May, 1886.

² Hening, iv, 433.

PROFESSOR HUGH JONES.

Probably one of the very best types of the early professor in the College of William and Mary is the Rev. Hugh Jones, already mentioned. He was an Englishman of university training, who came first to Maryland in 1696, and became the incumbent of Christ Church parish, in Calvert County. He sent home an account of the province of Maryland, which was published in the Transactions of the Royal Society. Upon the recommendation of the Bishop of London he was appointed to the chair of mathematics in the college at Williamsburg. While resident there he served as chaplain of the General Assembly, and as "lecturer" in the Bruton parish church; he preached also in Jamestown, the Canterbury of Virginia. He left the province for England in 1722, and in 1724 brought out in London his book on "The Present State of Virginia," which includes sketches of Maryland and North Carolina. Thus, through the faithful work of one scholarly churchman and college professor, the characteristics of three southern colonies passed into historical science. If this man did not teach history, he made it and wrote it. His monograph is acknowledged to be one of the best sources of information respecting Virginia in the early part of the eighteenth century.

Professor Jones was not altogether satisfied with the existing system of education at the College of William and Mary. In his book he suggests certain modifications, which are very remarkable for this early period. He proposed that one of the six professorships be devoted to the subject of *history*; but what is more surprising, he actually proposed that the college should be recognized as the *training school for the civil service of the colony*. The following are the professor's own words:

"The Charter mentions six masters or professors, but does not specify the professions; it directs to the making of statutes and founding scholarships, but the particulars are left to the discretion of the managers; and some such establishment as this here mentioned may not be improper, especially if for greater encouragement the surveyors of each county were to be appointed by the president and masters, out of such as have taken a Bachelor of Arts degree there; and if the Governor and Council were to elect a certain number of Bachelors for clerks into the Secretaries office; out of which clerks attending and writing there at certain times, the county clerks should be appointed.

"The office of the president would be to govern the College, be treasurer and censor, and have a casting vote in all debates. The six professors would be: One for Divinity, who should be chaplain and catechist; one for Mathematicks, one for Philosophy, one for Languages, one for History, one for Humanity, who should be Grammar Master."

This was the educational ideal of one of the best professors in the College of William and Mary at a very early period of its history. The scheme is remarkably well-rounded for those times. An earlier recommendation for a distinct chair of history and for a school of administration, it would be difficult to find in this country.

Returning to America after long absence in England, the Rev. Hugh Jones resumed parochial work in Virginia, but he finally returned to Maryland; where he built up various parishes, notably William and Mary parish and Sassafras parish, in Cecil County. He persuaded the people to build brick churches instead of cheap wooden structures, and he invigorated society wherever he went. He continued pastoral work until he was ninety years old, when he retired, "having worthily won the title of venerable." This professor and ecclesiastic might be called the Venerable Bede of Maryland and Virginia. He died in 1760, at the age of ninety-one, having been in the ministry sixty-five years.¹

ORIGIN OF WILLIAMSBURG.

The College of William and Mary, like Harvard College, was a state institution. It was founded by what was then the National Government, by royal endowment. The charter gave the General Assembly of Virginia the right to determine the best site for the college. It was voted to erect the buildings "as neere the church now standing in Middle Plantation old fields as convenience will permitt." Thus in Virginia, as in Europe, the church was the original centre around which educational institutions were planted. There was no town in "Middle Plantation old fields" at the time the college was built. Simply a church in Bruton Parish² and a scattered settlement, with an archaic system of common lands; these were the beginnings of what was yet to become a college town and the capital of Virginia.

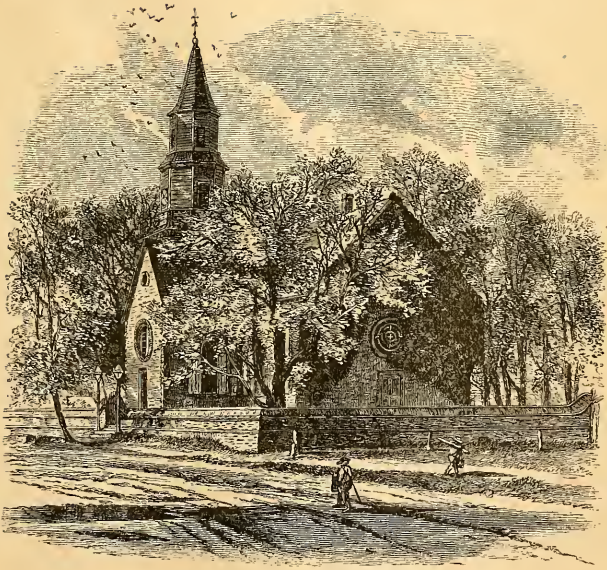
It is a most interesting and remarkable fact that the founding of the College of William and Mary at Middle Plantation determined the political centre of Virginia and the founding of Williamsburg. The supposed healthfulness of the locality had indeed great weight with the Assembly in fixing upon Middle Plantation as a site for both college and capital, for the place "hath been found, by constant experience, to be healthy and agreeable to the constitutions of the inhabitants";³ but in the preamble to the act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Queen Anne, 1705, when Williamsburg was founded, this additional motive seems to have decided the location of the city: "It will prove highly advantageous and beneficial to his Majesty's Royal College of William and Mary to have the conveniences of a Town near the same."⁴

¹ Information concerning this remarkable man was obtained from Spotswood's *Letters*, i, 103; ii, 253; and from Bishop Perry's monumental work on the *History of the American Episcopal Church*, i, 307.

² The Vestry-book of Bruton Parish dates from 1674; but Bishop Meade (i, 146) says that there was a church at Middle Plantation as early as 1665.

³ Hening, iii, 419. With regard to the removal of the seat of government from Jamestown to Williamsburg, Hugh Jones says, in his *Present State of Virginia* (1724): "When the State House and Prison were burned down, Governor Nicholson removed the residence of the Governor with the meeting of General Courts and General Assemblies to Middle Plantation, seven miles from James Town, in a healthier and more convenient Place, and freer from the Annoyance of muskettoes"!—Sabin's reprint, p. 25.

⁴ Hening, iii, 422.



THE BRUTON PARISH CHURCH.

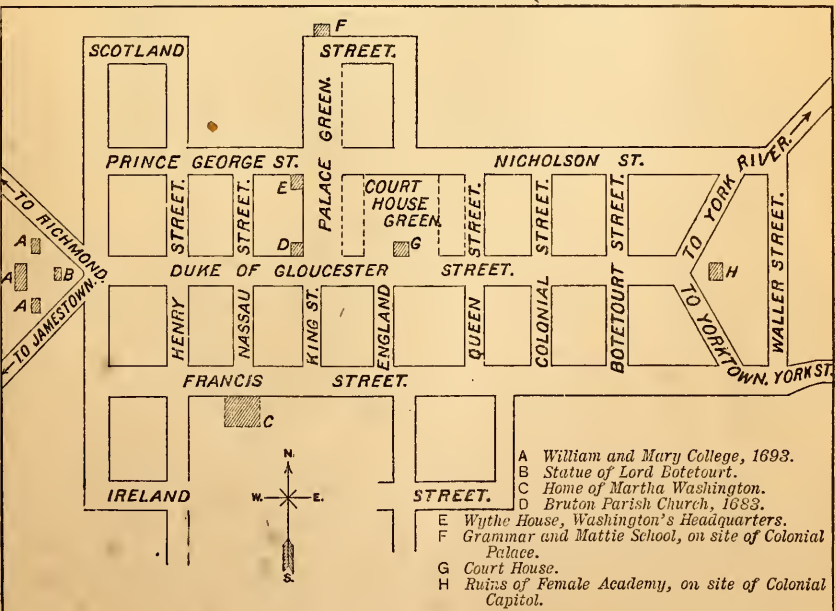
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Clearly these early legislators of Virginia were in advance of their age. They believed what the nineteenth century is just beginning to find out—that a good municipal environment is favorable rather than injurious to the higher education; that the town is more suitable than the country for the growth of a college or a university. The early Virginians had no idea that professors and students should be turned out to pasture like superannuated horses and untrained colts, and expected to feed on grass like Nebuchadnezzar. It is a very bucolic view of the higher education to expect it to flourish in the open fields, apart from human society, away from great libraries, museums, schools, churches, and from all the helpful, quickening influences of municipal life. Civilization and culture are, historically speaking, the products of towns and cities. The idea of isolating students from the world is but the survival of the monastic system, which sought cloistered retreats within protecting walls. While society and education owe much to this system, it should be remembered that monasticism is a mediæval and not a modern idea. Indeed the monastery and the castle were but historic reversions to the more primitive idea of hill-forts and patriarchal burghs, from which ancient cities and classical civilization sprang.

PLAN OF WILLIAMSBURG.

Williamsburg was laid out in good old English fashion, with a spacious market-place or town-square (the Germanic type of the ancient



PLAN OF WILLIAMSBURG, VA., 1887.

forum or *agora*). A plot of land four hundred and seventy-five feet square was appropriated for a building suitable for the General Assembly

and for the courts. The building when completed was to be "called and known by the name of the Capitol,"¹ and it was resolved that "the space of two hundred feet of ground every way from the said Capitol shall not be built upon, planted, or occupied forever." Truly a noble reservation, worthy to become the forum of Virginia! Surviving types of the same idea may be seen in Capitol Square at Richmond, and in every court green around the court houses of the South and in every town common of New England. The main street of Williamsburg was called the Duke of Gloucester Street. It was the Pennsylvania Avenue of the period. It extended from the capitol to the utmost western limits of the city, where it "joins on ye Land belonging to ye Colledge."² This colonial boulevard, connecting the seat of government with the seat of learning, shows that politics and the higher education were interests closely associated in the minds and hearts of the Virginians, as indeed are Richmond and the University of Virginia to this day.

Of the appearance of the Duke of Gloucester Street in 1724, a brief description is given by Professor Hugh Jones: "Fronting the college at near its whole breadth is extended a noble street, mathematically straight (for the first design of the town's form is changed to a much better),³ just three-quarters of a mile in length, at the other end of which stands the Capitol, a noble, beautiful, and commodious pile as any of its kind, built at the cost of the late Queen, and by the direction of the Governor."

APPEARANCE OF THE COLLEGE.

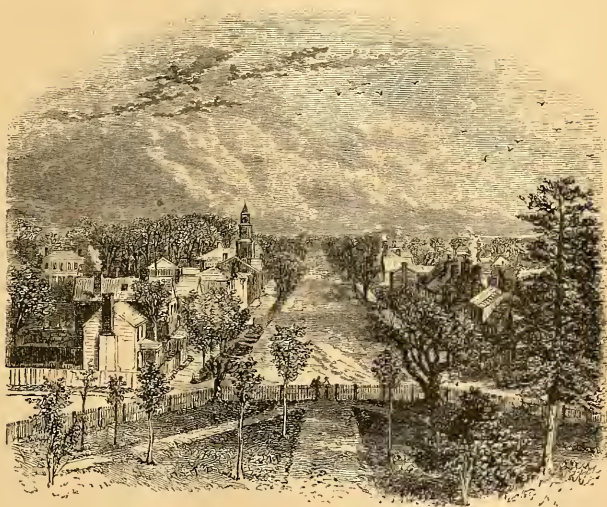
The original college building was burned down in 1705, but it was immediately restored in the same style, if we may trust tradition. A good description of the appearance of the college in 1724 has come down to us through that original tract on *The Present State of Virginia*. Professor Jones said of the college:

"The front, which looks due east, is double, and is 136 feet long. It is a lofty pile of brick building, adorned with a cupola. At the north end runs back a large wing, which is a handsome hall, answerable to which the chapel is to be built; and there is a spacious piazza on the west side, from one wing to the other. It is approached by a good walk, and a grand entrance by steps, with good courts and gardens about it, with a good house and apartment for the Indian master and his scholars, and out-houses; and a large pasture inclosed like a park, with about 150 acres of land adjoining for occasional uses. The building is beautiful and commodious, being first modelled by Sir Christopher Wren, adapted to the nature of the country by the gentlemen there; and since it was burned down it has been rebuilt, and nicely

¹ Hening, iii, 420.

² *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, i, 109.

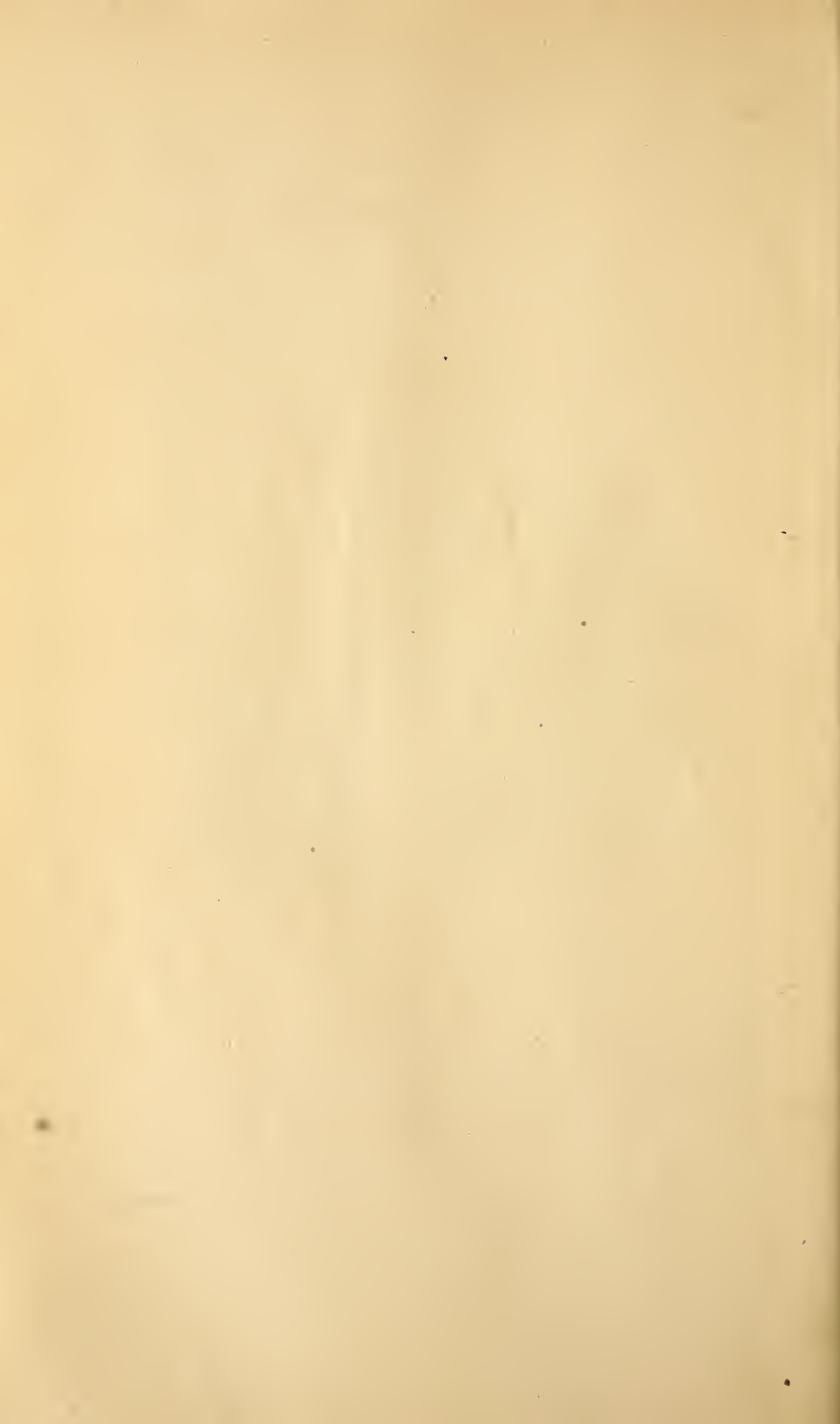
³ Governor Nicholson originally laid out the town of Williamsburg "in the form of a cypher [monogram?] made of W and M." Hugh Jones' *Present State of Virginia*, 25.

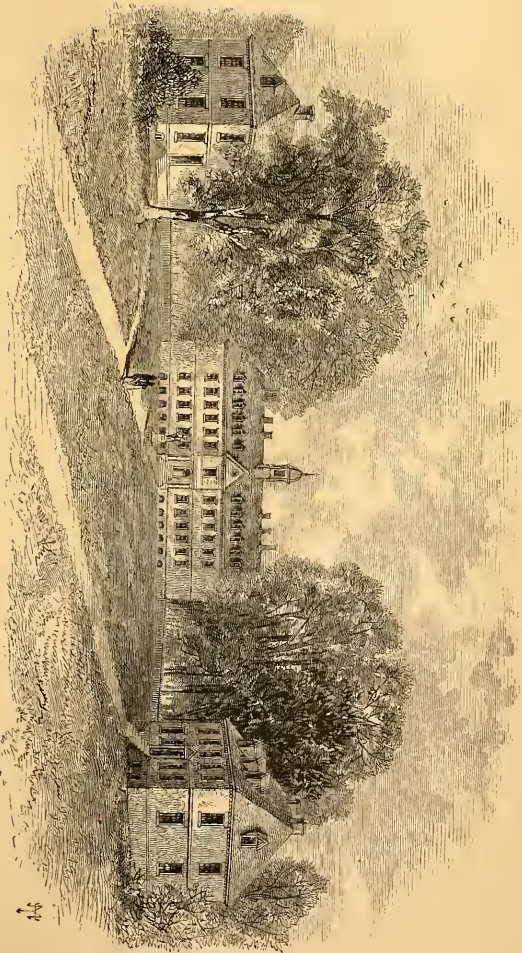


MAIN STREET, WILLIAMSBURG, FROM THE COLLEGE WINDOWS.

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2—Page 24.]

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE BEFORE THE FIRE OF 1859.

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contrived, altered and adorned by the ingenious direction of Governor Spotswood, and is not altogether unlike Chelsea Hospital."

Professor Jones was evidently familiar with the sights and scenes of old England, as well as with the best society of the period. Like Chaucer, he had seen the world as in his time. The parson-professor was in favor at court, as appears from a letter of Governor Spotswood¹ to the Bishop of London in 1717. The man was an excellent observer of social Williamsburg. He says, in one naïve passage: "At the Capitol, at publick times, may be seen a great number of handsome, well-dress'd, compleat Gentlemen. And at the Governor's House upon Birth-Nights and at Balls and Assemblies, I have seen as fine an appearance, as good diversion, and as splendid entertainments in Governor Spotswood's time, as I have seen any where else."

A PICTURE OF THE TOWN AND CAPITOL.

A complete picture of the town, as it was in 1724, is given by this observing professor, to whom Virginia owes a great historical debt, for he describes the whole colony as faithfully as he did its college-capital. He describes the public buildings, and all the public offices, courts, etc. "In each wing of the Capitol," he says, "is a good stair case, one leading to the Council Chamber; where the Governor and Council sit in very great state, in imitation of the King and Council, or the Lord Chancellor and House of Lords. Over the portico is a large room where conferences are held, and prayers are read by the Chaplain to the General Assembly; which office I have had the honour for some years to perform." He describes the parish church, a brick structure in the form of a cross, "reglar and convenient, and adorned as the best Churches in London. This from the Parish is called Bruton Church, where I had the favour of being lecturer."

Clearly this professor was a useful man in the community. Not far from the church there was the market place, "near which is a Play-House and good Bowling Green." From the church northward was Palace Street, at the end of which stood the Governor's house, "finished and beautified with gates, fine gardens, offices, walks, a fine canal, orchards, etc." The house had a cupola, "or Lanthorn," which was illuminated on festival nights, together with most of the town. "These buildings here described," he says, "are justly reputed the best in all the English America, and are exceeded by few of their kind in England." He mentions "a pleasant, long dry walk, broad, and almost level from the College to the Capitol."

"Williamsburg," he says, "is a market town, and is governed by a mayor and aldermen." It is a town "well stock'd with rich stores, of all sorts of goods, and well furnished with the best provisions and liquors. Here dwell several very good families, and more reside here in their own houses at publick times. They live in the same neat manner, dress after

¹ Spotswood's *Letters*, ii, 253.

the same modes, and behave themselves exactly as the Gentry in London; most families of any note having a coach, chariot, Berlin, or chaise. The town is laid out regularly in lots or square portions, sufficient each for a house and garden. Thus they dwell comfortably, genteelly, pleasantly, and plentifully in this delightful, healthful, and (I hope) thriving city of Williamsburgh."

TOWN AND COLLEGE.

The College of William and Mary and the town of Williamsburg grew and flourished together, the one aiding the other in a thousand ways. The college appreciated what the General Assembly called "the conveniences of a town," and the whole colony quickly learned to value educational privileges for its ambitious sons. "At the first Commencement of the College, in 1700," says Campbell, one of the historians of Virginia, "there was a great concourse of people; several planters came thither in coaches, and others in sloops from New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, it being a new thing in that part of America to hear graduates perform their exercises. The Indians had the curiosity, some of them, to visit Williamsburg upon that occasion; and the whole country rejoiced, as if they had some relish of learning."¹ A cultivated society gathered in Williamsburg, because it was the intellectual and political capital of Virginia. It became fashionable for the best families of the colony to spend the winter season "in town," just as social England to this day centres in London during the season. Bishop Meade, in his *Old Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia* (i, 194), says: "Williamsburg was once the miniature copy of the Court of St. James, somewhat aping the manners of that royal palace, while the old church and its graveyard, and the College chapel were, *si licet cum magnis componere parva*, the Westminster Abbey and the St. Paul's of London, where the great ones were interred.' More truly than Jamestown the new capital became the historic as well as the political and social centre of Virginia. From this college-capital, where the plays of Shakespeare first found a public hearing in America, went forth Virginia's greatest sons.

A SCHOOL OF STATESMEN.

The gathering together of the best people of Virginia and the forming of student associations with all that was best in the history and politics of that colony and of Mother England were of untold influence in moulding the intellect, in testing the character, and in cultivating the manners of the rising generation. Whatever schoolmen may say, there is no school like the world of human society, like contact with men. A wise blending of scholastic and social culture makes all the difference between the mediæval monk and the modern man.

