

CATALOGUE

OF THE

Officers and Students

OF THE

College of William and Mary

In Virginia:

Session 1859-60.

Baltimore . . Printed by John Murphy & Co.

PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, PRINTERS, AND STATIONERS,

Marble Building, 182 Baltimore street.

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ing royal aid, took the precaution to unfold the object of his visit first to Queen Mary. She was well pleased with the noble design, and espoused it with particular zeal. 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 of February, 1693. It was granted "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." The third act of the Virginia Assembly, in the fifth year of the reign of William and Mary, provides: "That Middle Plantation 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."

The College building was planned by Sir Christopher Wren, and it was designed, says Beverley, "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 Royall Colledge of William and Mary from 1700 until 1705, dur-

ing which year the College 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." Two sides of the square had then been completed, the north and east, which constitute even now, notwithstanding the second destructive fire which occurred on the 8th of February, 1859, the greater portion of the present edifice. The chapel, which forms the south side of the square, was erected about 1732, and consequently its walls have only withstood the ravages of the fire of 1859. In 1705, the plan of the city of Williamsburg, which had been so contrived by Governor Nicholson, that its principal streets conformed to the cipher of W. and M., in honor of King William and Queen Mary, was changed, and the present plan adopted by the General Assembly. The only public building that then remained in Williamsburg was the Episcopal Church, which is still in an excellent state of preservation. The capitol at Jamestown had been burnt, and the seat of the Colonial Government transferred to Williamsburg; and before the College could be restored, the houses required by the Government, to wit: the capitol, the palace, the jail and the magazine, which were built in the order named, had to be erected, and hence it was as late as 1719 before the College was ready for use. During this year it was occupied by the convention of the colonial clergy.

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. The Commissaries, too, with one exception, were Presidents of the College, and every Bishop of Virginia has been connected with it. 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. 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 an inch and seven-tenths in diameter, and one-tenth of an inch thick. The device was as follows: On the reverse, William crowned and robed as King, seated upon his throne. Mary crowned and robed as Queen, standing on his right side, with her left hand upon the back of the King's chair. The Rev. James Blair, the first President of the College, in clerical robe, kneeling on his right knee at the foot of the throne, with ecclesiastical hat in his left hand, which hangs gracefully in front of his body. The King is extending the charter with his right hand, while his left arm rests upon the arm of the chair. Blair is receiving the charter with his right hand. Both hold the charter, and Blair seems to be listening to the King's orders. The Queen is attentive also. The legend above the figures in capitals, GUL: ET MAR: TRADVNT BLARO CHART: COL.—below the figures, ANNO REGNI QUARTO. On the obverse, the head of George the Third. Legend over the head in capitals, REGNANTE GEORGIO TERTIO MVSIS AMICO—under the head, QUÆ-

SITVM MERITIS. 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.

The Hon. Robert Boyle, who died about 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 Spottswood 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."

The foundation of 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—*scilicet 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. The magnificent mural monument to his memory, was destroyed by the fire of 1859. It bore the following inscription:

HOC JUXTA MARMOR S. E.
 JOHANNES RANDOLPH EQUES;
 HUIUS COLLEGII DULCE ORNAMENTUM, ALUMNUS;
 INSIGNE PRAESIDIUM GUBERNATOR,
 GRANDE COLUMEN, SENATOR;
 GULIELMUM PATREM GENEROSUM,
 MARIAM EX ISHAMORUM STIRPE,
 IN AGRO NORTHAMTONIENSI MATREM,
 PRAECLARIS DOTIBUS HONESTAVIT,
 FILIUS NATU SEXTUS,
 LITERIS HUMANIORIBUS,
 ARTIBUS-QUE INGENUIS FIDELITER INSTRUCTUS
 (ILLI QUIPPE FUERAT TUM ERUDITIONIS,
 TUM DOCTRINAE SITIS NUNQUAM EXPLENDA.)
 HOSPITIUM GRAIENSE CONCESSIT,
 QUO IN DOMICILIO:
 STUDIIS UNICE DEDITUS
 STATIM INTER LEONUM PERITOS EXCELLUIT,
 TOGAM-QUE 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
 GLOUCESTRIAE DEMUM CURIAE JUDICIS PRIMARII,
 VICES ARDUAS HONESTAS-QUE SUSTINUIT,
 PERITE, GRAVITER, INTEGRO:
 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 EXPERS,
 CLIENTUM FIDELE OMNIUM
 PAUPERIORUM SINE MERCEDE PATROCINIUM;
 HOSPITIUM SINE LUXU SPLENDIDUM,
 VERITAS SINE FUCO,
 SINE FASTU CHARITAS.
 CETERIS ANIMI VIRTUTIBUS
 FACILE PRAELUXERUNT.
 TANDEM
 LABORIBUS VIGILIIS-QUE FRACTUS,
 MORBO-QUE LENTISSIMO CONFECTUS,
 CUM SIBI SATIS SED AMICIS, SED REIP: PARUM VIXISSET,
 SUSANNAM
 PETRI BEVERLEY ARMIGERI
 FILIAM NATU MINIMAM
 CONJUGEM DILECTISSIMAM.
 (EX QUA TRES FILIOS FILIAM-QUE UNICAM SUSCEPERAT)
 SUI MAGNO LANGUEMTEM DESIDERIO
 RELIQUIT.
 6TO NON: MAR: ANNO DOM: 1736-7.
 ÆTAT. 44.