¹Campbell. *History of Virginia*, 361, 362.

The mediæval monk shunned the world and the society of his fellow men, but the modern man has discovered virtue in both. It is greatly to the honor of the founders and builders of the College of William and Mary that they applied so early in the eighteenth century the idea of education in a social, municipal, and political environment. Williamsburg was the first exponent of a noble educational policy, to which this country will sooner or later return. It was a policy which struggled into existence in Prussia in 1810, when that child of conflict, the University of Berlin, was born in the capital of a kingdom that was to found an empire.

Wonder is often expressed that colonial Virginia, with her population widely dispersed, should have produced so many eminent public men, who became leaders in the American Revolution and who afterward gave such practical and sovereign direction to American politics. Virginia is called the mother of presidents, but the College of William and Mary, the alma mater of statesmen, is only another name for Virginia. The secret of that great family of patriot-politicians lies in the union of home education with the higher education, in the blending of private with public training, after the manner of our Mother England. In Virginia the historic process began with English traditions of family culture; it developed through the personal administration of rural estates, through vestry meetings and county courts and the House of Burgesses. The evolution of a higher class of politicians, of professional men and cultivated gentlemen, was first accomplished at Williamsburg, that school of citizens, churchmen, and statesmen. There were no educated lawyers in Virginia until the college began its preparatory work. Bishop Meade says: "The best ministers in Virginia were those educated at the college and sent over to England for ordination. The foreigners were the great scandal of the church."

Religious, political, and educational forces in society always thrive best by association, not necessarily by union. This was true of ancient society, and it is no less true in the modern state. While the separation of the school from the authority of the church and the separation of the church from the sphere of the state are among the greatest contributions of America to the world's advancement, nevertheless the association of these great forces must be preserved in a modified form. Neither the state nor the church nor the school can reach its highest efficiency when any one of these three institutions is cut off from association with the other two. A government without the support of religion and education, means ultimate lapse into moral and political anarchy. Ecclesiastical organizations, unrestrained by law and unenlightened by reason, may interfere with civil liberty and check the progress of thought. Schools, colleges, and universities, without public support and legal protection, without moral and religious associations, are hopelessly crippled in their usefulness to society.

In colonial Virginia there was an *entente cordiale* between the college, the church, and the state. The clergy held their conventions¹ in the college buildings, and, before the capitol was built, the House of Burgesses used to assemble in the academic halls. The head of the college was the head of the church in Virginia, and there was a representative² of the college in the House of Burgesses down to the Revolution. These facts merely illustrate the intimacy of educational, ecclesiastical, and political relations in that social microcosm at Williamsburg.

Never before or since in this country was there such a constant object lesson for students in the art of government and in the constitution of society. The College of William and Mary, almost from its original planting, was a unique seminary of history and politics—of history in the very making, of politics in the praxis. Without identifying the two subjects, we may accept the view of Gustav Droysen, Prussia's great historian, who says, "What is politics to-day becomes history to-morrow." The young Virginians did not study text-books of historical and political science. They observed the real things. The proceedings of their fathers at the capitol were to the sons analogous to those living processes of nature that are observed under the microscope in the modern biological laboratory. We might, however, better liken the position of the early Virginia students to that of the lesser clergy and inferior nobles, who came with the great barons of the realm to those itinerary Parliaments of England before the House of Commons was instituted. These young vassals and dependents looked on while their superiors took counsel with the royal Governor, the quasi king of Virginia. The day was to come when these budding knights and burgesses would themselves form a popular assembly, a new House of Commons called the Continental Congress, to shape the history and politics of a nation.

It is interesting to look over the catalogue of students at the College of William and Mary a few years before the outbreak of the American Revolution, and to notice what men this institution was training for service to state and country. There in 1759 was Thomas Jefferson, son of Peter Jefferson of Albemarle, author of the Declaration of Independence and of the statute of Virginia for religious freedom, and founder of the University of Virginia. By these three deeds he wished to be known to posterity. It would be glory enough for the College of William and Mary if she had educated him alone who is the father of American political thought and the first promoter of real university education. The roll of honor does not stop with Thomas Jefferson. There, too, appear Benjamin Harrison, Carter Braxton, Thomas Nelson, and George Wythe, all signers of the Declaration. There also are Peyton Randolph, first president of the Continental Congress, and John Tyler, first governor

¹ An extract from the faculty records, August 29, 1754, illustrates this point: "Resolved, unanimously, Y^t Mr. Comissary Dawson be allowed ye use of ye Hall and great room during ye meeting of ye clergy."

² Hening, iii, 241, 356.

of Virginia; Edmund Randolph, Attorney-General and Secretary of State; Beverly Randolph, governor of Virginia; John Mercer, governor of Maryland; James Innes, attorney-general of Virginia; James Monroe, President of the United States; John Blair, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States; and John Marshall, the great Chief Justice.

For seventy years previous to the Revolution, there had been an annual average of about sixty students at the College of William and Mary. At the outbreak of the struggle for independence there were seventy students. Thirty-seven of them left college and joined the Continental army. Three professors also took arms for their country's cause. The institution, however, continued its educational work throughout the war until the memorable siege of Yorktown, when the college was temporarily closed for the accommodation of the American troops and their French allies. That school of churchmen, statesmen, and citizen-soldiers saw enacted before its doors the closing scene in one of the greatest dramas in modern history, when Washington and his Virginians, the Continental Army and the French allies, drew their investing-lines around the forces of Cornwallis.

Upon the surrender of the British forces at Yorktown, October 19, 1781, the president and professors of William and Mary sent an address of congratulation to Washington. He replied on the 27th of October, in a letter addressed to the "President and Professors of the University of William and Mary," accepting their felicitations and rejoicing at the return of peaceful security to his fellow citizens. "The seat of literature at Williamsburg," he said, "has ever in my view been an object of veneration. As an institution important for its communication of useful learning, and conducive to the diffusion of the true principles of rational liberty, you may be assured that it shall receive every encouragement and benefaction in my power toward its re-establishment. The sick and wounded of the army, whom my necessities have compelled me to trouble you with, shall be removed as soon as circumstances will permit—an event which will be as pleasing to me as agreeable to you."

One hundred years after the surrender of Cornwallis, representatives of England, France, Germany, and the United States united at Yorktown for the commemoration of that international event in which all these nationalities had once participated. A monument was then dedicated. Not long after this celebration the national monument to Washington was completed in the Federal City. Quite recently the old alliance between America and France has been nobly symbolized by the erection of a colossal statue of Liberty Enlightening the World. But amid all these monumental works and historical commemorations, there has been no thought of that old college in the Yorktown peninsula, the college which trained the statesmen of the Revolution, and which gave Washington his first public commission and opened the way to his entire career.

A brief review of the relation of William and Mary to George Washington will throw new light upon this great public character, and explain the origin of his idea of a national university.

WASHINGTON MADE SURVEYOR BY WILLIAM AND MARY.

It is interesting to trace the evolution of men as well as of institutions. It is generally known that Washington began his public life as a county surveyor, but, in all probability, few persons have ever thought of his service in that office as the historical and economic germ of his political greatness. Most people regard this early work as a passing incident in his career and not as a determining cause. And yet it is possible to show that Washington's entire public life was but the natural outgrowth of that original appointment¹ given him in 1749 at the age of seventeen by the College of William and Mary. That appointment, in the colonial days of Virginia, was the equivalent of a degree in civil engineering, and it is interesting to observe what a peculiar bias it gave to Washington's life before and after the Revolution.

As we have seen already, the land system of Virginia was early placed under the control of the college authorities, who appointed all county surveyors and also the surveyor-general, who represented the economic interests of the institution and took certain fees for its support. From the lowest position as surveyor Washington rose to the very highest. It was his early practical career as a measurer of land that first made him favorably known to influential Virginians. There were but few men really competent for the work of a surveyor in colonial times. Washington's services were in great demand throughout the counties of Virginia. He not only surveyed private farms and plantations in settled districts, but also public lands and land grants on the western frontiers, among the Alleghanies, and along the upper branches of the Potomac.

It was Washington's excellent public service as a surveyor which led to his public commission as a militia officer in command of a military district for the defence of the Virginia frontiers against the encroachments of the French. It was his special knowledge of the back country and its people, acquired as a civil engineer, that led to his diplomatic commission from the seat of government in Williamsburg to the

¹ It would be interesting if one could find Washington's first commission as a public surveyor. In lack of it, the following later form, found in the *Calendar of Virginia State papers*, vol. iii, page 246, will illustrate the probable character of the appointment:

"We, the president and professors of the College of William and Mary, do certify his excellency, the governor, that we have examined Samuel Taylor and, having found him properly qualified, we do nominate him to the office of surveyor of the county of Cumberland.

"Given under our hands and the seal of the college, this 2d day of August, 1732.

"J. MADISON, *President*.

"J. McCLURG.

"ROBT. ANDREWS.

"CHS. BELLINI."

commandant of the French posts in the Ohio Valley. From this expedition of Washington, at the age of twenty-one, when he surveyed French forts and French schemes with all the skill with which he had formerly surveyed land, proceeded the entire train of English policy leading to war with the French for the possession of the territory lying back of the Alleghanes. This frontier war established the military reputation of Washington, and made him commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces. His frontier record in the French and Indian war was the stepping-stone which raised him at the outbreak of the American Revolution to the position of commander-in-chief of the continental army.

If the Revolutionary war had never occurred, George Washington would have been one of the foremost men of his time. His superiority would have appeared in great economic enterprises for the public good, enterprises growing out of that original office of county surveyor which actually led him by a development process to take the office of surveyor general of Virginia and that of general-in-chief of the armies of the United States. Of course that humble agrarian office, conferred upon a young Virginian by the College of William and Mary, did not make its incumbent great, but it gave an opportunity for greatness to develop. Washington's genius was economic.¹ His mind grasped the practical questions of his time—the land question in the Ohio Valley, and its connection with the opening of a channel of trade between the Atlantic seaboard and the Ohio River. The conquest of that territory by the English, the search in that quarter for good bounty lands, the instincts of an explorer and of a civil engineer, made Washington appreciate more keenly perhaps than most of his countrymen the economic significance of the great West. Long before the Revolution, indeed, as early as 1754, he began to study the problem of connecting the tributaries of the upper Potomac with those of the Ohio, and of binding the East to the West by ties of economic interest.

WASHINGTON ACQUIRES 70,000 ACRES OF LAND.

The facts indicate that George Washington was one of the most enterprising men in America. In 1763 he wrote to William Crawford, a Virginia officer, whom he had taught the art of surveying and who had served his chief as a land-looker in the back country: "By this time it may be easy for you to discover that my plan is to secure a good deal of land." Exactly how much land Washington patented in the course of his life it is impossible to say, but at the time of his death he owned over 70,000 acres, principally in the Ohio Valley, Kentucky, the Northwest Territory, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York along the Mohawk River, and in Virginia along the line of the Potomac and elsewhere. In the historical library at the Johns Hopkins University is a map of

¹The economic side of Washington's character has been traced by the writer in the *Johns Hopkins University Studies*, vol. iii, pp. 55-91.

a survey, made in 1773, of 28,400 acres on the Little Kanawha, with explanatory notes in Washington's own handwriting. In the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser for August 20, 1773, is an advertisement by George Washington of "upwards of 20,000 acres of land on the Ohio and Great Kanawha," which the subscriber proposed to divide "into any sized tenements that may be desired and lease upon moderate terms."

In this very advertisement there is evidence of the great thought of connecting the East and the West, the Potomac and the Ohio Rivers, for the "convenience of the settlers in transporting the produce of their lands to market." This thought was interrupted by the outbreak of the national struggle for independence, but after the close of the Revolution Washington returned to it with more energy than ever. Indeed, before peace had been formally declared he left his camp at Newburg on the Hudson and made a three weeks' journey of exploration on horseback through central New York in company with Governor Clinton. These two enterprising men secured together 6,000 acres of choice land on the Mohawk River, and talked of buying up Saratoga Springs. On that tour of exploration Washington saw with his own eyes the possibilities of that great commercial route to the West now represented by the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad. Returning to Virginia he bent every energy toward the development of his old plan for the Potomac route. He wrote to Jefferson in 1784, "I am satisfied that not a moment ought to be lost in recommencing this business, as I know the Yorkers will delay no time to remove every obstacle in the way of the other communication, so soon as the posts of Oswego and Niagara are surrendered."¹ The Potomac Company, of which George Washington became the chief promoter and first presi-

¹ With regard to opening the Potomac route, in 1784 Washington wrote to Jefferson these historical details: "More than ten years ago I was struck with the importance of it; and, despairing of any aid from the public, I became a principal mover of a bill to empower a number of subscribers to undertake at their own expense, on conditions which were expressed, the extension of the navigation from tide water to Wills' Creek, about one hundred and fifty miles, and I devoutly wish that this may not be the only expedient by which it can be effected now. To get this business in motion, I was obliged even upon that ground to comprehend James River, in order to remove the jealousies which arose from the attempt to extend the navigation of the Potomac. The plan, however, was in a tolerably good train when I set out for Cambridge in 1775, and would have been in an excellent way, had it not been for the difficulties which were met with in the Maryland Assembly from the opposition which was given (according to report) by the Baltimore merchants, who were alarmed, and perhaps not without cause, at the consequence of water transportation to Georgetown of the produce which usually came to their market by land. The local interest of that place, joined to the short-sighted politics or contracted views of another part of that Assembly, gave Mr. Thomas Johnson, who was a warm promoter of the scheme on the north side of the Potomac, a great deal of trouble. In this situation I left matters when I took command of the army. The war immediately called men's attention to different objects, and all the money they could or would raise was applied to other purposes."

dent, evolved historically into the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

George Washington chose a very good specialty when he applied to the College of William and Mary for an elective course in land surveying. That first appointment gave direction and purpose to his entire life. It made him a far-seeing national economist, a man of wide-reaching enterprise and of almost boundless public spirit, which developed into schemes for colonizing his lands with Germans from the Palatinate, and for opening a route to the West which should become "the channel of conveyance for the extensive and valuable trade of a rising empire." These remarkable words were written to Thomas Johnson of Maryland as early as 1770. They show that Washington was a man of large ideas in economics as well as in politics. He was, moreover, a man who grasped an infinity of practical details and shaped small things into great combinations. Such rare men make Napoleons in war and Alexander Hamiltons in peace.

CONNECTION WITH THE POTOMAC AND JAMES RIVER COMPANIES.

Washington's connection with these economic enterprises, growing out of his early surveys, was of the greatest importance to Virginia and the country at large in other than commercial ways. In 1785, upon the final organization of the Potomac and Virginia Companies, in testimony of the gratitude of his native State for his public services, fifty shares of State stock in the Potomac Company and one hundred shares in the James River Company were presented to Washington by the legislature through Patrick Henry, then governor of Virginia. The gift was most embarrassing to Washington. He never thought for a moment of accepting it; but how to decline it without giving offence—that was the question. He wrote to his friend Benjamin Harrison: "Not content with the bare consciousness of my having, in all this navigation business, acted with the clearest conviction of the political importance of the measure, I would wish that every individual who may hear that it was a favorite plan of mine may know also that I had no other motive for promoting it than the advantage of which I conceived it would be productive to the Union and to this State in particular, by cementing the eastern and western territory together, at the same time that it will give vigor and increase to our commerce, and be a convenience to our citizens. How would this matter be viewed, then, by the eye of the world, and what would be the opinion of it, when it comes to be related that George Washington has received twenty thousand dollars and five thousand pounds sterling of the public money as an interest therein?"

Through Patrick Henry Washington returned to the General Assembly his grateful acknowledgments, but firmly declined to accept the proffered bounty. He said that he had resolutely shut his hand against every pecuniary recompense during the revolutionary struggle, and that he could not change his position now. But, he said, if the legis-

lature would permit him to turn the destination of the proposed fund from his own private emolument to objects of a public nature, he would show his gratitude for the honor conferred upon him by the State by selecting objects which would meet the most enlightened and patriotic views of the Virginia Assembly. This proposition was accepted, and it was voted that the stock should stand appropriated to such public purposes as Washington might designate by deed during life or by his last will and testament.

RELATION OF WASHINGTON'S ENTERPRISE TO EDUCATION.

A proper disposition of this public stock was regarded by Washington as a sacred obligation, and caused him long and earnest thought. The shares were not likely to become immediately productive, so that there was ample time for deliberation. The evolution of his great purpose to employ at least a portion of his trust toward the endowment of a national university has never been traced, but an evolution there certainly was, and the old College of William and Mary played no unimportant part in the process. The germ of his purpose originated in a feeling of patriotic gratitude toward Virginia soldiers who had fallen in defence of their country. Washington, in 1785, proposed to Edmund Randolph and Thomas Jefferson the idea of employing the revenue from his Potomac and James River stock for the establishment of two charity schools, one on each river, for the education of poor children, particularly those whose parents had fallen in defence of American liberty. This was a noble purpose, and would probably have been carried out if the stock had become productive and *if Washington had not been chosen Chancellor of the College of William and Mary (1788) and President of the United States (1789).*

WASHINGTON THE CHANCELLOR OF WILLIAM AND MARY.

One year before Washington was chosen President of the United States, he was elected chancellor of the College of William and Mary by the board of visitors. This was an ancient and venerable office which had been held by the bishops of London continuously from the foundation of the college in 1693 down to the American Revolution. Washington was the first American elected to take up the historical succession to this old English ecclesiastical headship of the college. It was pre-eminently an honorary position, for besides the chancellor there was always a practical executive called the president, or rector. The old statutes defined the chancellor's office as follows: "The Chancellor is to be the Mæcenas, or patron of the college, such a one as by his favor with the King and by his interest with all other persons in England, may be enabled to help on all the college affairs. His advice is to be taken, especially in all such arduous and momentous affairs as the college shall have to do in England. If the college has any petitions at any time to the King, let them be presented by their Chancellor. If

the college wants a new president, or professor, or master, let the college senate rely chiefly on his assistance, advice, and recommendation."

In his first letter, dated Mount Vernon, February 20, 1788, respecting this election to the chancellorship, Washington expressed himself as "duly honored and greatly affected with the receipt of the resolution of the visitors and governors of William and Mary College," but deferred his acceptance until the terms of the above statute were communicated to him, whereupon he wrote the following letter to Samuel Griffin, who had conveyed the information :

MOUNT VERNON, 30 April, 1788.

DEAR SIR: I am now to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th of April, in which you did me the favor to enclose an extract from the original statute, designating the duties of the office to which I had been appointed. Influenced by a heartfelt desire to promote the cause of science in general and the prosperity of the College of William and Mary in particular, I accept the office of chancellor in the same; and request you will be pleased to give official notice thereof to the learned body who have thought proper to honor me with the appointment. I confide fully in their strenuous endeavors for placing the system of education on such a basis as will render it the most beneficial to the State and the republic of letters, as well as to the more extensive interests of humanity and religion. In return they will do me the justice to believe that I shall not be tardy in giving my cheerful concurrence to such measures as may be best calculated for the attainment of those desirable and important objects. For the expressions of politeness and friendship blended with your communications, you are desired to receive my best acknowledgments.

I am, dear sir, your obedient and very humble servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

SAMUEL GRIFFIN, Esq.,

Rector of the College of William and Mary.

This was the beginning of George Washington's official connection with the cause of liberal education in America. He was now the acknowledged head of the only college in Virginia, the college which had given him his first local office many years before. Washington's chancellorship of William and Mary antedated his presidency of the United States and continued until the day of his death. The institution which first recognized his merits enjoyed the honor of his last public service. Although the duties of the chancellorship were never burdensome, they were nevertheless sufficiently honorable and distinguished to turn Washington's attention, even while President of the United States, to the thought of representing for the entire country what he already represented for Virginia. He was the actual Mæcenas or patron of learning in his native State; what more natural than that he should advance from the local to the national in his ideas of education? This process had been characteristic of his development in relation to economics, war, and politics. It was in the same way that he came to the larger idea of his relation to science. In his mind, the College of William and Mary, which already in 1781 Washington had called a "university," was an historical stepping-stone from the idea of charity schools in Virginia to the higher thought of a national university in the Federal City. Men's minds always move along lines of individual experience

and of least resistance. There was absolutely no other experimental way by which Washington could have risen from his original purpose to his educational ideal save through his connection with the chancellorship of William and Mary. The duties of this office were indeed trifling as compared with Washington's larger political career, but the two lines of presidential activity ran parallel with one another, and the very subordination of the one office may have suggested to Washington, in the other, the possibility of utilizing for a great national purpose the idea of higher education which William and Mary represented to him and to all Virginians. Thomas Jefferson obtained his first idea of the University of Virginia from his alma mater at Williamsburg, and Washington undoubtedly drew his national thought of education from the same local source.

JEFFERSON'S RELATION TO WILLIAM AND MARY.

The father of Thomas Jefferson was a practical surveyor, who had been chosen with Joshua Fry, professor of mathematics at the College of William and Mary, to continue the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina, a task begun by Colonel Byrd. The two men were also employed together in making the first map of Virginia. Thus through association with a Williamsburg professor the father of Thomas Jefferson became inclined to give his son a liberal education and to train him to the art of surveying. This art the youth acquired, and he afterward became surveyor of Albemarle County.

Jefferson's autobiography is the best source of information respecting his connection with the college. He says he went to William and Mary in the spring of 1760 and continued there two years. "It was my great good fortune, and what probably fixed the destinies of my life, that Dr. William Small of Scotland was then professor of mathematics, a man profound in most of the useful branches of science, with a happy talent of communication, correct and gentlemanly manners, and an enlarged and liberal mind. He, most happily for me, became soon attached to me, and made me his daily companion when not engaged in the school; and from his conversation I got my first views of the expansion of science, and of the system of things in which we are placed. Fortunately, the philosophical chair became vacant soon after my arrival at college, and he was appointed to fill it *per interim*; and he was the first who ever gave, in that college, regular lectures in ethics, rhetoric, and belles-lettres. He returned to Europe in 1762, having previously filled up the measure of his goodness to me, by procuring for me, from his most intimate friend, George Wythe, a reception as a student of law, under his direction, and introduced me to the acquaintance and familiar table of Governor Fauquier, the ablest man who had ever filled that office. With him, and at his table, Dr. Small and Mr. Wythe, his *amici omnium horarum*, and myself, formed a *partie quarrée*, and to the habitual conversations on these occasions I owed much in-

struction. Mr. Wythe continued to be my faithful and beloved mentor in youth, and my most affectionate friend through life. In 1767, he led me into the practice of the law at the bar of the general court, at which I continued until the Revolution shut up the courts of justice."

Was ever education more liberal for the son of a Virginia farmer? Here is a young man, at the age of seventeen, fresh from classical training by scholarly Presbyterian clergymen, brought under the formative influence of three men of the world, the best minds in Williamsburg: first, Doctor Small, the Scotch mathematician and philosopher; second, Mr. Wythe, the lawyer who trained John Marshall at William and Mary; and third, Governor Fauquier, the ablest politician of his time. Is it surprising that a natural genius like Jefferson should have reproduced the types represented by his three best teachers, and have become a mathematical philosopher, a scholarly lawyer, a politician, governor, statesman, and diplomatist?

Educational heredity is sometimes as clearly manifest as are family traits. The mathematical bent of Peter Jefferson, the surveyor, of Albemarle, became even more marked in the mind of his son Thomas, who rose, like George Washington, from the position of a county surveyor¹ to that of surveyor-general of Virginia, the agrarian representative of his alma mater. The old college left its stamp upon Jefferson, not merely as a qualified surveyor and economist, but also as a practical educator and a lover of youth.

JEFFERSON'S PLAN OF EDUCATION FOR VIRGINIA.

It is a fact not sufficiently or generally understood that the first form of Jefferson's university idea was that of transforming the College of William and Mary into a State university. In 1779 he reported to the General Assembly of Virginia three bills for the establishment of a general system of education in his native State. The first bill provided for two grades of instruction: (1) elementary schools, for the children of rich and poor alike; (2) colleges for a middle degree of instruction to students in easy circumstances. The second bill proposed a university; the third, a library.

This general plan,² of remarkable scope, deserves a more detailed examination, for it is the historical basis of all that Jefferson subsequently accomplished for the educational cause in Virginia. It is closely allied to his cherished scheme for local self-government in smaller units than the county. He proposed that every county should be subdivided into hundreds, wards, or townships, five or six miles square, and that in the

¹The following extract from the faculty records, October 14, 1773, contains Jefferson's appointment as county surveyor: "Agreed, unanimously, that Mr. Thomas Jefferson be appointed surveyor of Albemarle, in the room of Mr. Nicholas Lewis, who has sent his letter of resignation, and that he be allowed to have a deputy."

²For Jefferson's plan of education for Virginia, see his autobiography and his letter to Dr. Priestley, January, 1800.

centre of each local division there should be a free English school, in which reading, writing, and arithmetic should be taught. This was the idea of common school education, free to all children in the ward or township, and supported by local taxation under State authority. This part of Jefferson's great plan was actually adopted by the General Assembly in 1796, although the execution of the law was left optional with the county courts, a mistake which Jefferson said defeated his project.

For the promotion of college education, Jefferson's bill provided that the whole State should be divided into ten or more districts, in each of which a college should be planted for teaching the classics, grammar, geography, surveying, and other useful subjects. The college, as Jefferson conceived it, was to be a classical academy or gymnasium, preparatory to the university. It was an expansion of the same idea as that of the colonial free school, which was free merely in the sense of teaching the liberal arts. This form of the free school should be historically distinguished from the free English or common school, proposed for elementary education. The college was to be the Latin school, with the addition of a few practical or modern studies. This part of Jefferson's plan, although not actually adopted in the form proposed, remained one of his favorite ideas, to which he returned again and again in later life.

The roof and crown of the entire educational system of Virginia was to be the old College of William and Mary, transformed into a new and higher seminary of learning, with all preparatory work relegated to the fitting schools. Jefferson distinctly states that his second bill "proposed to amend the constitution of William and Mary College, to enlarge its sphere of science, and to make it in fact a university." In his autobiography Jefferson explains why this, the best part of his plan, failed to succeed. "The College of William and Mary was an establishment purely of the Church of England; the visitors were required to be all of that church; the professors, to subscribe to the thirty-nine articles; its students, to learn the catechism; and one of its fundamental objects was declared to be to raise up ministers for that church. The religious jealousies, therefore, of all the dissenters took alarm lest this might give an ascendancy to the Anglican sect, and refused acting on that bill. Its local eccentricity, too, and unhealthy autumnal climate lessened the general inclination toward it." For these and other reasons the College of William and Mary failed to become the State university of Virginia.

JEFFERSON REMODELS THE CURRICULUM OF WILLIAM AND MARY.

Jefferson's interest in the cause which William and Mary originally represented to his mind was doubtless strengthened by the more successful part which he took in remodelling the scholastic curriculum of the college in the interest of modern studies, of which he was the first American champion. "On the 1st of June, 1779," he says in his auto-

biography, "I was appointed Governor of the Commonwealth and retired from the legislature. Being elected also one of the visitors of William and Mary College, a self-electing body, I effected, during my residence in Williamsburg that year, a change in the organization of that institution, by abolishing the grammar school and the two professorships of divinity and oriental languages, and substituting a professorship of law and police,¹ one of anatomy, medicine, and chemistry, and one of modern languages; and the charter confining us to six professorships, we added the law of nature and nations and the fine arts, to the duties of the moral professor, and natural history to those of the professor of mathematics and natural philosophy."² Thus Jefferson introduced the first distinctively modern currents into the curriculum of William and Mary.

JEFFERSON STUDIES EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES.

From early connection with educational reforms at Williamsburg, Jefferson's mind naturally turned more and more strongly toward universities. While upon foreign missions in the interest of the United States he made inquiries into the best systems of university education in the Old World. In 1785 we find him writing from Paris to J. Bannister, jr., respecting the relative merits of Swiss and Italian universities—Geneva, Rome, and Pisa. At this period he was inclined to prefer Rome, because of its historic associations and its remarkable opportunities for culture in the fine arts. A little later, in 1791, he wrote to Mr. McAlister, "With respect to the schools of Europe my mind is perfectly made up, and on full inquiry. The best in the world is Edinburgh. * * * On the continent of Europe, no place is comparable to Geneva." After his return to America he repeatedly spoke of these ancient seminaries of science as "the two eyes of Europe."

A curious evidence of Jefferson's continued loyalty to his alma mater may be discovered in the above letter to Mr. Bannister: "But why send an American youth to Europe for education? What are the objects of a useful American education? Classical knowledge, modern languages, chiefly French, Spanish, and Italian, mathematics, natural philosophy, natural history, civil history, and ethics. In natural philosophy I mean to include chemistry and agriculture, and in natural history to include botany, as well as the other branches of these departments. It is true

¹ This was much the same as the modern science of administration, which is just beginning anew to creep into our university courses in America. What the German would call *Polizeiwissenschaft*, and what the Greeks termed *πολιτεία*, was taught for nearly a century at the College of William and Mary under the head of "police." That name would probably suggest nothing but constabulary associations to most college faculties in these modern days. Another excellent term, also in danger of oblivion, long remained in current use at William and Mary, viz., "humanity," of which there was one professor.

² Compare with Jefferson's autobiography his *Notes on Virginia*, query xv, and his letter to J. C. Cabell, February 22, 1821.

that the habit of speaking the modern languages cannot be so well acquired in America; but every other article *can be as well acquired at William and Mary College as at any place in Europe.*" Jefferson is here speaking of undergraduate training. As to graduates, he admits that medical students ought to study abroad, but he is confident that law students can do quite as well by attending the law courses of Mr. Wythe at William and Mary. Jefferson was by no means provincial in this view. It should be remembered, that some of the best lawyers and statesmen of the Revolution had been trained in Williamsburg, and that John Marshall,¹ the most distinguished Chief Justice of the United States, acquired a systematic knowledge of law from Professor Wythe during the intervals of revolutionary campaigning in Virginia, just as young Prussian officers at the present day attend university courses while stationed in Berlin.

INFLUENCE OF THE COLLEGE OF GENEVA UPON JEFFERSON.

One of the most remarkable results of Jefferson's sojourn in Europe and of his inquiries concerning the higher education was the proposition made to him in 1794 by Professor D'Ivernois, representing the Genevan faculty, "to translate the Academy of Geneva in a body to this country." The faculty of that institution had fallen into disfavor with the revolutionary party in their republic, and proposed to emigrate to Virginia, with a considerable body of Swiss farmers, provided they should receive the necessary encouragement. Jefferson had known D'Ivernois in Paris, and had very great respect for his character and attainments. In a letter to Washington, Jefferson speaks of D'Ivernois as a man of science and as author of a history of the republic of Geneva. He further describes the Genevan faculty: Mouchon, the President, famous for his work with the encyclopedists; Pictet, the natural philosopher, who had measured a degree with scientific accuracy; Bertrand and L'Huilier, the mathematicians, second only, in all Europe, to La Grange; De Saussure, the geologist, celebrated for his Alpine researches; Senebier, translator of the Greek tragedians; all together a faculty of ten or twelve professors. Jefferson said, "The names of Mouchon, Pictet, De Saussure, and Senebier are well known to me as standing foremost among the literati of Europe." He thinks the revolution in France will incline La Grange also, "who is without equal" as a mathematician, to join the Swiss professors in their proposed exodus. It was a scheme of dazzling brilliancy, and Jefferson was evidently much impressed with its possibilities, for he wrote to Washington a very elaborate account of the whole matter.

Jefferson had previously submitted the project of the Geneva professors to influential members of the General Assembly of Virginia for private discussion, but the scheme had been judged impracticable, be-

¹ Magruder. *Life of Marshall*, 23, in "American Statesmen Series."

cause of (1) the great expense; (2) the necessity which would arise of teaching American youth in the French or Latin languages; and (3) the very grandeur of the enterprise, which was out of all proportion to the population and needs of Virginia. Jefferson now appealed to Washington as a final resort, knowing that he had contemplated the gift of his stock in the Potomac and James River Companies toward the establishment of a national university. Jefferson urged that the State which had organized these companies and which paid the dividends ought to be chiefly favored in the disposition which Washington might make of his stock. He suggested that the Virginians would be satisfied if the university were placed within their borders, and that a happy compromise might be effected between the ideas of a national and a State institution, by planting it near the Federal City.

INFLUENCE OF THE GENEVA PROJECT UPON WASHINGTON.

Washington had already heard of the project of the Swiss professors from John Adams, to whom D'Ivernois had also written. To both Adams and Jefferson the President communicated his unfavorable opinion of the Swiss proposition. To Jefferson he gave a specific statement of his views to the effect that (1) the plan for a national university was not sufficiently matured to justify any encouragement to the Swiss professors; (2) the propriety of transplanting the entire body of them was questionable, for they might not all be good characters or sufficiently acquainted with the English language; (3) the Swiss professors had been at variance with the popular party at home, and their introduction to America might be considered an aristocratic movement; (4) such an invitation to the Swiss "might preclude some of the first professors in other countries from a participation" in the national university. Washington suggests that "some of the most celebrated characters in Scotland, in this line, might be obtained."

Thus in matters pertaining to the highest education, as already in economics, war, politics, and diplomacy, George Washington showed his sovereign common sense. From whatever point of view the character of the greatest of Virginians is seen, his wisdom and judgment impress the beholder. He was not disposed to subordinate the idea of an American university to the importation *en masse* of any foreign colony of professors, even though they constituted the best single faculty in continental Europe. He was inclined to take a thoroughly scientific and broadly international view of the educational question. If Scotland had a better professor of philosophy than the Genevan, he wanted the Scotchman.

While discouraging the idea of transplanting a foreign university to these American shores, Washington proceeded to take immediate steps toward the realization of his own long-cherished plan of founding a national university. Returning the Swiss papers to John Adams on the 27th of November, 1794, he said: "That a national university in this

country is a thing to be desired, has always been my decided opinion ; and the appropriation of ground and funds for it in the Federal City has long been contemplated and talked of." It is evident that a new impetus was now given to this old idea, born of William and Mary College. In less than three weeks after writing to Adams, Washington addressed a letter to Edmund Randolph, Secretary of State, requesting that he and James Madison should mature the proper course for him in disclosing his design to give his stock of fifty shares in the Potomac Company toward the endowment of a university in the District of Columbia. As previously explained, this stock, together with one hundred shares in the James River Company, had been given to Washington for his public services by the legislature of Virginia, and he now wished to have the approbation of that body with regard to his proposed disposition of the shares first named for a national university. On the 28th of January, 1795, Washington informed the commissioners of the Federal City that he had vested in perpetuity fifty shares of Potomac stock toward the above object. This was done *before* the receipt of Jefferson's letter, dated at Monticello, February 22, 1795, respecting D'Ivernois's proposition, which had already come to Washington's notice through John Adams at least three months earlier. The Swiss idea had its influence upon both of the great Virginians, but it stimulated Washington to immediate action. When he heard Jefferson's version of the Swiss scheme he wrote to him, "I have in a degree anticipated your proposition," in so far as it related to the application of stock in the Potomac Company to the endowment of a national university. Washington said he was inclined to apply the James River shares to the same purpose, but, "considering the source from whence they were derived, I have, in a letter I am writing to the executive of Virginia on this subject, left the application of them to a seminary within the State, to be located by the legislature." The very next day, March 16, 1795, Washington wrote to Robert Brooke, Governor of Virginia, proposing to vest his Potomac stock in a national university and his James River shares in a Virginia institution. His proposition was favorably received by the Governor and General Assembly.

Clearly the transition from the charity schools to the university idea was now complete. And yet it is interesting to note that Washington had been giving fifty pounds a year for the instruction of poor children in Alexandria, and he had not neglected to offer educational aid to the sons of soldiers. The idea of promoting State education survived in Washington's proposal to give his James River stock to "a seminary of learning upon an enlarged plan, but yet not coming up to the full idea of a university. * * * The students who wish to pursue the whole range of science may pass with advantage from the seminary to the university, and the former by a due relation may be rendered co-operative with the latter." Washington said that he would have preferred to concentrate all his resources upon a national university in the

Federal City; but, in deference to Virginia sentiment, to which he owed his very means of philanthropy, he gave a portion to Liberty Hall Academy, now Washington and Lee University.

WASHINGTON'S IDEA OF A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

The educational ideal of Washington was thoroughly American. He wrote to Governor Brooke of Virginia: "It is with indescribable regret that I have seen the youth of the United States migrating to foreign countries, in order to acquire the higher branches of erudition, and to obtain a knowledge of the sciences. Although it would be injustice to many to pronounce the certainty of their imbibing maxims not congenial with republicanism, it must nevertheless be admitted that a serious danger is encountered by sending abroad among other political systems those who have not well learned the value of their own. The time is therefore come when a plan of universal education ought to be adopted in the United States. Not only do the exigencies of public and private life demand it, but, if it should ever be apprehended that prejudice would be entertained in one part of the Union against another, an efficacious remedy will be to assemble the youth of every part under such circumstances as will, by the freedom of intercourse and collision of sentiment, give to their minds the direction of truth, philanthropy, and mutual conciliation."

The following passage, taken from Washington's last will and testament, best conveys his ideas upon the subject of a national university:

"It has always been a source of serious regret with me, to see the youth of these United States sent to foreign countries for the purpose of education, often before their minds were formed, or they had imbibed any adequate ideas of the happiness of their own; contracting too frequently, not only habits of dissipation and extravagance, but principles unfriendly to republican government, and to the true and genuine liberties of mankind, which thereafter are rarely overcome; for these reasons it has been my ardent wish to see a plan devised on a liberal scale, which would have a tendency to spread systematic ideas through all parts of this rising empire, thereby to do away local attachments and State prejudices, as far as the nature of things would, or indeed ought to admit, from our national councils. Looking anxiously forward to the accomplishment of so desirable an object as this is (in my estimation), my mind has not been able to contemplate any plan more likely to effect the measure, than the establishment of a UNIVERSITY in a central part of the United States, to which the youths of fortune and talents from all parts thereof may be sent for the completion of their education, in all the branches of polite literature, in arts and sciences, *in acquiring knowledge in the principles of politics and good government*, and, as a matter of infinite importance in my judgment, by associating with each other, and forming friendships in juvenile years, be enabled to free themselves in a proper degree from those local preju-

dices and habitual jealousies which have just been mentioned, and which, when carried to excess, are never-failing sources of disquietude to the public mind, and pregnant of mischievous consequences to this country. Under these impressions, so fully dilated,

“I give and bequeath, in perpetuity, the fifty shares which I hold in the Potomac Company (under the aforesaid acts of the Legislature of Virginia), towards the endowment of a university, to be established within the limits of the District of Columbia, under the auspices of the General Government, if that Government should incline to extend a fostering hand towards it; and, until such seminary is established, and the funds arising on these shares shall be required for its support, my further will and desire is, that the profit accruing therefrom shall, whenever the dividends are made, be laid out in purchasing stock in the Bank of Columbia, or some other bank, at the discretion of my executors, or by the Treasurer of the United States for the time being, under the direction of Congress, provided that honorable body should patronize the measure; and the dividends proceeding from the purchase of such stock are to be vested in more stock, and so on, until a sum adequate to the accomplishment of the object is obtained; of which I have not the smallest doubt before many years pass away, even if no aid or encouragement is given by the legislative authority, or from any other source.”

Washington's gift of stock in the James River Company to Liberty Hall in Virginia became productive. The State seminary which he designed to be preparatory to the national university has evolved into a flourishing institution of learning; but that “full idea” suggested by the chancellor of William and Mary was never realized in the form which he originally intended. Congress did not extend its fostering hand. The affairs of the Potomac Company were ultimately merged in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company (see Pickell's History of the Potomac Company). Sparks, in his Life of Washington, page 416, says, “the shares appropriated by Washington's will are doubtless held in trust” by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, “for their destined object.” The actual fate of Washington's endowment of a national university would be a good subject for a congressional inquiry, when other scientific subjects are exhausted. It appears from a report of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, in 1851, page 20, that only one dividend was ever paid upon the Potomac stock; but the above canal is there described “as merely carrying out in a more perfect form the design of General Washington, and as naturally resulting from the views and measures originally suggested by him.”

In this connection it is interesting to observe that, along the very route which Washington thought would become “the channel of the extensive and valuable trade of a rising empire,” was constructed, not only the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, but the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It is still more interesting to reflect that a gift of stock in

this road formed the chief endowment of the Johns Hopkins University, which, if not national in name, is national in spirit, and is striving to realize Washington's "full idea of a university." Baltimore is not alone in representing the true university spirit, but from her geographical position, midway between North and South and hard by the nation's capital, she is approximating to Washington's ideal of an institution where young men from all parts of the Union "may be sent for the completion of their education * * * in arts and sciences, in acquiring knowledge in the principles of politics and good government, and * * * be enabled to free themselves in a proper degree from local prejudices and habitual jealousies."

American students are to-day moving upon the great current of national university life, such a current as would have rejoiced the mind and heart of George Washington, could he have foreseen the national representation of this country in our leading colleges and universities. We are enjoying the practical realization of a grand idea, but it is not unreasonable to inquire whether the present cosmopolitan spirit in American student life might not have begun to develop at a much earlier period if Congress had given some attention to Washington's earnest recommendations. Supposing a school of politics and good government, in connection with other liberal arts and sciences, had been planted in the city of Washington, under the auspices of the United States, at the very beginning of the present century, before the sectional issue had become paramount in American politics, would there not have been some chance for the development of a school of well-trained, public-spirited men, of broad-minded statesmen, competent to settle economic and constitutional questions, without leading the country into fratricidal war, costing millions of men and untold treasure? The simple experiment would at least have been inexpensive compared with that actually essayed. England and Germany were able to rid their dominions of slavery and serfdom by legislative means, and possibly the United States might have done the same thing by the education of a school of really patriotic politicians, who could have risen above sectional issues, or those "local attachments and State prejudices" which Washington feared, and who could have developed the healthful Virginia sentiment of Jefferson and of the eighteenth century into an irresistible national opinion.

Washington early attempted to impress upon Congress "how much a flourishing state of the arts and sciences contributes to national prosperity and reputation." He foreshadowed the scientific policy of the nation when he pointed out its duty in these matters. He intimated that the higher education could never reach its highest estate without national aid. "True it is," he observed, "that our country, much to its honor, contains many seminaries of learning highly respectable and useful; but the funds upon which they rest are too narrow to command the ablest professors, in the different departments of liberal knowledge, for

the institution contemplated, though they would be excellent auxiliaries."

The father of his country wished to save the United States on the one hand from provincialism, and on the other from sectionalism. Undoubtedly, in his mind, the national idea was uppermost: "Amongst the motives to such an institution," he said, "the assimilation of the principles, opinions, and manners of our countrymen, by the common education of a portion of our youth from every quarter, well deserves attention. The more homogeneous our citizens can be made in these particulars, the greater will be our prospect of permanent union; and a primary object of such a national institution should be the education of our youth in the science of government. In a republic, what species of knowledge can be equally important, and what duty more pressing on its legislature, than to patronize a plan for communicating it to those who are to be the future guardians of the liberties of the country?"

WASHINGTON'S UNIVERSITY IDEA COMPARED WITH JEFFERSON'S.