The remains of Lord Botetourt rest in the same vault with those of Sir John Randolph. The recent fire exposed to view all the vaults, and this one was opened. The fragments of the coffin which contained the body of Lord Botetourt was in keeping with the pomp of his funeral, which cost the colony twenty thousand pounds. There was no monument to his memory in the chapel, which may be accounted for by the fact that the troubles of the Revolution so soon followed his death. The following extract from an old Faculty record-book shows that it was the intention of his nephew, the Duke of Beaufort, to have paid such a tribute to his memory:

“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."

Peyton Randolph, the President of the First American Congress, is also buried in the chapel. After the late fire a fragment of the wall broke the vault in which he is buried, and disclosed the coffin, which contained his remains, in a state of perfect preservation. The following beautiful memorial of this distinguished Alumnus of the College is taken from the Virginia Gazette of the 11th of November, 1775 :

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
THE HON. PEYTON RANDOLPH, ESQ. ;
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,
HIS HUMANITY AND BENEVOLENCE
TO THE CRIMINAL, HIS DUTY OBLIGED HIM TO PROSECUTE,
WERE NOT MORE CONSPICUOUS
THAN HIS LEARNING AND HIS 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 COLONIES 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 ATTENDING A THIRD TIME IN THAT GREAT COUNCIL
 A SUDDEN STROKE OF THE PALSEY 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 22ND DAY OF OCTOBER, 1775,
 IN THE 54TH YEAR OF HIS AGE.

The Randolphs of Virginia would evince a pious veneration for their distinguished name, by having the above inscriptions engraved upon tablets and placing them in the chapel.

Bishop Madison, the first Bishop of Virginia, is also buried in the chapel. The monument erected to his memory, soon after his death, by the Faculty of the College, was also recently destroyed. Will not the Episcopal Church of Virginia restore it? Here are buried also Chancellor Nelson, and John Randolph, Attorney General of the Crown for the Colony of Virginia, who was the son of Sir John Randolph.

The early history of the College, so far as it has been presented in this very brief sketch, exhibits something of its religious influence upon the colony. The political influence which it has exerted upon the country, may be inferred from the following extracts from the Historical Catalogue :—

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN A STUDENT.	REMARKS.
BENJAMIN HARRISON.....	Berkley.....	1720...	Signer of Declaration.
PEYTON RANDOLPH.....	Williamsburg.....	1720...	President 1st Congress.
GEORGE WYTHE.....	Elizabeth City.....	1720...	Signer of Declaration.
CARTER BRAXTON.....	King and Queen...	1756...	“ “
THOMAS JEFFERSON.	Albemarle.....	1759...	President United States.
EDMUND RANDOLPH.....	Williamsburg.....	1766...	Atty Gen. & Sec. of State.
JOHN TAYLOR.....	Caroline.....	1770...	United States Senator.
JOHN MARSHALL.....	Fauquier	1775...	Chief Justice U. S.
JAMES MONROE.....	Westmoreland.....	1775...	President United States.
WM. B. GILES.....	Amelia.....	1781...	United States Senator.
LITTLETON W. TAZEWELL.....	Norfolk.....	1791...	“ “
JOHN RANDOLPH of Roanoke...	Charlotte.....	1792...	“ “
GEORGE M. BIBB.....	Prince Edward....	1795...	“ “
BENJ. WATKINS LEIGH.....	Chesterfield.....	1802...	“ “
WM. H. ROANE.....	Hanover.....	1804...	“ “
WINFIELD SCOTT.....	Dinwiddie....	1804...	Lieut. Gen. U. S. A.
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.....	Kentucky.....	1805..	United States Senator.