In his appeal to Washington that he should employ his stock in the Virginia navigation companies for the transfer of the Swiss college to America, Jefferson had strongly urged the claims of Virginia as a site for the proposed institution. He was the champion of the idea of a university for his own State, although there was nothing provincial in his advocacy. He clearly recognized that the transfer of what he considered the greatest university in continental Europe would give "such an éclat and such solid advantages, as would insure a very general course to it of the youths from all our States, and probably from the other parts of America, which are free enough to adopt it." Nevertheless, Jefferson's thought was clearly that of a university for Virginia. It might be "near enough to the Federal capital to be regarded as an appendage," but it should be within Virginia's limits, and thus "the splendor of the two objects would reflect usefully on each other." Jefferson foresaw two great capitals of the nation, one of them political, situated in the City of Washington; the other, intellectual, situated in Virginia, retired from the world. A shadow of monasticism clung to the free-thinking Jefferson. His university was to be "so far from the Federal City as moral considerations would recommend." The youth were to be protected from temptation by placing them at a safe distance from municipal society. His idea was that of a rural Oxford or Cambridge lying over against an American London. It was the historic idea of most English and American colleges. It is an idea both sound and healthful, from many points of view, and it will undoubtedly endure in school and college as long as country life and human nature endure. In American educational history this idea has shown more vitality and has received more vigorous support than have national or municipal ideas in education; but these latter have a latent strength which will

one day appear, especially in the higher education of great cities like New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

In his letter to Jefferson, March 15, 1795, Washington said he had little hesitation in giving the Federal City preference over all other places for the institution, because (1) that city is the permanent seat of the government of this Union, and there its laws and policy are better understood than elsewhere; (2) Washington is central, midway between the North and the South; (3) the District of Columbia is convenient of access for the whole State of Virginia; (4) his own private bequest, inadequate in itself, would become useful as part of a national endowment; (5) jurisdiction by the General Government would give the university advantages which no other place than the City of Washington would possess; "and lastly, as this seminary is contemplated for the completion of education and study of the sciences, not for boys in their rudiments, it will afford the students an opportunity of attending the debates in Congress, and thereby becoming *more liberally and better acquainted with the principles of law and government.*"

This was Washington's cherished idea of a national university. It was primarily the idea of a *national school of politics and administration*, taught in connection with other liberal arts and sciences, in the capital city of the United States, for the highest education of American youth. It was an idea born of the old College of William and Mary, where capitol and college faced each other, and where the statesmen of Virginia had been trained for their great work of liberating the colonies and of framing a federal constitution. The idea of a national university grew in Washington's mind with his own official connection as chancellor of William and Mary, with his election and re-election as President of these United States, with the establishment of the District of Columbia and of the nation's capital on the borders of Virginia, with his enlarged opportunity of employing Virginia's gift for a purpose at once national and Virginian, with the growing desire of his old age to see his country permanently united and to leave it in a state of enduring peace.

WASHINGTON'S VIEWS OF MILITARY EDUCATION.

The great idea did not die with Washington. It has been transmitted by successive generations of men and it remains a legacy to the future. There is one national institution which owes its origin to Washington's foresight, and that is the Military Academy at West Point. Suggested to Congress in the same speech wherein he recommended a national university, this government institution has by its untarnished record and inestimable services to the country more than vindicated the wisdom of its great advocate. Washington said to Congress: "However pacific the general policy of a nation may be, it ought never to be without an adequate stock of military knowledge for emergencies." He maintained that a dearth of such knowledge would impair the energy of its character, hazard its safety, or expose it to even greater evils when war

could not be avoided. "The art of war," he said, "is at once comprehensive and complicated; it demands much previous study." The United States discovered the depth of this wisdom by the sad experience of a protracted civil war. The sectional division of regular army officers in that unhappy conflict was caused by sectional strife in politics, from which neither States, nor families, nor men could escape; but the very sectional distribution of military skill and martial discipline was one of the most redeeming features of the war, for it prevented untrained masses of men on both sides from reverting to general bushwhacking and primitive savagery.

PRACTICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF WEST POINT.

West Point represents more than the continuity of military science, which is indeed indispensable in all civilized states, whether for external defence or the preservation of domestic peace. The Military Academy stands for the historical continuity, under national auspices, of that very idea which made Washington first in peace after the American Revolution. It is the idea of strengthening the country by internal improvement, and binding its different sections indissolubly together by ties of economic interest, such as river improvements, canals, roads, bridges, and other great public works described under the comprehensive name of *engineering*. The constant employment of army engineers in such ways by the national Government, and in the direction of public works in our large cities, for example, in Philadelphia and New York, indicates what West Point education is worth in these piping times of peace.

Another practical lesson suggested by the Military Academy and by the regular army organization, recruited from it, is that of *a national system of civil service, recruited at government training schools*. Washington's saying concerning the art of war might well be applied to the art of administration: it "is at once comprehensive and complicated; it demands much previous study; the possession of it, in its most improved and perfect state, is always of great moment to the security of a nation. This, therefore, ought to be a serious care of every Government; and for this purpose, an academy, where a regular course of instruction is given, is an obvious expedient, which different nations have successfully employed." The schools of administration now flourishing in Paris and Berlin are based upon precisely the same idea as that proposed by Washington in his plan for a national university in the Federal City.

INFLUENCE OF WILLIAM AND MARY UPON THE SOUTH.

If any justification were to be sought for the national idea in education, it might be found in the historical influence of a single institution like the College of William and Mary upon the entire South. If one small institution, inadequately endowed and struggling against many

depressing conditions, could nevertheless send currents of intellectual life throughout every southern State, much more such an institution as that proposed by George Washington, if supported by the prestige and resources of the national Government, would have exerted a healthful, wholesome influence upon the country at large.

It is interesting to trace the widening influence of the College of William and Mary as shown by the catalogue of students educated at that institution. The writer has examined with some care the lists of names and residences, representing the whole clientage of the institution, and has corrected his own results by the further inquiries of one of his students from the South. It has been ascertained, as might perhaps have been expected, that, during the colonial period, the student representation at William and Mary was largely provincial. During the eighteenth century there were only six students from outside Virginia. Four of these came from Maryland and two from North Carolina. In sharp contrast to this small number of students from outside the Old Dominion stands the list of 708 Virginians and 14 Indians.¹ These numbers are fairly well authenticated. Probably there were many more, for the records of William and Mary are very imperfect. From the beginning of the present century down to the outbreak of the civil war, when the college was temporarily broken up, the distribution of students by States is clearly shown in the following table, prepared by Mr. C. L. Smith, of Raleigh, N. C., a graduate of Wake Forest College, and now holding a university scholarship in Baltimore.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS AT WILLIAM AND MARY, 1801-1861.

Where from.	Number.	Where from.	Number.
Virginia	1,869	Louisiana	9
District of Columbia	7	Tennessee	7
Maryland	28	Kentucky	12
Delaware	1	Missouri	1
North Carolina	58	Illinois	1
South Carolina	7	Pennsylvania	3
Georgia	19	New York	3
Florida	2	Massachusetts	3
Alabama	23	Maine	1
Mississippi	14		

¹ The *Spotswood Letters*, ii, 64, speak of seventeen Indians as studying at William and Mary in Governor Spotswood's time: "Upon the encouragement of a fund settled on ye Colledge by the deceas'd Mr. Robert Boyle, I endeavour'd to dispose our Tributary Indians to send hither their children to be taught and educated in ye Christian faith, and accordingly 17 of their boys are now at the Colledge." At least fourteen Indians are mentioned by name in the collective catalogue.

The subject of Indian education in this country would be worth investigating historically. Valuable materials for beginning the subject in Virginia, where the Hampton school for Indian training now flourishes, may be found in E. D. Neill's *Virginia Vetusta*. The first thought of a school or college for Virginia was the idea of an Indian mission school. American education is almost as closely connected with the church, historically speaking, as are the monastic and cathedral schools of mediæval Europe, out of which colleges and universities developed.

The student representation, as shown by this table, is overwhelmingly Virginian, as compared with the numbers from other States; but it is interesting to see how many came from beyond Virginia's borders, particularly from North Carolina and Alabama. In all probability the representatives of these States were, to some extent, returning waves of colonial influence which went forth from old Virginia into all the South, as New England influence pervaded the West. Virginians who went from the Old Dominion as pioneers sent back their sons to be educated at William and Mary. While the above figures by no means stand for the educated classes of the South (for every State soon developed colleges of its own), the table at least shows that the influence of William and Mary touched every State south of Mason and Dixon's line, even penetrating Louisiana and distant Missouri.

North of Mason and Dixon's line the influence of William and Mary was not so marked. From 1800 to 1861, only eleven northern men came to Williamsburg to be educated. Of the three students from Massachusetts, two, namely Henry A. Dearborn, son of General Dearborn, Secretary of War, and Benjamin Crowningshield, son of the Secretary of the Navy, doubtless came for local reasons, because their fathers were temporarily in Washington. While southern students went in considerable numbers to Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, northern students were almost unknown in the annals of southern colleges.

And yet the College of William and Mary was an excellent institution; it had a faculty which trained some very eminent public men. Indeed the conspicuous merit of southern leaders in politics was due to their superior political education, which early ranged over topics that were not prominent in northern colleges until after the War, notably history, political economy, and the science of government and administration. The University of Virginia, which evolved from old William and Mary by a process of historical evolution, represented, from its very beginning, the true university spirit and very advanced methods of teaching by lectures. It commanded some of the best professorial talent which this country has ever seen, for Jefferson, acting upon an idea derived from his Geneva project, secured the services of highly distinguished teachers from Europe, notably George Long, the historian of Rome. Nevertheless, Virginia failed to draw any considerable number of students from the North.

It is easy to suggest explanations of this general fact. It may be accounted for by a variety of causes, such as climate, the existence of excellent schools and colleges at the North, the difficulty and expense of travel, preference for denominational institutions, social and political differences; but undeniably there was more or less of provincialism and a decided sectionalism in American college education, North and South. There was no help for it. Washington's great scheme for a national university in the Federal City had come to naught. There was no choice for American youth except to follow obediently in the tracks

of local prejudice in which their fathers had trod. With due allowance for exceptions, it may be truly said that education kept within the lines which politics had drawn. Northern students rarely came south; and southerners, if they went north to college, remained southern in spirit.

The College of William and Mary nevertheless continued to enlarge its influence, chiefly within southern borders, although many of her graduates acquired a national reputation in public life. It is forcibly said by a writer on William and Mary College: "It sent out nearly twenty members of Congress, fifteen United States Senators, seventeen Governors, thirty-seven judges, a Lieutenant-General [Winfield Scott] and other high officers to the Army, two commodores to the Navy, twelve professors, seven Cabinet officers; the chief draughtsman and author of the Constitution, Edmund Randolph: the most eminent of the Chief Justices, John Marshall: and three Presidents of the United States. And this list, honorable as it is, by no means exhausts the number of really eminent and influential men who owed the formation and development of their intellects and characters to William and Mary. In the long list of students preserved from 1720 to the present time will be found a great array of names holding a very high rank in the Commonwealth of Virginia and the States of the South and West—in the pulpit, at the bar, and in the local legislatures. These, without attaining the eminence of those first mentioned, were the most prominent citizens of the communities where they lived, and were chiefly instrumental in giving character and direction to social and political affairs."¹

INFLUENCE OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE ON KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

The following extracts from an article in the *Courier-Journal* of Louisville, Ky., are interesting illustrations of the influence of William and Mary College upon Kentucky and Tennessee:

The first Kentuckian entered as a student at William and Mary apparently was Wm. T. Barry, a member of the class of 1803, and in later life Postmaster-General of the United States. Another member of the same class was A. W. C. Logan, of Kentucky. Richard C. Anderson, of Kentucky, first minister to Colombia, South America (so the catalogue tells us), was of the class of 1804, and he had as a classmate Winfield Scott, of Dinwiddie County, Virginia, in which the battle-scarred city of Petersburg is located. Dinwiddie County gets its name from a royal governor who presided over the destinies of Virginia from 1752 to 1758, and it was during his administration that Braddock's defeat occurred and Washington's fame as a soldier dawned. This same Winfield Scott was destined to command Kentuckians on many stricken fields of Canada and Mexico in later years. The Crittendens were at Williamsburg in 1805-'06, and for a term or two later. John J. Crittenden lived in the traditions of Williamsburg for fifty years after he left college in 1807. He was of Welsh blood on his father's side and of Huguenot maternal ancestry. The son of a revolutionary officer, what more natural than that the Woodford County youth should seek mental nurture at the fountain where revolutionary sages and patriots had grown in wisdom,

¹John Esten Cooke, in *Scribner's Monthly*, November, 1875. Article on "William and Mary College."

and should take with him all the Kentucky boys he could induce to accompany him to the classic shades of Williamsburg? The late President Tyler, who had little reason to like General Scott, who joined the Whig leaders in their assaults upon his administration, used to tell of the admiration felt in Williamsburg for the high-spirited and talented Kentucky youths who were his classmates, and whom Scott cultivated with poor success. The acrid and haughty demeanor of the future General-in-chief of the armies of the Union had little of genuine sympathy from the *bonhomie* of the rollicking youth of Eastern Virginia and their Kentucky cousins, who had come from their distant homes to be educated in the political faith and the humanities which were conspicuous features of the training at William and Mary. Jefferson and Monroe and the elder Tyler, the Harrisons for generations, the Tylers and John Marshall, had gone through that wholesome curriculum to become the apostles of the Revolution. What better school for the youth of succeeding generations? In the class of 1807 was J. Hawkins, of Kentucky, whom the catalogue mentions as successor of Henry Clay in Congress. The catalogue is more specific as to Robert Wash, of Kentucky, who, in the class of 1808, graduated as bachelor of law, and became a judge in Missouri. Did Kentucky fill up so rapidly with immigrants that young Wash had to imitate Daniel Boone and seek room in the western wilds? Nathaniel Smith matriculated as a student in 1808 from Kentucky, and in 1809 John Croghan, of Kentucky, graduated as bachelor of arts, while a fellow student and Kentuckian was Charles Todd, who, the catalogue says, was afterwards minister to Russia. Of special interest to Louisville and its neighborhood is the career of George Croghan, who, in 1810, took his diploma as bachelor of arts, and returned to his home, near Louisville, crowned with college honors. The next year he was with Harrison at Tippecanoe and earned a captain's commission. At Fort Meigs, May 5, 1813, he was aide-de-camp to Harrison, and there is little wonder that "Old Tippecanoe" should have chosen him for the desperate enterprise of holding Fort Sandusky, so essential to the integrity of Harrison's communications. That defence of Fort Sandusky, located on the present site of the town of Fremont, in Ohio, is a thrilling story of valor and patriotism. A Kentucky youth, born in 1791, graduating with high honor in 1810 at the alma mater of the statesmen of the pre-revolutionary period, is found in 1814, when just 23, holding a position of vital consequence with 160 riflemen against a British force of regulars and Indians of ten times their number. Sunset found the foe in full flight. The demanded surrender did not take place. The savage allies of England had no chance to scalp Croghan's boys; Kentucky rifles had dealt death unerringly; Harrison's communications were saved and Croghan was a hero. So was Andrew Jackson; when, during his administration, he destroyed papers containing charges against Croghan, then a veteran officer in the Army, declaring that the "defender of Fort Sandusky has a right to commit the offence charged against him whenever he d—d pleases." Croghan died at New Orleans, singularly enough, on the 8th of January, 1849—date and locality, commemorative of "Old Hickory's" defeat of the British, also commemorate his justice to a hero and patriot.

The roll of Kentucky's alumni of William and Mary ends with the name of George W. Richardson, of the class of 1836-'37. Chancellor Bibb was at Williamsburg, as a student from Prince Edward County, early in the century. He emigrated to Kentucky afterward. The Kentucky Speeds had their progenitors in the tobacco-growing sections of Virginia. A classmate of one of them in 1825 (the Speeds were educated at Williamsburg) was ex-Secretary of the Interior Stuart, of the Fillmore Cabinet, still alive, and the oldest living alumnus of William and Mary, save ex-Governor Wyndham Robertson, who lives in Southwest Virginia.

* * * * *

William and Mary remained the leading educational institution south of Boston until after the dawn of the present century. In some of its schools, notably that of law, presided over by Judge Tucker, uncle of Representative Randolph Tucker, and half-brother of John Randolph of Roanoke, and that of history and economy, in charge

of Professor Dew, its influence was projected into the thought of a full half of the current century. The social characteristics of Williamsburg yielded slowly. The glamour of vice-royalty lingered. Sir Roger de Coverley, the minuet, and the old English country dances yielded to something more modern, as the dances of twenty-five years ago have given place to the German. Leading lawyers still lived at the old capital, among them George Wythe, under whom Henry Clay subsequently studied law at Richmond. Wythe was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and an eminent jurist. He died at Williamsburg, poisoned by his nephew, and on the highest colored authority I am assured that the ghost of Chancellor Wythe revisits the chamber in which he died on the anniversary of his death, making no other sign of his presence than passing an icy hand over the face of the sleeping occupant of the room. There are other "spooks" in Williamsburg, among them that of a young French officer, who died during the occupation of the town by the armies of Washington and Rochambeau, and who insists upon showing himself in the mansion where he died.

When the Kentucky boys crossed the mountains and came through Southwest Virginia, via Lynchburg and Richmond, and took the old stage-coach down the peninsula for Williamsburg, the Jeffersonian Democratic idea was omnipotent in Virginia, as it was in Kentucky. Perhaps that was why their Kentucky parents wanted them at William and Mary. There could be no danger of the boys falling into the "heresies of Federalism" where the ideas of Jefferson and Madison were the almost undisputed creed. Although John Marshall and Light-horse Harry Lee were not without ample following in Upper Virginia of their Washingtonian and Hamiltonian Federalism, the Alien and Sedition Laws and the general course of the Adams administration settled the political faith of both Virginia and her daughter Kentucky for a long term of years. Jefferson made Kentucky the chosen field for the promulgation of strict-construction States' rights doctrines. Kentucky led Virginia in adopting the Resolutions of '98. Meanwhile, Washington and Patrick Henry died in the same year, 1799, and their great personal popularity was lost to the party of Federalism. In 1801 Jefferson became President, and the tide of national feeling ran altogether in favor of the Jeffersonian Republican-Democratic party, and that party was nothing if not bitterly and proscriptionally anti-Federalist and anti-British. Those Kentucky and Virginia boys at William and Mary studied the humanities and law and politics in thrilling times. Jefferson was active in promoting the overthrow of all pro-English sympathies, even in dress and manners. Powder and silk stockings, and swords and etiquette, gave way to democratic simplicity in attire and address. Some of the Kentucky boys were at William and Mary when the Leopard fired upon the Chesapeake. Scott hurried from college to get a commission in the Army, not even taking time to get his diploma. Croghan carried his sheepskin with him, and his heirs should value above price the parchment that proclaims the successful student at the oldest of Virginia institutions, who was to add greatly to Kentucky's renown in war. The course of events throughout Jefferson's administration prefigured the war with England which followed during Madison's administration, and which settled American political supremacy, with the brief interregnum of 1825-'29, for more than forty years in favor of the Democratic-Republican party. Virginia and Kentucky divided at last when the test was loyalty to Jackson—Virginia believing in Jackson as the heir to the leadership of Jefferson. A son of Virginia, Henry Clay, led his adopted State away from Jackson and Van Buren ultimately, and he was helped to do so by John J. Crittenden, who became Attorney-General under Harrison, while his old class-mate at William and Mary, John Tyler, was made Vice-President. John Tyler was not the only Virginian who believed in the Kentucky judgment as to Jackson, for he was sustained powerfully in his anti-Jacksonism by Littleton Waller Tazewell and Benjamin Watkins Leigh, both of whom were eminent United States Senators.

Tennessee contributed to William and Mary neither so early as Kentucky nor so many students. The catalogue gives as the first Tennessean who was a student at Williamsburg, D. C. Topp, who graduated as bachelor of law in 1829 and 1830, and

in the matriculation book he is registered as the son of John Topp. In 1835-'36, James Oldham is registered as from Tennessee, and among the older dames of Williamsburg I have heard much pleasant reference to the agreeable characteristics of this gentleman. In 1838-'39 and 1840-'41, James Buchanan, John W. McKessack, Wm. F. Wood, and Samuel White were students hailing from Tennessee. The catalogue refers to Mr. Wood as having taken the degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of law, and to Samuel White as the son of Judge Hugh L. White. This was the Judge Hugh Lawson White whom Henry A. Wise mentions in his *Seven Decades* as the "Cato of America." It was Judge White that, previous to the Harrisburg convention which nominated Harrison and Tyler for President and Vice-President, warned Mr. Clay of the combinations of the New York politicians to defeat his nomination by the Whigs. The last matriculate from Tennessee before the war was Edmund T. Wilkins, "son of Dr. Benjamin Wilkins, a distinguished physician, and superintendent of the California Lunatic Asylum," says the catalogue.

In the president of William and Mary College of to-day, Kentuckians like Mr. Watterson and Dr. D. S. Yandell will recall Col. Benjamin S. Ewell, of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's staff during the late war. His brother, Lieut.-Gen. Richard S. Ewell, is buried near Nashville. For forty years President Ewell has identified himself with the venerable institution which now languishes. Declining professorships in other institutions, he adheres to the sacred charge placed in his hands years ago. To him I am indebted for many interesting historical facts connected with the political and social development of Virginia. In his companionship I looked at the rare documents showing the interest of the only Stuart, while on the English throne, in the fortunes of William and Mary College, who reigned after the succession of King William and Queen Mary, after whom William and Mary College and Williamsburg were named. For the "Good Queen Anne," so legend says, loved her "royal college," and certainly she gave abundant evidence that she felt no bitterness because the "ancient colony and dominion of Virginia" had joyfully accepted the fruits of the revolution of 1688, among them being the dethronement of her royal father, King James the Second. With this venerable preceptor of students, some of whom have earned national reputation, and many others local distinction in many States, I reviewed the remaining monuments of the past, in which Williamsburg is still rich, despite the aggressions of time and the destruction of war. In the campus of the college stands the monument erected to Lord Botetourt, most loved of the royal governors, erected by the Colonial Assembly in 1773, after his death. A rollicking, boyish figure is that of his Excellency, who drove his coach and six white horses across the Palace Green fronting his royal residence. Then Virginians were more loyal to the representative of the King of England than two or three years later, when Patrick Henry uttered his defiance of George III, and Jefferson said, "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

F. H. ALFRIEND.

INFLUENCE OF PRESIDENT DEW.

One of the most influential professors at the College of William and Mary during the present century was Thomas Roderick Dew (1802-1846). He was a graduate of the institution and, in 1827, at the age of twenty-three, became professor of political economy, history, and metaphysics. A copy of the laws and regulations of the College of William and Mary, passed and published in 1830, shows that Professor Dew then held the "professorship of political law," with a salary of \$1,000. His duties were defined as follows: he was to deliver lectures on natural and national law, political economy, metaphysics, government, and history. The textbook on natural and national law was to be Vattel, with reference to

Rutherford's Institutes; in political economy, Smith's Wealth of Nations; in metaphysics, Browne abridged; Locke on Government, and Rousseau's Social Contract. Lectures were required at least three times a week upon each subject.

In 1836 Professor Dew was made president of the college, and held that office until his death in Paris in 1846. He was to the College of William and Mary what Professor Cooper was to the College of South Carolina—a *teacher whose doctrines entered into the political life of the southern people*. In 1829 he published his Lectures on the Restrictive System in economics, which is thought to have had great weight in shaping the tariff laws of 1832. He was also a scientific advocate of slavery, and represented the political views of Calhoun. John Quincy Adams regarded Dew's argument on domestic slavery (1833) as inaugurating a new era in the history of this country. It is said to have prevented emancipation in Virginia.

Professor Dew gave the most thorough and comprehensive course on history of which the writer has found any record during this early period. When most colleges were teaching the subject merely by textbooks and chiefly along classical lines of study, this man was lecturing systematically to his classes upon the Laws, Customs, Manners, and Institutions of the Ancient and Modern Nations. A published digest of Dew's lectures has been examined by the writer with great interest. While making no professions to originality of research, the lectures were clearly a practical application of the lessons of all past history to the political needs of American youth. As the title of the published digest would indicate, Professor Dew laid chief stress upon laws, manners, customs, and *institutions*.

The man was well read in the best historical literature of his time. The results of French, German, and English scholarship in the field of classical history were familiar to the lecturer, and his observations are highly suggestive of parallels between ancient and modern politics. He specializes somewhat upon the feudal system, chivalry, the rise of the ecclesiastical system, the growth of cities, progress of royal power, standing armies, balance of power, the Reformation, the English constitution, and the French Revolution. While the Socratic method of question and answer is conspicuous in the early part of his syllabus, which was evidently intended for younger students, the topical method of treatment predominates throughout the greater part of the digest. No unprejudiced student can examine this work without coming to the conviction that the author, in his use of the scholastic method of treating history in distinct theses, in well-rounded periods and compact sentences, knew precisely what he was about and lectured in such a way that students could catch his points. For the ground which it professes to cover, this digest embodies a remarkable collection of notes for lectures and dictations. It would be very difficult to match them anywhere in this country in the period from 1827 to 1846. It appears that the

digest was first privately printed during the lifetime of the professor for the use of his class, and was used as a companion book in his lecture courses for the purpose of diminishing the labor of taking notes.¹

THE GENERAL PLAN OF INSTRUCTION IN 1830.

The work of the college appears to have been disposed in departments or groups, rather than arranged in a continuous and required curriculum. There were the departments of (1) the ancient languages; (2) the modern languages; (3) the sciences. In the latter department there were four Junior and four Senior classes, and the Law class. There was the Junior Moral class, embracing rhetoric, belles-lettres, logic, ethics, philosophy, &c.; the Junior Mathematical, extending as far as solid geometry, plane trigonometry, mensuration, and surveying; the Junior Political, embracing civil history, ancient and modern, occupying the first half of the course, and the law of nature and nations and the science of government, occupying the second half. The four Senior classes were the Senior Moral, the Senior Mathematical, the Senior Political, and the Natural Philosophical, which carried the students into very advanced work for those times. A certain number of these class courses was required for the degree of bachelor of arts, and certain courses, *e. g.*, history, were elective. There was enough class work offered to occupy three years, but a student could secure a degree in two years. The law course was quite distinct from any hitherto mentioned: it embraced lectures upon the law as it existed in Virginia, upon police, or administration, the history and principles of the constitutions of the United States and of Virginia. Blackstone's Commentaries and Madison's Reports were the text-books in law. The method of instruction in law, history, and political science was by lectures, combined with "recitations from appropriate text-books."

CAUSES OF THE DECLINE OF WILLIAM AND MARY.

At the outbreak of the American Revolution William and Mary College is said to have been the richest college in the country. The insti-

¹ Professor Dew's *Digest of the Laws, Customs, Manners, and Institutions of the Ancient and Modern Nations* was published a few years after the author's death by D. Appleton & Co. (New York, 1851, 662 pp., royal octavo). For facts concerning his life, see the *Southern Literary Messenger*, October, 1856, vol. 23, No. 4; Andrew Ten Brook's *American State Universities*, p. 8; and Bishop Meade's *Old Ministers, Churches, and Families in Virginia*, i, 177. The good bishop speaks of Professor Dew as "a Virginia gentleman, a graduate of the college, and a scholar. His amiable disposition, fine talents, tact at management, great zeal, and unwearied assiduity, were the means of raising the college to as great prosperity as perhaps had ever been its lot at any time since its first establishment, notwithstanding many opposing difficulties. To this we must make one exception, viz, as to the classical and mathematical departments, under some of the old and ripe scholars from England before the Revolution."

De Bow, in his *Industrial Resources of the Southern States*, iii, 454, touches another side of President Dew's influence, when he says that his "able essay on the institution of slavery entitles him to the lasting gratitude of the whole South." The future historian will need to study the teaching and preaching, the political philosophy and the sociology of the South, before he can understand De Bow's honest opinion.

tution, during that struggle, lost its most important sources of revenue by (1) the depreciation of paper money, which wasted its income from endowments and scholarships; (2) the diversion of English endowment funds, notably the Boyle trust, into English channels; (3) the abolition of the tobacco tax once levied upon Maryland and Virginia in the interest of the college; (4) the cession to the United States of Virginia's claims to Western lands.¹

This last was, perhaps, the most serious loss of all those enumerated; for, by reason of the controlling position of the college in the agrarian affairs of Virginia, the institution would have profited enormously by the survey and organization of that vast western domain, out of which not only States and Territories have been carved, but State universities, agricultural colleges, and thousands of common schools have been created.

There was one economic gain to the college by the Revolution. The palace lands adjoining Williamsburg were vested in the institution, and certain other property not required for public uses was bestowed upon William and Mary.² Madison, writing in 1784, said that the value of the lands given to the college and lying about Williamsburg was estimated at £10,000.³ This was doubtless an over-estimate.

The greatest loss which the College of William and Mary ever sustained was the loss of the capital of Virginia. When, in 1779, in fear of British invasion of the Yorktown peninsula, it was resolved, upon Jefferson's motion, to remove the political centre of the State from Williamsburg to Richmond, the very nerve of the royal old college was cut. The political and social support which would have sustained the institution, in spite of its revolutionary losses, was now destined to fall away. The connection between college and capital was broken. Henceforth the college was compelled to live upon its history and upon its reputation as a church institution.

A fine opportunity for a complete transformation of the colonial college into a State university was lost when Jefferson's first educational project failed. In 1779, the very year of the transfer of the capital to Richmond, Jefferson reported a bill in favor of raising William and Mary to a higher plane. The bill failed, because the ecclesiastical idea of the colonial college was not in harmony with the republican spirit

¹ President Benjamin S. Ewell, in his *Remarks before the Committee on Education and Labor*, of the House of Representatives, January 24, 1872, and in his *Report and Address to the Board of Visitors of the college*, at their convocation in Richmond, April 18, 1879, has fully discussed the economic causes leading to the decline of William and Mary in the last century. "In 1786 its entire capital in money was but \$2,503.66." Its other property, besides building and academic equipment, was in unproductive lands lying in King William and Sussex Counties, with a small tract in Nottoway. From this economic plight the college was gradually raised to "a good degree of prosperity" through the efforts of Bishop Madison. Various applications were made in vain to Congress, the last in 1854, for reimbursement for revolutionary losses.

² Hening's *Statutes*, xi, 406, c. 34, §3.

³ Madison's *Writings*, i, 88.

of the times. The Presbyterians and other denominations represented in that complex house of Virginia burgesses could not vote public money for an Episcopalian establishment, however noble and worthy; but upon such an institutional compromise as that which Jefferson finally proposed they could all unite. Non-sectarianism was one of the deepest foundations in the political establishment of the highest education in Virginia.

Jefferson and the Virginians were perfectly right in their educational policy. In harmony with the needs of the State, they developed the largest and freest idea of a university which this country had hitherto known. The political, social, and economic energy which would have revitalized old William and Mary, had she become a secular institution, was drawn off to the new university. The birthright of the oldest and best college in the South was lost when the University of Virginia was inaugurated. With all honor to Jefferson for his sound ideas respecting education, one cannot help regretting that his own home had not been in Richmond rather than at Monticello. In the former case, he would perhaps have founded, in the metropolis of Virginia and of the South, an institution embodying all the excellence of the old college and of the new university. The idea of a college-capital would have been historically transformed into a university-capital. The higher education would have continued to flourish in the centre of politics, society, business, in the very heart of church and state, as the College of William and Mary had flourished in Williamsburg for three quarters of a century.

PROPOSED REMOVAL TO RICHMOND IN 1824.

Naturally the friends of the old college did not look with favor upon the new university project. Joseph C. Cabell, writing from Richmond to Jefferson, December 24, 1818, significantly says: "The party hostile to the university come chiefly from the lower country, and are within convenient distance of William and Mary. The better educated part of them, whilst they, their sons, connections, or friends have been educated at William and Mary, quote Smith, the *Edinburgh Review*, and Dugald Stewart, to prove that education should be left to individual enterprise."

In 1824 the college party made a bold move, which, if successful, would have defeated Jefferson's project for a State university near Monticello, and have forced a compromise or a consolidation of interests. The move was no less than a proposition to remove the College of William and Mary to the city of Richmond. Cabell discovered the project early in May. He wrote to Jefferson from Williamsburg, May 5, 1824: "A scheme is now in agitation at this place, the subject of which is to remove the College of William and Mary to the city of Richmond. All the professors of the college, except the professor of law [Judge James Semple], are decidedly in favor of it. Chancellor Brown and others,

of the Board of Visitors, will give it their support. * * * It will most unquestionably be attempted, and will be powerfully supported. * * * The clergy, the Federal party, the metropolis, and probably the faculty of medicine throughout the State, will advocate the removal. * * * The loss of the buildings here would probably be compensated by donations from the corporation of Richmond, or from the General Assembly. The capital of the college is upward of \$100,000 * * * My present opinion is decidedly opposed to the plan; because I know that the college would be made a rival to the university, and we should lose in that institution more than we should gain in the college."

Jefferson proposed to meet this move toward Richmond on the part of the College of William and Mary by a move equally bold. He advised Cabell to create no obstacles, to give no alarm. Jefferson said: "Let them petition for the removal; let them get the old structure completely on wheels, and not till then put in our claim to its reception." In other words, when once the question of William and Mary was submitted to the General Assembly, he proposed to capture the entire endowment for his own university. There can be no question about this intention. He said to Cabell: "The \$100,000 of principal which you say still remains to William and Mary, by its interest of \$6,000, would give us the two deficient professors, with an annual surplus for the purchase of books." Jefferson frankly declared his opposition to the establishment of William and Mary in Richmond, and intimated that if that city pressed her claims to the old college she would create such jealousy in the midland counties as to endanger her own position as the seat of government.

The people of Richmond were strongly in favor of the proposed removal, and it would have been a fortunate thing for that city, for the college, for the university, and for the State at large, if all interests could have been united. It was a crisis in the history of William and Mary. Her best friends were nearly all agreed that Richmond would prove her salvation. On the 24th of November, 1824, the convocation of visitors and governors voted the following resolutions:

1. That it is expedient to apply to the legislature of Virginia to authorize the visitors to change the site of the College of William and Mary, with a view to a more extended diffusion of the benefits of the institution.

2. That the faculty of the college be instructed to prepare and to present to the General Assembly a memorial for the purpose of procuring the passage of a law in conformity with the above resolution.

JEFFERSON'S RIVAL POLICY.

Cabell wrote to Jefferson, December 17, 1824: "The hostile party in Richmond and the college aim decidedly at a great institution connected with a medical school." Jefferson recognized the full significance of

the Richmond idea. He knew well that it meant the ultimate defeat of his own cherished project. He replied to Cabell, December 22, 1824: "The proposition to remove William and Mary College to Richmond, with its present funds, and to add to it a medical school, is nothing more nor less than to remove the university also to that place; because, if both remain, there will not be students enough to make either worthy the acceptance of men of the first order of science. They must each fall down to the level of our present academies, under the direction of common teachers, and our state of education must stand exactly where it now is. Few of the States have been able to maintain one university, none two."

Jefferson early discovered the great principles of centralization in the higher education and decentralization in common schools, principles which have been so ably advocated in these modern days by President Andrew D. White, of Cornell, a distinguished champion of State universities.¹ Finding that it was impossible to capture the endowment of William and Mary for the University of Virginia, Jefferson and Cabell agreed upon a plan still better suited for the strengthening of their own great project. They proposed to conquer their rivals by a division of the resources of William and Mary among a considerable number of college districts for the endowment of preparatory institutions, which should be tributary to the central University of Virginia. Jefferson wisely suggested the possibility of utilizing the local sentiment of rival towns and of building up existing academies into colleges at the expense of William and Mary. He mentioned Williamsburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg, Hampden-Sidney, Lynchburg, Lexington, Staunton, Winchester, etc. "Thus," he said, "of William and Mary, you will make ten colleges, each as useful as she ever was, leaving one in Williamsburg itself, placing as good a one within a day's ride of every man in the State, and get our whole scheme of education completely established."

This plan for decentralization in secondary education and centralization in the higher education was simply a reversion to Jefferson's original educational policy, reported to the Virginia legislature as early as 1779. Cabell recognized the wisdom of Jefferson's scheme for the defeat of his rivals, and urged him to prepare a bill as a possible substitute for the plan of removing the college to Richmond. "You alone," said Cabell January 16, 1825, "can prepare a bill that will enable us to vanquish the host opposed to us. * * * I send you a printed copy of your bill for public instruction, to enable you to execute the draft with less trouble. Let the funds be equally divided among the districts, whatever they may be. * * * I think the representatives will pause before they give away the rights and interests of their constituents. Great excitement prevails." Immediately upon receipt of this letter

¹ *Advanced Education: The Relations of the National and State Governments to Advanced Education.* By Andrew D. White. 1874.

the sage of Monticello, now in his eighty-second year, proceeded to draft the required bill, which is given in full in the correspondence between Jefferson and Cabell, the chief source of information respecting this educational crisis in the history of Virginia.

TRIUMPH OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

The question of the removal of William and Mary to Richmond was adversely decided by the General Assembly, through the personal influence of Cabell, before any necessity arose for introducing Jefferson's bill, which would surely have routed all opposition. Cabell published an article in the *Constitutional Whig* and in the *Enquirer*, embodying his views and Jefferson's. His article carried the day. In explanation of this course, Cabell wrote to Jefferson February 3, 1825: "I saw the gathering necessity of setting up the colleges against the Richmond party, and it was requisite to show your former plans, and our efforts to sustain them." Again, on the 7th of February, Cabell writes: "I am happy to inform you that our efforts have eventuated in success, and that the college party have been defeated in the House of Delegates by a majority of 24. * * * My friends assure me that the essay under the signature of 'A friend of science,' with the extracts from your letter and bill, had all the effect I could possibly desire. It broke the ranks of the opposition completely." Thus by these two masterly politicians, Cabell and Jefferson, the Richmond cause of William and Mary was defeated.

DESTRUCTION OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE IN THE CIVIL WAR.

When the civil war broke out, it was but natural that the professors and students of a thoroughly southern institution should follow the fortunes of their own section of the country. The intensity of feeling in those times is seen in the fact that ninety per cent. of the youth then pursuing a course of study at the college joined the Confederate Army. In the war of the American Revolution only fifty per cent. of the students from William and Mary took arms for the cause of independence. Except for a short interval, during the Yorktown campaign against Cornwallis, the old college continued its courses of instruction; but in 1861 the outbreak of war at its very doors made further scholastic work impossible. Everybody took arms. As men felt in that great crisis of the republic, so they fought.

The story of the destruction of William and Mary College shall be told in an extract from a government document of the United States: "The peninsula formed by the James and York Rivers was debatable ground, occupied alternately by the contending forces. Williamsburg, the site of William and Mary, is its strategic point, the key of the military position, and terrific battles were fought for its possession. In September, 1862, Williamsburg was held by a detachment of the United

States Army, but on the 9th of that month the place was attacked and occupied by a force of Confederate cavalry, who held the city until 11 o'clock of that day. Upon the evacuation by the rebel cavalry and the return of our troops, a body of stragglers from the United States forces, drunken, disorderly, and insubordinate, fired and destroyed the college building, with the library, apparatus, furniture, and other property therein belonging to the institution. Afterward, during the War, other houses and property of the college and connected therewith were destroyed by Union soldiers.¹

No less than five favorable reports² have been made, recommending congressional relief to William and Mary College for losses sustained as above described. President Ewell appeared before the Committee of Education and Labor at various times, advocating his worthy cause in the most judicious language. One of the notable speeches in support of the measure was made in 1876 by a northern Senator.

NORTHERN TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM AND MARY.

Hon. George F. Hoar, Senator from Massachusetts, in a speech advocating congressional relief to the College of William and Mary, said: "To spare, and if possible to protect, institutions of learning, is an obligation which the most civilized nations impose on themselves. Whenever, by accident or design, these institutions have been injured in war, such governments desire, if possible, to make reparation. History contains many conspicuous and interesting examples of this generous recognition. * * * In her bloodiest and angriest civil strifes, all factions in England have revered her institutions of learning. Her schools and colleges, whatever side they may have taken in civil war, have enjoyed immunity from its injuries, when even her stately and venerable cathedrals have not been spared. Think what permanence these schools enjoy, shielded from the storms of war by the beneficent principle we invoke. Wherever civilization exists, wherever men are humane and Christian, the college or the school, wisely founded, shall endure. I purchased at Eton, a few years since, a little book containing the history of the ten great schools of England. I was struck, in looking over it, to see the dates of their endowment: Eton, in 1440; Winchester, 1560; St. Paul's, 1509; Merchant Taylors', 1560; Charter House, 1641; Harrow, 1571; Rugby, 1567; Shrewsbury, 1549; Christ's, 1522; while the origin of Oxford and Cambridge is lost in the darkness of antiquity.

¹ House Report No. 9, 42d Congress, 2d Session, vol. 1, January 29, 1872.

² House Report No. 65, 41st Congress, 3d Session, vol. i, March 3, 1871; House Report No. 9, 42d Congress, 2d Session, vol. i, January 29, 1872; House Miscellaneous Document No. 247, 43d Congress, 1st Session, vol. iii, April 13, 1874; House Report No. 203, 44th Congress, 1st Session, vol. i, March 3, 1876; House Report No. 12, 45th Congress, 2d Session, vol. i, December 5, 1877.

Some of these reports contain valuable information respecting the history of the College of William and Mary.

“These schools have survived all the changes of dynasty, all the changes of institutions and manners; Puritan and Cavalier, York and Lancaster, have fought out their battles, and yet, in the wildest tempests of popular excitement, they—

‘Lift not their spears against the Muses’ bower.’

At Winchester William of Wykeham founded, in 1380, a school which still stands and has remained through six dynasties. Plantagenet, Lancaster, York, Tudor, Stuart, and Hanover have successively struggled for and occupied the English throne, while in the building which Wykeham in his lifetime planned and built the scholars of Winchester are still governed by the statutes which he framed.

“You will scarcely find an instance, in England or America, where a school or college, wisely founded, has died. *‘Whatever perishes, that shall endure.’* * * *

“But William and Mary has also her own peculiar claim on our regard. The great principles on which the rights of man depend, which inspired the statesmen of Virginia of the period of the Revolution, are the fruits of her teaching. The name of Washington, to whose genius in war and to whose influence in peace we owe the vindication of our liberties and the successful inauguration of our Constitution, is inseparably connected with William and Mary. She gave him his first commission in his youth; he gave to her his last public service in his age. Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, who announced the great law of equality and human rights, in whose light our Constitution is at last and forever to be interpreted, drank his inspiration at her fountain. Marshall, without whose luminous and far-sighted exposition our Constitution could hardly have been put into successful operation, who imbedded forever in our constitutional law the great doctrines on which the measures that saved the Union are based, was a son of William and Mary. By the cession of the great Northwestern Territory, largely due to the efforts of one of her illustrious sons, she lost a great part of her revenues.

“Next to Harvard she is the oldest of American colleges. The gift of the famous Robert Boyle was held by her for many years, on condition of an annual payment of £90 to Harvard. Boyle was the friend of many of the early friends and benefactors of Harvard, and a correspondent of one of its first presidents. Each of these two seminaries, in its own part of the country, kindled and kept alive the sacred fire of liberty. In 1743, the year Jefferson was born, Samuel Adams maintained, on taking his degree of master of arts at Harvard, the affirmative of the thesis, whether it be lawful to resist the supreme magistrate, if the Commonwealth cannot otherwise be preserved. In this hour of the calamity of her sister college I am glad to believe that Harvard does not forget the ancient tie. The mother of the Otises and Adamsons would gladly extend her right hand to the mother of Jefferson and Marshall.

“If civil strife or foreign war shall ever again disturb our peace, every college in the land will be safer if Congress shall to-day make this solemn recognition of the rule we invoke. To deny it is to deny to the college of Washington the justice he did to Princeton. To deny it is to deny to Virginia the generous treatment which Connecticut received from Tryon, Philadelphia from Cooke, and William and Mary herself from Louis XVI¹ of France. The hallowed associations which surround this college prevent this case from being a precedent for any other. If you had injured it, you surely would have restored Mount Vernon; you had better honor Washington by restoring the living fountain of learning whose service was the pleasure of his last years, than by any useless and empty act of worship or respect toward his sepulchre.

“No other college in the country can occupy the same position. By the fortune of war that sacred institution, which has conferred on the country a hundredfold more benefit than any other institution or college in the South, has become a sufferer. I desire to hold out the olive branch to the people of Virginia, to the people of the South, to show them that we will join them in rebuilding the sacred place laid waste by the fortunes of war.”

PRESENT CONDITION OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

Notwithstanding the many and earnest appeals for the relief of William and Mary, in spite of the acknowledged fact that the destruction of its property was the wanton act of undisciplined soldiery, an act contrary to the usages of war, which, even in the dark ages, spared churches and schools, no measure of relief for the College of William and Mary has ever been passed by the Congress of these United States. The Treasury is bursting with silver, and the annual surplus of \$100,000,000 is such a burden to the people that they cannot unload it. But still we hear the cry of “economy.” If it were only exercised where it is really needed, there would be reason in the cry. The country is allowed to stagger under tariff laws that are too heavy to bear. The public land of the nation has been recklessly wasted; it is held by railroad corporations, in some instances, under false pretences; it is falling into the hands of foreign syndicates and English landlords; it is actually stolen to the extent of millions of acres, as shown by the latest reports of the Land Office. All this prodigality of the national substance is suffered by Congress, but for the great cause of EDUCATION, upon which the very *salus publica* of the American people depends, amid growing ignorance, socialism, and anarchy, for the cause of Light where darkness is increasing, there is only pitiful economy.

¹ Senator Hoar refers to the fact that during the French occupation of the college buildings at Williamsburg, in 1781, the president's house was accidentally destroyed by fire. The French Government restored the building and presented the college library with several hundred volumes,

An institution which was once a beacon of learning and of political intelligence, not alone for Virginia but for the whole South and for the country at large, has been suffered to decline by a nation which owes it an actual although paltry debt of \$70,000. Noble efforts have been made by individuals in the North and at the South to sustain the College of William and Mary. Even the Archbishop of Canterbury and other Englishmen lent their aid to kindle anew the torch of education at Williamsburg. Rebuffed by Congress, which seemed to take less interest in the cause of perpetuating sound learning than did originally the mercantile companies which founded Virginia and Massachusetts, the president of old William and Mary, Dr. Benjamin S. Ewell, went forth among the people to beg for his worthy cause. He even bore a certificate signed by a Union general, who won the battle of Gettysburg. General Meade was the author of the following letter:

“I am satisfied, on examination of the facts of the case, that the destruction of the buildings of William and Mary College by our troops was not only unnecessary and unauthorized, but was one of those deplorable acts of useless destruction which occur in all wars.

“In this view, and believing that its reconstruction, under the direction and superintendence of Professor Benj. S. Ewell, will tend to cement and strengthen the bonds of Union principles, I take great pleasure in recommending the appeal of Professor Ewell to all those who have the means and the disposition to assist him in the good work in which he is engaged.”

Too often the higher education in America is forced to live by begging. In the case of William and Mary not even the license to beg, given by the hero of Gettysburg, was sufficient to command public attention. A few thousand dollars were subscribed by benevolent, whole-souled people in New York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, and elsewhere; but most generous of all gifts were those from Virginia, for there, in the decade following the War, men and women were less able to give to colleges and universities than they are now. Enough money was contributed to restore the main building of William and Mary and to organize the faculty anew, with departments of Latin, Greek, mathematics, modern languages, natural science, philosophy, and belles-lettres. But the annual expenses exceeded the annual income. Old endowments had been lost; new ones proved inadequate. At last the professors were all dismissed, because their salaries could not be paid. Consequently students disappeared. The president alone remained at his post. During one year he had one student, but even he has gone. The president remains still at the college. At the opening of every academic year, in October, he causes the chapel bell to be rung. Does it ring for the living, or does it toll for the dead? Is it the clang of a bell of warning to all friends of the higher education, a bell buoyed over a sunken rock upon the dangerous coast of popular ignorance and national neglect? or is it a summons to

men in every State and at the nation's Capitol to do their duty in the cause of higher education, to be "Wise and True and Just," as were the founders who gave that ancient motto to the College of William and Mary?

QUESTION OF REMOVAL: ALEXANDRIA OR RICHMOND.

The College of William and Mary has still a double chance for life in Virginia. By removal to Alexandria, into close proximity with the theological seminary, it would receive strength and encouragement from the Episcopalian Church, whose centre of ecclesiastical training in Virginia is in the old city on the Potomac, within easy reach of Washington and on the main line of travel between the North and the South. It would escape all the present disadvantages of isolation, municipal decay, reputed unhealthiness of environment, and would undoubtedly take a fresh departure as an ecclesiastical institution, without any serious break in the continuity of its traditions.

The site of the college was changed in its earliest years from Townsend's Point, on York River, just above Yorktown, where it was first planted by charter. This document provided that "If, by reason of unwholesomeness or any other cause, the said place shall not be approved of," the site might be changed "wheresoever else the General Assembly of our Colony of Virginia, or the major part of them, shall think fit, within the bounds of the aforesaid Colony, to continue for all times coming."

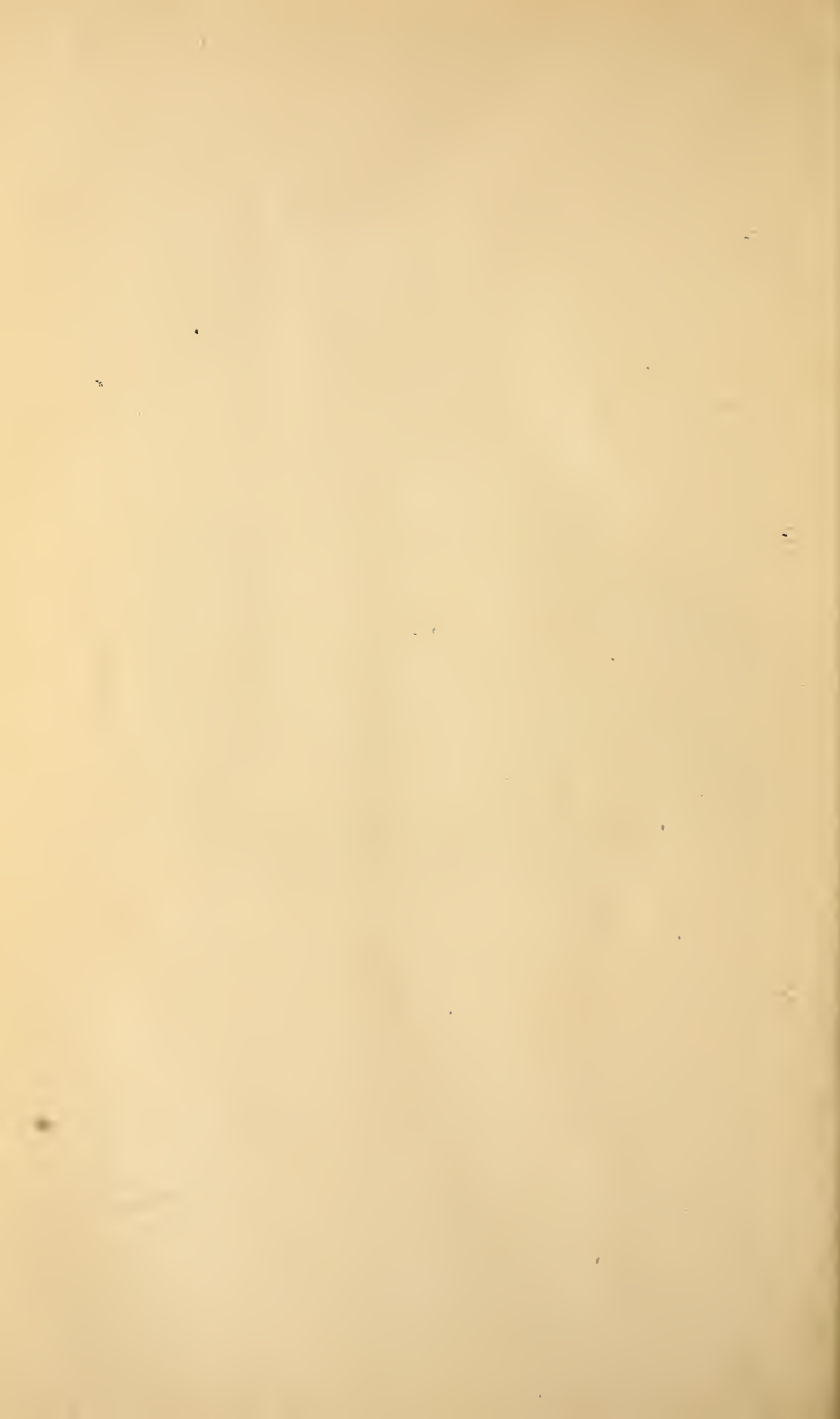
By a formal vote of the Board of Visitors and Trustees, in 1824, the question of removal from Williamsburg to Richmond was submitted to the authority of the General Assembly. If the case could be legally referred to that body in that instance, it could be now referred again with respect to Alexandria or any other place. Upon application by the existing corporation to the General Assembly of Virginia, any required alteration or emendation of its charter could be easily secured, in the present era of good feeling as regards higher education.

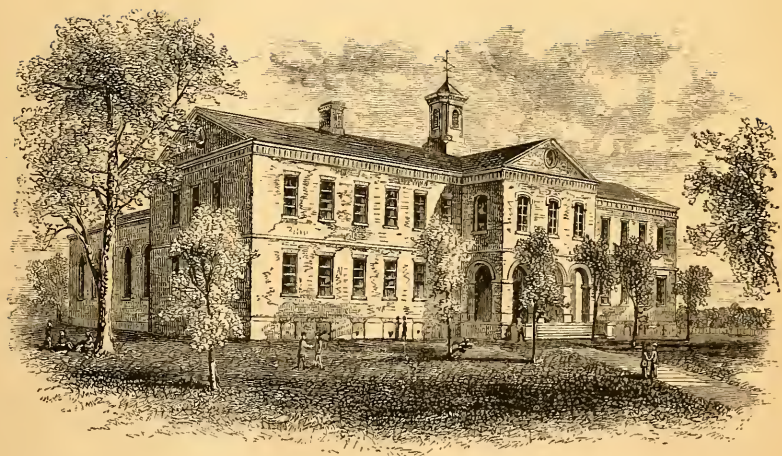
Perhaps a still better course than removal to Alexandria would be to move again upon Richmond. There would be little or no opposition now, when it is clearly seen that it is a question of life or death with the oldest college in the South. Loyalty to higher education, municipal interests, and the best social influences of Richmond and Virginia, to say nothing of the outside world, would be enlisted in behalf of this venerable and historic institution. If it should begin life anew with nothing but a hired house or one professor in a lawyer's office, it would command public sympathy and support. It would draw to itself the most vital of all currents—youth, immortal youth. Students invigorate a college, awaken professors, delight college presidents and boards of trustees, who, by this very student pressure, are emboldened to ask capitalists to stand and deliver. The pronounced success of Richmond



WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE AS REBUILT IN 1859.

Published through the courtesy of the Century Company.





WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE, 1887.

Published through the courtesy of the Century Company.



College, a flourishing Baptist institution, demonstrates the possibilities of this municipal environment for an institution of learning.

William and Mary College should have changed its base immediately after the civil war from Williamsburg to Richmond. It should have utilized the historic prestige of the capital of the Old and New South. In spite of all legal quibbles, the legislature could have as easily modified the geographical provision of the charter as the Board of Visitors changed the chancellorship from the Bishop of London to George Washington after the war of the American Revolution. Even now this change of base from Williamsburg to Richmond is a grand possibility of life for the old College of William and Mary. Against manifest fate, against isolation, poverty, and desertion, President Ewell and no man can struggle with success. But with the favoring current of history and politics, of public opinion and common sense, it is possible for even one individual to guide an institution, or an idea, to some worthy end.

Whatever may be the destiny of the College of William and Mary, her influence upon higher education in Virginia and throughout the South can never be lost.

“She cannot die! Amid the flame,
Which like a death-shroud binds her in its fold,
Her spirit walks serene in deathless fame,
Like to the martyred Israelites of old.
The fire but purifies the virgin gold,
Frees the rough ore, and burns away the rust.
Then, ere the burnished metal waxes cold,
With reverent hearts her children must
Renew her ancient impress, ‘WISE AND TRUE AND JUST.’”¹

PRACTICAL LESSONS FROM THE HISTORY OF WILLIAM AND MARY.

It is impossible to study the past experience of institutions of learning without deriving useful lessons for the present. Among the ideas suggested by the history of William and Mary College are the following: (1) like Harvard College, it was originally a State institution, supported by government appropriations and by taxation, as well as by private

¹ From the poem of St. George Tucker, read February 19, 1859, on the occasion of the 166th anniversary of the founding of William and Mary College, a few days after the conflagration which destroyed the college buildings. See *Southern Literary Messenger*, March, 1859, p. 238. This magazine contains three excellent articles on William and Mary College: (1) March, 1855, vol. 21, No. 3; (2) October, 1856, vol. 23, No. 4; (3) March, 1859, vol. 28, No. 3.

The College of William and Mary has been destroyed by fire, either wholly or in part, four different times: (1) in 1705; (2) in 1781, by the French; (3) in 1859, when it was restored within a year's time; (4) in 1862, substantially restored in 1869 by private aid. The damages wantonly caused by Union soldiers in our late civil war have never been settled by the United States, although the French Government, more than a century ago, set us a memorable example by immediate compensation for damages accidentally caused by their troops during the occupation of Williamsburg.

philanthropy; (2) like Harvard again, it was founded in the interest of the church and of liberal education; (3) it was early associated with the best political, religious, and social forces of Virginia in a municipal environment; (4) the college-capital flourished so long as Williamsburg remained the political and social centre of Virginia; (5) when the capital of the State was removed to Richmond, the life current of the college became feeble, for it ceased practically to be a State institution, and remained only a church institution in a decaying borough, whose vitality had fled; (6) the survival of its ecclesiastical character in a State where dissenting interests were in the majority, actually prevented the college from becoming the University of Virginia, according to the original plan of Jefferson; (7) non-sectarianism was the corner-stone of that rival State institution, which, founded in a rural environment on the outskirts of Charlottesville within sight of Monticello, speedily rose above old William and Mary College, prevented its removal to a better municipal vantage-ground in Richmond, and drew away its strength and prestige;¹ (8) persistent refusal to remove to a more healthful and favorable municipal environment, after the disasters of the civil war, when there was everything to gain and comparatively nothing to lose, was a mistake second only to the defeat of the first project for removal to Richmond in 1821; (9) the most practical of all lessons to be derived from the history of William and Mary is *the possible renaissance*, in the educational policy of our States, of the original Williamsburg idea of a college-capital, or at least of higher education, in a municipal rather than in a rural, or even suburban, environment; and (10) the revival of that close connection between education and good citizenship which made the College of William and Mary a seminary of statesmen. The last two ideas the writer proposes now to consider, more specifically with reference to the greatest educational need of our time—*the application of historical and political science to American politics*.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION IS DEMOCRATIC AND REPRESENTATIVE.

The proposition that this country stands in need of the practical application of the lessons of history and political science to the solution of great problems in administrative reform—municipal, State, and national, in tariff reform, in agrarian reform, in social reform, in labor reform, and in the repression of anarchy and crime, will hardly be denied by any thoughtful citizen. Reflection will also convince fair-minded

¹The attraction of the new university for Virginia youth, at an early period, is indicated by an article which the writer recently noted in the *New York Times*, circa December 20, 1886, on "A statesman of the past," the Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart, of Staunton, Va., the trusted friend of Webster and Clay. Mr. Stuart is now about eighty years of age. In his day he has had as much influence upon Virginia politics as ever Tilden or Seward or Marey enjoyed in the State of New York. In an interview with a visitor Mr. Stuart related the fact that, sixty years or more ago, he was a student at William and Mary College, but that he *graduated in the University of Virginia*. This one case shows how the educational tide was turning.

men that, in order to apply such lessons to politics, economics, and society, there must be proper avenues of influence, proceeding primarily from the people and leading through institutions of learning to the very issues in question. In a republic like ours, no reforms are possible which are not demanded by public opinion and common sense. When these great forces begin to move in society and in the state, something greater than a mouse is likely to come forth from the mountain.

It is certainly a reasonable and democratic idea that the highest educational privileges of a state should be brought within the reach of representatives of the common people. Thomas Jefferson was a farmer's son, trained in Virginia schools for the College of William and Mary, and by that institution for the governorship of Virginia, for the presidency of the United States, and for the founding of the University of Virginia, where the sons of that State were trained even better than were their sires. In the entire United States there is to-day no institution more democratic than the University of Virginia, either in its student representation or mode of government. The sons of Virginia farmers and planters are educated there without the payment of a dollar for tuition. The higher education is as free as air. The university receives all who are able to come, and allows them to stay as long as they can do so with profit to themselves; but the university reserves its honors for the men who can pass its examinations. Ability and character are the sole standards of promotion in the higher education, and that is precisely what this country needs in its public servants. The people endeavor by their votes to secure the best man for President, and sometimes they succeed. While all privileges and all offices are and ought to be accessible to the people, it is well understood that this is a representative government; and that there is some sense in preferring one man to another, else we should all raffle for the presidency and cast lots for the offices in his gift. In other words, fitness is the true principle in the choice of popular representatives for office or for honors in the higher education. It is true even in politics that many are called but few are chosen.

The representative principle is as valid in the higher education as it is in the higher walks of politics. While all the sons and daughters of the people should enjoy common school privileges, as all men enjoy the right of suffrage, it does not follow that all should receive a university education at the people's expense. One might as well expect that all voters should be sent to Congress. There must be in the higher education, as in politics, some principle of natural selection and a survival of the fittest.

The State universities of this country are open to the sons of the people in the freest, fairest way. Like the University of Virginia, the University of Michigan,¹ and the University of California, nearly all State

¹ *The Higher Education: A Plea for Making it Accessible to All.* By James B. Angell, president of the University of Michigan. Ann Arbor, 1879.

universities afford free tuition to students dwelling within the borders of their respective States who are able and willing to profit by the higher education. Some of the State universities, for example, that of North Carolina, pursue a more economical plan, and accord free tuition to *representative* students, appointed for merit from each county or election district. Until 1876, this was the method of the University of Virginia, the faculty of which annually selected for merit one student from each of the fifty senatorial districts in that State. These appointees alone enjoyed free tuition. The State University of Alabama still receives, free of charge, one student from each county. There is a manifest tendency, in some parts of the South, to return to this more economic and discriminating system, for the sake of increasing university revenues by money arising from tuition. In general, it might be said that this method is not only good economy, but good educational policy, for the higher education is always better appreciated when it is paid for, whether by money, merit, honorable service, or some *quid pro quo*. A university career should not be beyond the reach of the poor, but it should be an honor rather than a charity, a recognition of ability rather than of poverty.

THE MERIT SYSTEM IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF NEW YORK.

The most healthful, suggestive, and fully developed method of connecting university life with the people is that now in vogue in the pivotal State of American politics, the State of New York, where Cornell University, in return for the agricultural college land grant, affords free tuition to one student each year from each Assembly district, who is appointed for merit by the county commissioners of education. This method of appointment makes the higher education a prize and an honor, both to the successful student and to the high school or academy which trained him. It strengthens the secondary schools by the natural effect of competition, and it recruits the university from popular sources, which supply all vigorous currents in the life of a state. The university can, if it pleases, apply its own educational tests and send back deficient appointees for further preparation, or it can accept, at discretion, the certificates of local examiners. It has lately been recommended by the Cornell alumni that vacant or unimproved district scholarships shall be filled from districts where applications are in excess of the allowance, after the manner of appointment to State normal schools.¹

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The educational experience of the State of New York is a most valuable and suggestive guide for the regulation of schools, colleges, and universities within State limits. In New York a uniform standard of

¹ *Historical and Statistical Record of the University of the State of New York*, 1885, page 303.

excellence has been reached in the high schools and academies by a system of State examinations and by the award of teachers' certificates by State authority. A reasonable harmony of interests among the various colleges and universities has been reached by an annual convocation of their representatives, together with the principals of high schools and academies.

The educational control of the State of New York is in the hands of a board of twenty-three regents of the so-called "University of the State of New York." It is simply an examining board, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, superintendent of public instruction, and nineteen other members chosen by the State legislature in the same manner as State senators, and holding office during the pleasure of the legislature. While a regent must be a citizen of the State of New York, he cannot be a trustee or officer of any college, academy, or university under the control of the board of regents. Its officers are a chancellor, vice-chancellor, secretary and treasurer, and an assistant secretary, who hold their position during the pleasure of their associate regents. The business of the board is conducted principally by means of standing committees, of which there are ten, viz: on Incorporations; on the State Museum; on the State Library; on the Instruction of Common School Teachers; on the Distribution of the Literature Fund; on Appropriations for the Purchase of Books and Apparatus; on the Annual Report; on the Visitation of Colleges and Academies; on Academic Examinations; on Printing and Legislation; and on Degrees.

The present board of regents is the historical outgrowth of the original board of governors of King's (now Columbia) College. In 1784, the governors petitioned for "an extension of the privileges of the said college so as to render it the mother of an university." The practical organization of the board of regents dates from the year 1787, and it was largely the work of that master mind, Alexander Hamilton. This board of regents has chartered all important educational institutions in the State of New York; it has exercised for one hundred years a wise and beneficent control over not only the highest educational, but the highest scientific interests of the State; it has preserved and published the historical records; it has investigated the most intricate historical questions relating to the boundaries of the State; it has cared for the State library and State museum; it has encouraged meteorological observations in connection with local institutions of learning; it has published in its reports an amount of special literature of unexampled interest in the history of state education in this country. Without an examination into the facts of the case, one would hardly believe the extent to which New York has carried her system of state control over the higher, as well as over secondary and primary education within her limits. Her regents examine secondary schools throughout the State. They require annual reports from all the higher institutions of

learning. They not only give teachers' certificates, but, under approved conditions, they award academic degrees. Indeed it was at one time seriously proposed by the president of Cornell University, Andrew D. White, to put the power of conferring degrees entirely into the hands of the board of regents of the University of the State of New York.

THE MERIT SYSTEM AT THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

Throughout the entire country, from New York to the Gulf States, from Virginia to California, the principle of student representation or student election in our higher systems of education is already recognized to a greater or less degree. The idea has even passed beyond State limits, and is now in practical operation in at least *one group of three southern States*—Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. To undergraduate students from these three States the Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore, gives twenty ordinary Hopkins scholarships, yielding free tuition (\$100) and tenable for three years. This university also gives eighteen honorary Hopkins scholarships, yielding \$250 per annum and free tuition, "to be awarded for *uncommon merit*, among the matriculated undergraduate students from each of the States above named, the selection to be made by the board of collegiate advisers."¹

The reason for discrimination in favor of meritorious undergraduate students from these three States is the expressed will of the founder of the Johns Hopkins University, who desired his trustees to "establish from time to time such number of free scholarships in the said university as may be judicious, and to distribute the said scholarships among such candidates from *the States of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina*, as may be most deserving of choice, because of their character and intellectual promise, and to educate the young men so chosen free of charge." The founder's motive was not altogether unlike that which causes the University of Virginia to limit its free tuition to students from that State. To Johns Hopkins, the wholesale merchant, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina were simply a larger economic commonwealth, from which he had drawn his millions in the processes of trade and commercial intercourse. He wished to benefit that group of States which had benefited him. In no way could he have better quickened the highest life of that one group of American commonwealths than by thus providing for the higher education of their representative young men who were "most deserving of choice."

The merit system in the higher education has been extended by the Johns Hopkins University into the District of Columbia, where two undergraduate scholarships, yielding free tuition, are open to resident candidates. At the very outset the merit system, which is the life principle of the university, leaped the confines of the three States above named, and invited a wider competition and *more than national* student representation. From the very beginning of the university the twenty

¹ *The Johns Hopkins University Register*, 1885-'86, p. 66; cf. p. 70.

fellowships, yielding \$500 a year, with free tuition, have been open to graduates of any other institution in this country or in foreign lands, "for conspicuous merit." While very naturally the majority of the appointees are graduates of collegiate institutions in the United States, there are repeated instances of the award of fellowships to Canadians, Europeans, and Japanese. By the recent institution of twenty graduate scholarships, ten to Hopkins graduates and ten to graduates of other institutions now studying in Baltimore, each scholarship yielding \$200 a year, the merit system in university education has been still further extended and at the same time practically centralized in its operation.

A fair proportion of these various university honors has been given to graduate students in history and political science, upon evidence of good work and in competition with other departments. While the attainment of honors is not the main motive of graduate study in a specific department, the merit system undoubtedly and deservedly acts as a powerful incentive. The success achieved by senior fellows attracts and stimulates their juniors. The original number of graduate students (three) in history and politics has increased tenfold. The original number of undergraduate students (two) in the same subjects is now over one hundred. Aside from the original work produced and published in the four volumes of *Studies in Historical and Political Science*, and six independent volumes upon special subjects, the most conspicuous result of the merit system in historical and political education is the promotion of doctors of philosophy from this department to professorships or good positions in other colleges and universities. Of the six men who in June, 1886, were awarded the doctor's degree in history and political science, every one was almost immediately advanced to a still higher honor by some other institution, viz: By (1) the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; (2) the University of California; (3) Bryn Mawr College; (4) Swarthmore College; (5) Washington High School; (6) Imperial College of Sapporo, Japan. Altogether, in this department there have been graduated twelve doctors of philosophy, of whom nine have entered upon academic careers, one is an editor, and two have served in the Bureau of Labor Statistics at Washington, besides teaching boys. Altogether, the Johns Hopkins University has supplied 48 institutions with 82 instructors, who have won the doctor's degree.

A NATIONAL TENDENCY IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION.

Upon a map of the United States, recently issued by the Land Office, the writer has caused to be ticketed, and labelled with individual names, the various institutions of learning which have employed the services of graduate students from the Johns Hopkins University. The experiment was suggested by an account which the writer once saw in one of the published addresses of Andrew D. White,¹ ex-president of Cornell

¹ *Agricultural and Mechanical Education*. Address before the New York Agricultural Society, 1869, by Andrew D. White; reprinted in the Cornell University Register, 1871.

University—an account of a wall map in the French agricultural college at Guignon, which showed at a glance where all its graduates were stationed and how they were employed. The application of this novel idea to the graphical illustration of what the writer is inclined to call the colonial system of the Johns Hopkins University, shows to the eye that all along the Atlantic coast-line, from Bowdoin College in Maine to the Agricultural College of Florida, Baltimore instructors are as thick as sea-birds—thickest of all in the Middle States. From the Baltimore point of departure they stretch inland in two long lines, one bold and strong toward the Northwest, the other less conspicuous, but pushing into the great Southwest as surely as railway traffic. Three professorial names in California and three in Japan indicate that Baltimore influence in the higher education has passed beyond the limits of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway system, which is the economic background of the Johns Hopkins University.

One other fact is very noticeable upon this university map. The one place outside of Baltimore where Johns Hopkins men most do congregate is the *City of Washington*. These men are in governmental or educational service. Graphical statistics demonstrate the fact, which the writer has long been inclined to believe, that the greatest vantage ground of this Baltimore university is its proximity to the nation's capital. Baltimore, whether consciously or unconsciously, is reproducing the old Williamsburg ideal of a college "with the conveniences of a town," upon a somewhat enlarged scale. As the old College of William and Mary faced the old capitol of Virginia, with the Duke of Gloucester Street between, so the new Baltimore university faces the new Capitol of the nation, only forty-five minutes distant on the Baltimore and Ohio express. One could not traverse so quickly in the horse cars the length of Pennsylvania Avenue, from the neighborhood of Georgetown College to the grounds of the Capitol.

From geographical and railway contiguity, the relations between Baltimore and Washington are drawing closer every year. More and more are Hopkins men employed in Washington; more and more does Washington send her students and the Government its specialists to Baltimore. Every year there is a better understanding of Washington and of its institutions on the part of university students, through the practical teachings of public men who are invited to Baltimore to address the Seminary of History and Politics. It is no small privilege for students to hear the subject of civil service reform expounded by a government commissioner, or current questions of American politics elucidated in familiar, friendly language by a Senator of the United States. These are simply accomplished facts. A national university, without any of the dangers and impediments arising from political control, stands midway between the North and the South, in the closest connection with the West, near enough to Washington to profit by its object lessons in politics and administration, by its libraries and

museums; and yet far enough away to escape that familiarity with political methods which sometimes breeds contempt or precocious imitation on the part of unripe youth.

THE PROMOTION OF HIGHER POLITICAL EDUCATION.

The time for a national university in Washington is either past or not yet come. Such an institution is not desirable in the present state of national politics and civic administration, nor is it needed by the country with its present supply of universities, already pervaded not only by a State spirit, but by a growing national, if not a truly cosmopolitan idea. What is needed, however, in all our States and in the nation's capital is *the promotion of the higher political education in practical ways.*

The representative or merit system in academic training should be made to connect not only, on the one hand, with the people, but, on the other, with practical politics and the civil service. Universities which recognize meritorious sons of the people or the principle of student election from legislative districts, should themselves be recognized by representatives of the people as at least one influential factor in shaping civil service examinations, and also as a proper source of supply whenever special scientific service is required. Such service has been frequently sought from the Johns Hopkins University by the city of Baltimore, by the State of Maryland, and by the United States Government; but the principle should be fostered throughout the whole country in connection with the State universities, and it should be extended to the improvement of the civil service, methods of taxation, schools, boards of education, State examinations, etc.

Universities should encourage their own graduates to enter the civil service examinations of the higher grades in their respective States. Practical experience in a government office for two or three years would afford the best kind of post-graduate course, especially if the State capitol and the State university should happen to be in the same city, so that further academic study might go hand in hand with practical work in an official bureau. Such an experience, as a subordinate under strict discipline, would prove a far better training for good and useful citizenship than does autocratic teaching in a country high school. The writer knows of several Baltimore students who have entered the Patent Office at Washington, one a Hopkins Ph. D., who received from the civil service board the highest mark on competitive examination. He is now pursuing law studies in connection with his government work, with a view to becoming a patent lawyer. If one can understand how such practical training will prove helpful professionally to this young man, it will be readily seen that similar experience in other branches of the public service may not be without a wholesome influence upon sensible students.

There are to-day scores of young men employed in government offices

in Washington, many of them college graduates, who are also pursuing law studies in evening classes in some one of the three flourishing law schools in that city, viz, (1) Columbian University (Baptist);¹ (2) Georgetown College (Roman Catholic); and (3) the so-called National University. Soon there will be a richly endowed Roman Catholic university in the nation's capital, and doubtless that institution will also take an important share in the legal or special training of some of the nation's public servants. Men of sound sense in government employ will seek such opportunities more and more, on the one hand as a means of preparing for higher professional work, and, on the other, in the hope of improving their chances for promotion or influence in the public service.

The Government is compelled to patronize institutions of learning from self-interest, for the reputation of its departments and its scientific bureaus, some of which are constantly turning to colleges and universities for special work. The War and Navy Departments have detailed no less than ten men for further scientific training or for the conduct of necessary government investigations at the Johns Hopkins University. Various members of the university staff have been employed upon special commissions in the interest of the Geological and Coast Surveys, Bureau of Education, etc. This comity between science and the Government ought not only to continue, but to be promoted, especially with reference to political science.

IDEA OF A CIVIL ACADEMY IN WASHINGTON.

While the national Government will continue to seek special service wherever it can best be found, and while its public servants will continue to seek special training wherever they prefer, it is not inexpedient to suggest that the Government might easily secure for the civil service what West Point and Annapolis have so long provided for the Army and Navy, viz, well-trained men for administrative positions requiring expert service. There is in these times as great need of special knowledge in civil science as in military or naval science. A civil academy for the training of representative American youth would be as great a boon to the American people as the Military and Naval Academies have already proved.

The West Point and Annapolis idea of educating representative young men from political districts is already abroad in nearly every State in the American Union. A combination of this idea with the

¹ The writer is informed by President James C. Welling, of the Columbian University, that of the 190 students in the law school of that institution about 40 per cent. are in government service; of the 100 medical students, 45 per cent.; of the 80 scientific students, 50 per cent. From Georgetown College and the "National University" the writer has not succeeded in obtaining returns, but in the opinion of good judges of the Washington situation, from 40 to 50 per cent. of the student class in these three professional schools are government employés. There is a decided demand for special education on the part of our existing civil service. The tendency should be encouraged in every legitimate way.

merit system in appointment is frequently made by Congressmen in the institution of a competitive examination to discover whom they shall appoint as cadets. The joint system has long been established in the State of New York, the centre of political gravity in these United States. The system should be taken up by the present administration, which sprang from New York and which represents the New York idea in administrative reform. The West Point plan of taking student appointees from congressional districts, and the Cornell University plan of student appointment for merit, should be transplanted together to the city of Washington. From each of the three hundred and twenty-five congressional districts there should be appointed by the respective Congressmen, upon competitive examination held by the State or leading university, or by some other impartial examining board, one student of the grade of bachelor of arts, to enjoy government tuition in Washington for two years at a civil academy, as hereafter described, with an allowance of \$600 a year for necessary expenses, as is now done for cadets at West Point and Annapolis. As at these two government academies, so in the Civil Academy, if properly constituted, undoubtedly a large proportion of the appointees would be "found deficient;" many would resign for professional reasons or from dissatisfaction with the civil service, but a choice remnant would surely be saved to the state; the fittest would survive. Even if all returned to their own homes after two years' public training, the cause of good citizenship would be greatly promoted.

These student appointees, or government "fellows,"¹ should not be required to herd in barracks or dormitories, but allowed to live like frugal citizens in Washington. They should not be under martial law or even scholastic discipline of the juvenile sort. They should be treated as responsible men under contract; as government employés, with special or assigned duties, under the general direction of an Educational Commission, appointed by the President for the specific purpose of managing the civil academy or government college, which would require no very elaborate or costly equipment. A few lecture rooms and a working library would suffice. The students should be instructed in physical, historical, and economic geography; in political, constitutional, and diplomatic history; in the modern languages; and in all branches of political science, including political economy, statistics, forestry, administration, international law, comparative methods of legislation, and comparative politics. Instruction should be given in class sections (as at West Point) and in public lectures by government experts and university specialists, who might be engaged from time to time from different institutions for such services. The best tal-

¹ For the fellowship and scholarship system in American colleges, see *Annual Report of Cornell University*, 1883, pp. 63-65. For a complete survey of the subject of fellowships in England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, and the United States, see *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Canada*, Appendix for 1885, "Report on Fellowships."

ent of this country and of any other, whether university men or professional politicians, could be commanded for such occasional work.

In addition, the students should be distributed through the various government departments, at first in very subordinate and not too exacting positions, where they should be held accountable daily for a moderate amount of routine work or for certain practical tasks. Upon the daily record of such work and upon the results of occasional examinations, set by authority of the Educational Commission in specified fields, should depend the tenure of office as government students and the promotion to more advanced privileges of practical work, such as special investigations in the interest of branches of the administration. As a reward of merit, certain picked men might be detailed for special graduate work in different American universities or even in European universities, at the *École Libre* in Paris or possibly in the Statistical Bureau at Berlin, both of which institutions are practical training schools in the art of administration. Men thus educated would prove of great service to the Bureau of Labor or to the Bureau of Statistics. They would be capable of doing much of the special work now required in the taking or elaboration of the United States census. At present, special economic or statistical work is sometimes done by men selected upon political recommendation and not always thoroughly fitted for the task required.

That this idea is in the air of Washington and is not deemed impracticable by practical politicians, is seen in the recent remark of Mr. Trenchholm, comptroller of the currency, who is reported to have said: "It is my intention to take young men from various parts of the country and give them a preliminary training in this office; fit them for bank examiners, and then appoint them. By this arrangement I think I will be able to have in these positions men who have excellent qualifications for their duties, and thus make a most efficient force of bank examiners. Besides, it will be the best kind of civil service reform."¹

The system might be applied also to the training of picked young men for the consular, diplomatic, and other branches of the public service which require special knowledge. European Governments foster their civil and diplomatic services by systematic training in connection with government offices and schools of administration. The practice is already beginning to evolve in connection with the State Department and the training of consular clerks.² It might easily be extended in connection with other departments and the various scientific bureaus.

¹ "The Civil Service Commission and the Heads of Bureaus." *Baltimore American*, January 16, 1887.

² The consular clerk system was inaugurated by act of Congress approved June 20, 1864 (see 15 Statutes at Large, page 139; Revised Statutes, sections 1704 and 1705). Consular clerks, not exceeding thirteen in number at any one time, are appointed by the President. They are assigned to such consulates as the President shall direct. At present they are assigned to the consulates at Havana, Paris, Rome, Kanagawa, Bordeaux, Turin, Liverpool, Berlin, London, Cairo, Chemnitz, and Honolulu. Before

The government commission for the civil service academy or government college should not be appointed in the interest of party, but of scientific politics and good administration. It should be as trustworthy as the three commissioners for the government of the District of Columbia, and it should work in perfect harmony with the administrative offices of the government.

The necessary elements for the beginning of a civil academy are for the most part already existing in the city of Washington, and only need to be properly co-ordinated. The practical appliances for a unique American experiment in the promotion of political education of the highest sort for the sons of American citizens are already at hand in the government offices and various scientific bureaus. Foundations for the institutional or scholastic side of the proposed civil academy also exist in Washington. It is perhaps not generally known that the Federal City already contains one of the very best systems of public education in these United States. The high school of Washington is already a virtual seminary of history and political science. These subjects form a special department of instruction, employing one teacher and three assistants. The entire faculty is so thoroughly specialized in the teaching of natural science, mathematics, languages, etc., that in almost any other city save Washington this high school would be called a college. The institution, like the entire school system of the Federal City, has been under the sovereign control of Congress, and is largely supported by government appropriations. It is high time that this excellent system of public education should be carried one step higher, *for Washington is not as other cities*. The existing high school should be developed into a free government college, supported by Congress, governed by the proposed commission, and supplying such further scholastic training in the arts and sciences as members of the existing civil service or future appointees to the civil academy might require. Upon these scholastic or purely academic foundations should be superimposed a system of lectures by government experts and university specialists, as already described.

Suggestive information respecting European methods of promoting political education for governmental purposes may be found in the report of the Paris Exposition of 1878. That portion of the commissioners' report relating to the subject of political education was written by

appointment i must be satisfactorily shown to the Secretary of State, after examination and report by an examining board, that the applicant is qualified for the duties to which he may be assigned. A consular clerk cannot be removed, except by cause stated in writing, which must be submitted to Congress at the session first following such removal. *Consular clerks hold office during good behavior. They usually receive instruction at the Department of State before going to their posts. The idea underlying this system is that of training young men for consular positions of the higher grade.* One consular clerk, not now in the service, was promoted to a consulship; many of them have been made vice consuls, and some of the present incumbents fill the vice-consular office in addition to the consular clerkship.

Hon. Andrew D. White, and contains a most instructive résumé of what has been done in this regard in every great modern state. A part of this report was given as a public address on "Education in Political Science" by President White before the Johns Hopkins University, on its third anniversary, February 22, 1879. The address was published in pamphlet form in Baltimore, but the original detailed report is more serviceable for the purpose here suggested.

Another interesting and valuable report is that on the "Training by Universities of the Public Servants of the State," published in the Proceedings of the Educational Conference¹ held in London in 1884. The *École Libre des Sciences Politiques*, to which reference is made in this report, is a model civil academy, devoted to the preparation of young men for the service of the French Republic. Instruction in the art of administration, in finance, diplomacy, public law, and history, is given by government officials, senators, retired ministers, professors, and men of the highest repute as practical economists and politicians. So excellent is the work of this French school that the University of Virginia and the School of Political Science, Columbia College, have sent thither graduate students for the study of administration and political science. Two graduates from the Johns Hopkins University are proposing to spend the coming year in the same civil academy. If this country fails to provide the proper means for teaching what is most needed in America, our young Americans will find means abroad, and, when they return, they will be likely to institute suggestive comparisons for the information of their countrymen. There is crying need of schools of administration in this country. Dorman B. Eaton, the recent head of the Civil Service Commission, said to the graduate students in Baltimore that he did not know of a single place in the whole country where men could study what the country wants to know about methods of administration. The case is not quite so grievous as that, for a beginning has already been made in this kind of work in Columbia College, in the University of Pennsylvania, in Baltimore, and perhaps elsewhere.

A third source of light and information is Doctor Engel's descriptive pamphlet on the Seminary of the Prussian Statistical Bureau, published in German, Berlin, 1864. This institution is a training school for university graduates of the highest ability in the art of administration, and in the conduct of statistical and other economic inquiries that are of interest and importance to the Government. The practical work is done in connection with government offices, among which advanced students are distributed with specific tasks. Systematic instruction is given by lectures, and by the seminary or laboratory method, under a general director. Government officials and university professors are engaged to give regular courses to these advanced students. It is considered one of the greatest student honors in Berlin for a university

¹ *International Conference on Education*, vol. iii, p. 191. London: William Clowes and Sons. 1884.

graduate to be admitted to the Statistical Seminary. It is easier for foreigners to secure this privilege than for Germans. One graduate of the Johns Hopkins University (a doctor of philosophy) has enjoyed instruction in that Prussian laboratory of political science. If one would see what good work comes forth from that Berlin civil academy, he should examine the catalogue of the periodicals and other publications which have been issued by the Statistical Bureau¹ and commission his Berlin bookseller to send him a few specimen monographs. Through this bureau the University of Berlin and the Prussian administration are brought into closest *rapport*. The work of taking the census of Prussian population and resources is intrusted to educated men, trained to scientific accuracy by long discipline and practical experience. The work of the Prussian census in 1875 was so well arranged that all the results were delivered at noon on the day promised, and the entire cost was kept within the original estimate.

CENTENARY OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE CONSTITUTION, 1889.

In December, 1886, there met in the city of Philadelphia delegates from the various States and Territories to devise plans for the celebration, September 17, 1887, of the centenary of the signing of our present national Constitution. Among the measures proposed and agreed upon by the conference was "the creation of a suitable memorial in the city of Philadelphia commemorative of the signing and adoption of the Constitution."²

On January 10, 1887, a select committee of the Senate reported the following resolutions, which were considered by unanimous consent and agreed to :

Resolved, That it is expedient that order be taken by Congress for the due celebration at the city of Washington, on or about the 30th of April, 1889, of the centennial of the inauguration of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, further, That the Select Committee on the Centennial of the Constitution and the Discovery of America be directed to consider and propose *the best mode* of carrying out the foregoing resolution.³

Undoubtedly the idea of a permanent memorial of the Constitution in the city of Washington will find its way into Congress through the influence of the Select Committee on the Centennial. Whatever shape the celebration may take, there will naturally be a desire to establish some centennial landmark. The times are therefore ripe for suggestion.

¹ For a more detailed account of the Prussian Statistical Seminary see the *Johns Hopkins University Studies*, vol. ii, 79-81. For the catalogue of the publications of the Statistical Bureau, address Verlag des Königlichen Statistischen Bureaus, Berlin, S. W., Lindenstrasse, 28.

² *Proceedings of the Constitutional Centennial Commission*, held December 2-3, 1886, at Philadelphia, p. 17.

³ *Congressional Record*, January 11, 1887, p. 510.

It will be remembered by every student of American constitutional history that, when the original convention of State delegates met in the city of Philadelphia in 1787, various plans were suggested for the reformation of that defective system of government under which the United States had suffered since the first institution of the Articles of Confederation in 1777. Among the plans was one suggested by Governor Randolph, representing the Virginia delegation of seven men. He proposed, in a series of resolutions, the great idea "that a national government ought to be established, consisting of a supreme legislative, executive, and judiciary." The Virginia proposition, in the process of debate, evolved into the present Constitution of the United States. Randolph's resolutions were known as the "Virginia plan."

There could hardly be a more appropriate mode of creating a perpetual memorial of our Federal Constitution than by nationalizing at Washington and everywhere promoting throughout the individual States that system of education in good citizenship which made the Virginia plan a possibility, which trained up such public men as George Washington, Edmund Randolph, John Blair, George Mason, Professor George Wythe, Professor James McClurg, and James Madison, the seven members of the Virginia delegation, of whom at least six were in some way, as alumnus, professor, or overseer, connected with the old College of William and Mary, that school of Jefferson and of American statesmen. A permanent memorial of our Federal Constitution should *revive and perpetuate the higher education in history and politics*, which was well represented by the Fathers of the Republic, notably by James Madison¹ and George Washington in their historical study of federal government, from the time of the Grecian leagues down to the Swiss Cantons, the United Netherlands, and the old German Confederation. Equally remarkable evidence of the fact that our Constitution was founded and maintained by the aid of political science and of historical politics is seen in the Federalist and in John Adams's Defence of the Constitution. If we would commemorate the patriotic work of the framers of our Constitution, we should *promote in every possible way throughout this country and at the nation's capital that political wisdom upon which the Union was established.*

¹ Madison's *Notes on Ancient and Modern Confederacies, preparatory to the Federal Convention of 1787* (see his Writings, i, 293-315), afford very conclusive evidence as to the historical and political studies which were cultivated by the authors of the "Virginia plan." Washington copied out Madison's Notes in the most painstaking manner for his own practical guidance (see the Writings of Washington, edited by Jared Sparks, vol. ix, pp. 521-528). Mr. Sparks says in a foot note, "I can give no other account of the manuscript, than that it exists among his papers. It could hardly have been drawn up originally by him, as several works are cited which were written in languages that he did not understand." Comparison shows that the original work was Madison's. James Madison was a graduate of Princeton, but he became one of the visitors of William and Mary.

Institutions of learning are, after all, nobler monuments to great men and great events than are obelisks or statues of marble. The national endowment or permanent support of the higher political education "within the limits of the District of Columbia, under the auspices of the General Government," would realize the highest ideal of the Father of his country. This ideal was Washington's last will and testament to the American people.

SCIENTIA PRO PATRIA!

Johns Hopkins University,
March 4, 1887.

APPENDIX.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE HISTORY OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

NOTE.—The writer is indebted for the use of documents, catalogues, and pamphlets introductory to his subject to the valuable collections already made by the Bureau of Education. Nowhere in this country can the history of American schools, colleges, or universities, be so well studied as in the city of Washington. The materials and bibliographies there accessible are of surprising extent and value, when one considers the slender resources and inadequate appropriations with which the Bureau has done its useful work. Institutions of learning should take pains, each for itself, to supply this national repository of educational archives with as perfect a collection of documentary materials and as full a bibliography as can be prepared. Something has already been done in many instances, but in others even the catalogue files are very defective. In the centennial year, at the request of the Bureau, manuscript or printed accounts of the history of many colleges and universities were forwarded to Washington, and are now preserved in the educational library. This valuable collection should be properly supplemented, revised, and ultimately arranged for publication, after the manner of that excellent compilation on Public Libraries in the United States, published by the Bureau of Education in 1876.

In order that the bibliographical results of his own special study of the College of William and Mary may not be lost, the writer appends the titles of works which he has found of service.

Hening's Statutes of Virginia. 1809-20.

This early historical collection of Virginia laws from 1619 to 1792 is one of the most important sources of the educational history of Virginia.

Palmer's Calendar of Virginia State Papers, 1875-85.

Doctor Palmer's able and excellent work of compilation (from 1652) has been done since the War, and has now reached its fifth volume. This series suggested the publication of the Maryland archives by the Maryland Historical Society, at the expense of the State. Both series are invaluable to the students of southern institutions.

The Acts of the Assembly and the various Codes of Virginia.

In the indexes, under the heads of Education, Schools, Colleges, Williamsburg, William and Mary College, University, very many important facts may be found respecting the history of the higher education in Virginia.

The Official Letters of Alexander Spotswood, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Virginia, 1710-1722. 2 vols. Richmond, 1883-85.

These letters, carefully edited and annotated by Mr. R. A. Brock, the accomplished secretary and librarian of the Virginia Historical Society, are at once most interesting evidence as to the devotion of the early Virginians to their college, and as to the present renaissance of historical studies in the New South. Governor Spotswood's activity in the interest of William and Mary College reminds one of Jefferson's services to the University of Virginia.

The Official Records of Robert Dinwiddie, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Virginia, 1751-1758. 2 vols. Richmond, 1833-84.

Another illustration of Mr. Brock's excellent editorial work (see index under Williamsburg, and William and Mary College), and also of the present activity of the Virginia Historical Society in publication. These original and unique records were purchased in London in 1881, at auction, upon order by telegraph from that public-spirited American citizen, W. W. Corcoran, Esq., of Washington, D. C., and were by him presented to the Virginia Historical Society.

Hugh Jones. *The Present State of Virginia*. Sabin's Reprints, 1865 (original edition, 1724).

This writer was a professor in the college in Governor Spotswood's time, and has given us altogether the best picture of Williamsburg in those days. He was also chaplain in the House of Burgesses and assistant in the Bruton parish church, which antedated the college and the capitol by more than a quarter of a century.

Beverly's *History of the Present State of Virginia (to 1706)*.

An historian contemporary with the founders of William and Mary College.

Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, vol. v. An Account of the Present State and Government of Virginia, section xii, "Concerning the College of William and Mary."

This is an original source of information, from a Virginia manuscript presented nearly a century ago to the Massachusetts Historical Society by Carter B. Harrison, Esq., of Prince George County. The author was contemporary with the foundation of the college.

Stith's *History of Virginia*. 1747.

William Stith's history of the Virginia Company was published in Williamsburg in 1747. The historian became president of the college.

Keith's *History of Virginia*. 1738.

Burk's *History of Virginia*. 1804-16.

Both of the above accounts of the college are drawn chiefly from Beverly.

Neill's *Virginia Company (1869)*, *Virginia Vetusta (1885)*, and *Virginia Carolorum (1886)*.

These volumes, prepared by the Rev. E. D. Neill, are invaluable for documentary evidence as to the beginnings of education in colonial Virginia. See *Education, College, and Schools*, in index.

Jefferson's *Notes on Virginia*, and, in general, *Jefferson's Writings*. 1801.

These are the most important of all sources for the transitional period from colonial to State history, and from the college to the university. Upon the latter subject, the most original and authoritative work is the *Early History of the University of Virginia* as contained in the *Letters of Thomas Jefferson and Joseph C. Cabell*, Richmond, 1856.

Sparks. *Life and Writings of Washington*. 1858.

See index under William and Mary College, National University, etc.

Pickell. *History of the Potomac Company*. 1856.

For the relation of Washington's economic enterprise to the cause of higher education, compare *Johns Hopkins University Studies*, vol. iii, 93-95.

The Officers, Statutes, and Charter of the College of William and Mary. Philadelphia, 1817.

This document, together with various editions of the laws and regulations, is preserved in the library of the Bureau of Education.

Catalogues of the College of William and Mary.

Many of these are also to be found in the educational library at Washington. They are particularly valuable sources of information, because of the historical matter published in the introductions.

The History of the College of William and Mary, including the General Catalogue, from its Foundation to 1874.

This document, published in Baltimore and Richmond for the sake of reviving public interest in the college, is by far the most valuable historical account of the institution. It was this work which first interested the present writer in William and Mary, and it has afforded him more suggestive aid than any other one work. It contains the most important original documents relating to the college, the charter, deed of transfer, etc.; and an historical sketch from materials prepared by the late Professor Robert Morrison, who represented the department of history and political economy in *ante bellum* days. The writer takes this occasion to acknowledge, in the most grateful way, his special indebtedness to Professor Morrison for his pioneer service in investigating the history of William and Mary College. If every professor of history would take as much interest in the origin and development of the college or university which he represents, the records of the higher education in the United States would be much better known than they are at present.

Foote's Sketches of Virginia, Historical and Biographical. Philadelphia, 1850.

This is a valuable collection of materials for the educational history of Virginia. The work is written from a Presbyterian point of view, but it is very just to William and Mary College, which represents the Episcopal Church. Foote's Sketches contain interesting information respecting the "log colleges" and the introduction of Princeton ideas into Virginia and the Carolinas. A North Carolina graduate student, from Wake Forest College, now at the Johns Hopkins University, is upon this trail. Foote traces the rise of Liberty Hall Academy, now Washington and Lee University, and also the history of its ancient rival, Hampden-Sidney College, in Prince Edward County. One must understand the influence of these Presbyterian institutions of learning in Virginia in order to realize why William and Mary College failed to become what the University of Virginia now is. A non-sectarian institution was absolutely necessary to balance these rival forces.

Howe's Historical Collections of Virginia. 1852.**Bishop Meade's Old Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia.** 2 vols. 1857.

This standard work on the ecclesiastical and social history of Virginia contains interesting notices of Williamsburg and its college. The first volume contains a fair engraving of the old college building.

Anderson's History of the Church of England in the Colonies. 1856.

A work of educational as well as of historical significance. This history of Episcopacy in America gave New England scholars the first clue to the existence of William Bradford's manuscript History of Plymouth Plantation in the library of the Bishop of London, at Fulham on the Thames.

William Stevens Perry. Papers relating to the History of the Church in Virginia, 1650-1776. 1870.

The Bishop of Iowa has done great service to historical science by collecting and editing original documents. Many of them are of great interest and importance to the College of William and Mary. The character and writings of Commissary Blair, the first college president in Virginia, are well illustrated. There is a picture of the college in vol. i, p. 123.

History of the American Episcopal Church. 1855.

A monumental work in two large volumes, based upon the author's earlier researches in American church history and upon the new method of co-operation in historical writing. The College of William and Mary is well described.

De Bow. Industrial Resources of the Southern and Western States, vol. iii, "Virginia." New Orleans, 1852-55.

De Bow's writings are the foundation of the economic history of the South, and he does not neglect the cause of education, which is one of the essential factors of every state's economy.

The Southern Literary Messenger.

A file of this magazine is a veritable treasure-house of historical and sociological materials relating to the Old South. There are to be found in this file three different articles upon the subject of William and Mary College: (1) March, 1855, vol. 21, No. 3; (2) October, 1856, vol. 23, No. 4; (3) March, 1859, vol. 28, No. 3. The latter article was published just after the fire which destroyed the college building in February, 1859.

Howison's History of Virginia. 1846.**Campbell's History of Virginia.** 1860.

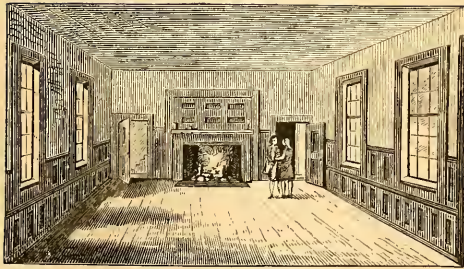
A popular work containing interesting notices of the College of William and Mary. There are various other well known histories of Virginia which contain some account of the college, but all are drawn from sources already mentioned.

The Orderly Book of that part of the American Army stationed at or near Williamsburg, Va., under the command of Gen. Andrew Lewis, from March 18, 1776, to August 28, 1776, with Notes and Introduction by Charles Campbell, Esq. Richmond, privately printed. 1860.

This neat little volume, of one hundred pages, the first of a proposed series of "Historical Documents from the Old Dominion" begun just before the outbreak of the civil war, contains, in the introduction, some interesting topographical details respecting the city and neighborhood of Williamsburg. The book is a curious historic link between the outbreak of the revolutionary war and of the civil war.

Henry Cabot Lodge. Short History of the English Colonies in America. 1881.

This work contains an account of the social and educational condition of Virginia before the outbreak of the Revolution.



“APOLLO ROOM,” OLD RALEIGH TAVERN.
Published through the courtesy of the Century Company.



Doyle. English Colonies in America. 1882.

Eben Greenough Scott. The Development of Constitutional Liberty. 1882.

Scott gives a somewhat more favorable picture of the state of Virginia society than either Lodge or Doyle.

John Esten Cooke's Virginia. 1883.

This introductory volume in the American Commonwealth Series is the most recent history of the State, and describes in a graphic manner its historic seat of learning. Mr. Cooke, whose recent death is deplored by all who knew him, wrote an excellent magazine article upon William and Mary College, for *Scribner's Monthly*, November, 1875, where it enjoyed the leading place. It was an illustrated article, and from it have been taken, by the courtesy of the Century Company, the plates in the present monograph. Besides those already shown, there are various others of historical interest, for example, the old Raleigh Tavern, with its famous "Apollo Room," where the court balls and social assemblies of colonial Virginia were held; where Jefferson and his college friends used to dance; and where the Virginia House of Burgesses reassembled after it had been dissolved by Earl Dunmore. There, as in the tennis court at Versailles, a popular revolution was inaugurated. The old capitol at Williamsburg is also pictured. There, in 1765, occurred that famous debate on the Stamp Act, when Patrick Henry said, "If this be treason, make the most of it!" The old capitol, "the heart of rebellion" in those revolutionary days, was destroyed by fire in 1832, but a chance drawing of it by a Williamsburg lady is reproduced in Mr. Cooke's article. In fact, the reading of his pictorial sketch is almost as profitable as an actual visit to Williamsburg.

John Austin Stevens. Centennial Handbook. New York, 1881.

This is the most convenient guide for the historical pilgrim visiting Williamsburg and other points of interest in that region between the York and James Rivers, doubly famous as a seat of war. There the Continental army and the French allies forced the British to capitulate; there the American Revolution was successfully ended; there the forces of a divided Republic long struggled for the mastery. Williamsburg, both in the American Revolution and in the late civil war, was a strategic base of military operations, the very key to the Yorktown peninsula. Whoever unlocks that old Williamsburg portal, whether in the study of war or peace, politics, society, church, or education, unlocks the whole history of Virginia.

Lossing's Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution (1851), vol. ii, pp. 262-265, 278.

The modern student who returns to this good friend of his youth to see what is said about old Virginia and Williamsburg will feel as grateful as he does to "Porte-Crayon" for his Virginia Illustrated. The man who drove fourteen hundred miles in a wagon, visiting revolutionary scenes, north and south, can give "points" to aspiring excursionists of the new school. Here are some of his notes: "I arrived at Williamsburg at noon [December 20, 1848], and proceeded immediately to search out the interesting localities of that ancient and earliest incorporated town in Virginia. They are chiefly upon the main street, a broad avenue pleasantly shaded, and almost as quiet as a rural lane. I first took a hasty stroll upon the spacious green in front of William and Mary College, the oldest literary institution in America except Harvard University. The entrance to the green is flanked by stately live oaks, cheering the visitor in winter with their evergreen foliage. In the centre of the green stands the mutilated statue of Lord Botetourt, the best beloved of the colonial governors. This statue was erected on the old capital in 1774, and in 1797 it was removed to its present position. I did not make a sketch of it, because a student at the college promised to hand me one made by his own pencil before I left the place. He neglected to do so"! Speaking of the Apollo Room in the rear building of the old Raleigh Tavern, Lossing says: "Up to the day of my arrival it had remained unaltered. Carpenters were then at work remodelling its style, for the purpose of making it a ball-room. * * * Had my visit been deferred a day longer, the style of the room could never have been portrayed. * * * The sound of the hammer and saw engaged in the work of change seemed to me like actual desecration; for the Raleigh Tavern and the Apollo Room are to Virginia, relatively, what Faneuil Hall is to Massachusetts." If the modern student would see how the room appeared to Mr. Lossing, let him look in the Field-Book, vol. ii, p. 278. The accompanying sketch is taken from Mr. Cooke's article.

Edwin D. Mead. Remarks on William and Mary College. Boston Christian Register, September 23, 1886.

"It is a pity," he says, "when one considers the educational needs of the South, that something should not be done to perpetuate this old college, second only to Harvard in age and historical interest, both in memory of its great past and in the active service of the present. Such great traditions as those of William and Mary College are themselves of the highest utility in education and ought not to be wasted."

Ben: Perley Poore's Descriptive Catalogue of the Public Documents of the United States. 1885.

See index under William and Mary College for all the government material concerning the institution. This excellent catalogue is an Ariadne thread through that vast labyrinth of our United States public documents, and it has enabled the writer to find the following state papers relating to his subject:

Senate Document No. 72, 28th Congress, 2d Session, vol. iii, January 29, 1845.

A report on claims for revolutionary losses.

Senate Reports, No. 219, 31st Congress, 2d Session, vol. i, December 12, 1850.

Adverse to claims for revolutionary losses.

House Reports, No. 65, 41st Congress, 3d Session, vol. i, March 3, 1871.

Recommending appropriation of \$65,000 for the college.

House Reports, No. 9, 42d Congress, 2d Session, vol. i, January 29, 1872.

This contains the favorable report of the Committee on Education and Labor, recommending a bill to reimburse the College of William and Mary for property destroyed during the civil war, by "disorderly soldiers of the United States." The sum of sixty-four thousand dollars was proposed for reimbursement.

House Miscellaneous Documents, No. 247, 43d Congress, 1st Session, vol. iii, April 13, 1874.

Urging Congress to make an appropriation for William and Mary College.

House Reports, No. 203, 44th Congress, 1st Session, vol. i, March 3, 1876.

This contains Senator Hoar's historical tribute to the College of William and Mary.

House Reports, No. 12, 45th Congress, 2d Session, vol. i, December 5, 1877.

Favorable to relief for loss of property during the late war.

Andrew Ten Brook. American State Universities: Their Origin and Progress. A History of Congressional University Land Grants. A particular Account of the Rise and Development of the University of Michigan, and Hints toward the Future of the American University System. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1875.

This valuable work, the pioneer in the systematic historical treatment of American universities, contains an excellent although rapid sketch of the higher education in Virginia.

The College Book, edited by Charles F. Richardson and Henry A. Clark. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. 1878.

Another pioneer work, admirably supplementing that of Professor Ten Brook, for it relates chiefly to the older and more independent college foundations. William and Mary College follows Harvard University. The Virginia institution is well described by the editors, and remarkably well illustrated by the heliotype process.

Remarks of Benjamin S. Ewell, President of the College of William and Mary, before the Committee of Education and Labor of the House of Representatives, January 24, 1872.

Report and Address of President Ewell, at the convocation in Richmond, April 18, 1879.

Letter from President Ewell to H. B. Adams, concerning the present situation and prospects of the College of William and Mary.

The following interesting communication is absolutely the most recent and authoritative information from Williamsburg, Va. President Ewell represents the college in the most unique manner. He might say with perfect truth, *Le collège, c'est moi!*

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT EWELL.

"COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY.

"(Founded 1693.)"

"Session begins second Wednesday in October,
and ends the 4th of July following.

"Williamsburg, Va., January 19, 1887.

"PROFESSOR HERBERT B. ADAMS:

"Dear Sir:—Do not suppose that my delay in replying to your letter of the 14th ultimo has arisen from any failure on my part to gratefully appreciate the proof it gave of your interest in this old college. The manifestations of similar interest by gentlemen

prominent in their several walks of life all over the country assure me now, as they have done since 1865, that existing difficulties will in time be overcome, and that this institution will take another lease of educational life. That President Gilman shares in the possession of this interest I know from a limited correspondence I have had with him.

"There are no students here now, and I am the only person belonging to the college faculty at the present time. The college was forced to incur a building debt after 1865, and its endowment, greatly diminished by the accidents of war, was not sufficient to pay this debt and support a faculty. After repeated attempts to do both, it became evident that the vitality of the college required a temporary closing, and the annual proceeds of its endowment to be applied to the payment of its pecuniary obligations. As the faculty is the corporation, its chartered and corporate title being "The President and Masters or Professors of the College of William and Mary in Virginia," it was necessary to preserve the form of the faculty, with the minimum of substance. Under this policy the debts have been reduced from \$28,000 to about \$7,000. When this indebtedness is satisfied it is estimated that the college will have its buildings and contents, worth some \$80,000, and an endowment of \$40,000, more or less, yielding an income of \$2,500. With this as a nucleus, free from all incumbrance, it may happen that some of the liberal northern men will complete its endowment. * * *

"A year or two ago a wealthy Bostonian died, and in his will was a legacy to the college of \$400,000. To this will there had been a codicil annexed, transferring the gift to the University of Virginia. The college wishes the death of no one, but may not, in time, a wealthy benefactor insert a similar provision in his will and, unfortunately, "join the great majority" before he annexes such a mischievous codicil?

"The above pretty well answers your questions—most of them I should say, for there is one relating to the college bell not yet attended to. There is an ancient tradition connected with the college to the effect that a full session of students followed the ringing of its bell¹ on the 1st of October at sunrise. The session began early in October. The transformation of this tradition into a daily ringing by me exceeds the story of the 'Three black crows.' But, to compensate, it has given me a wide reputation as a 'bell-ringer,' equal or superior to that of the celebrated 'Swiss bell-ringers.' So I laugh at the story without murmuring or contradicting. I send you a catalogue of the college (general), and inclose one or two extracts from newspapers.

"Most respectfully, yours,

"BENJ. S. EWELL."

¹ Regarding the bell-ringing at the opening of each academic year, the writer has been assured, on independent testimony from Williamsburg, that the old custom is still kept up. And here is collateral evidence from a northern man, Mr. Edwin D. Mead, of Boston, who visited William and Mary College in the spring of 1886: "The old, gray-haired president, as each October comes round, goes to the college and has the old college bell rung, as a formality to still retain the charter." The writer may remark, *en passant*, that the charter does not require this annual duty; but tradition and the general consensus of Virginians compel us to believe in the *propriety* of the custom! The writer's friend, Mr. Mead, says that he talked with President Ewell there in Williamsburg "in these last May days," and that the good president "believes that the bell will yet be heard." In a letter which Mr. Mead received from President Ewell, the latter said: "I believe some northern man will immortalize himself by re-endowing William and Mary College, and that it will be again as useful as it has been in the past." Mr. Mead quoted this in a lecture in the Old South Church in Boston, and put the question: "Who is the northern man that will hear this prophecy and fulfill it?"