WM. S. ARCHER.....	Amelia.....	1806...	United States Senator.
JOHN TYLER.....	Charles City.....	1806...	President United States.
ARMISTEAD T. MASON.....	London.....	1807...	United States Senator.
WILLIAM C. RIVES.....	Albemarle.....	1809...	“ “
POWHTAN ELLIS.....	Amherst.....	1813...	“ “
JAMES M. MASON.....	Winchester.....	1819...	“ “

There are some facts connected with the history of the College which mark some of the change that have taken place in the habits of Virginia society. There is space only for the few presented in the following extracts :

“ At a meeting of y^o President and Mastefs 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 neighbourhood. 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.”

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 side-board*. 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.]

The most interesting antiquities of the College were destroyed by the recent fire. The pictures only were saved. The Library containing many curious and rare books, and 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. This destructive fire occurred at night, on the 8th of February, 1859, at a time when the Alumni of the College were on the eve of celebrating the 166th anniversary of its foundation. But notwithstanding this terrible disaster, this celebration took place; and on that most interesting occasion a poem was recited by St. GEORGE TUCKER, Esq., and an eloquent address delivered by his Excellency JOHN TYLER, late President of the United States, from which the following are extracts:

“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, uttered by the same eloquent lips, of ‘Liberty or Death.’ An offspring itself of the Revolution of 1688, its sons were the warm and enthusiastic advocates of that of 1776.”

* * * * * * *

“William and Mary makes no boast of the mere numbers who have attended her lectures. In this respect she gives ready precedence to other institutions. I have heard it estimated that, exclusive of her Grammar School, the number of her matriculates, averaging them through all the years of her existence, did not exceed sixty; and yet she, modestly but firmly, throws down her gage to any other institution in the country for a comparison of the number of great names that may be found on their respective catalogues—names of illustrious men—names that can never die—of the number of sands upon the shore of time she boasts not, but of those rare and precious gems which have been gathered from their midst, and which shine and will shine forever on her illumined brow. It was often the remark of Bishop Johns, now an honored Governor and Visitor, when he presided over the institution with so much advantage and success, that he desired no great numbers in the lecture rooms, but rather comparatively a few, so that each might be benefited by a more thorough superintendence. This declaration corresponds with the language used by the Faculty in 1768, during the Presidency of the Rev. Mr. Horrocks, in a memorial to the Visitors for the better government of the College. ‘The flourishing state of a College [they said] is not to be estimated by the number of wild and uncultivated minds, but purely by the number of competent scholars and well-behaved gentlemen, which are sent by any seminary into the larger society, where they vie to display improved talents for their own benefit and the public emolument.’ Let these wise and sound reflections govern the conduct of her present enlightened Faculty, and they, too, notwithstanding the gloom of the present moment, may count their jewels as their predecessors have done before them.”

The present condition of the College may be inferred from the following extract from the Records of the College, which is published by the order of the Board of Visitors :

“At a called meeting of the Faculty of the College of William and Mary, held on Wednesday, the 8th day of February, 1860, being the first anniversary of the destruction of the College by fire on the morning of the 8th of February, 1859, the committee appointed at a former meeting to inquire into the general condition of the College, made the following

R E P O R T .

The Committee report that the present condition of the College, when we consider the disastrous consequences of the late fire, and the embarrassments, under which the College has labored during the past year, is in the highest degree satisfactory and encouraging. The new College edifice, estimated to be worth thirty thousand dollars, is completed, and has been fully furnished at an additional cost of about three thousand dollars. On the 11th of 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 building is in every way suitable and sufficient for the wants of the College, and is, in an eminent degree, convenient and comfortable.* The several lecture rooms, of which there is one for each separate department, and to each of which is attached an office for the Professor, are large and comfortable, and are amply furnished with all necessary appliances for illustration in the several departments of instruction. The Philosophical Apparatus, worth about five thousand dollars, and being, with the exception of three instruments which were not destroyed by the fire, entirely new, is very complete. The several instruments, most of which were purchased under the supervision of Prof. W. B. Rogers, late of the University of Virginia, are of the very best quality. The whole is well arranged in handsome and convenient cases, carefully constructed for this purpose. The walls of the lecture rooms of Natural Science are hung with valuable pictorial diagrams, illus-

*There still exist, however, some defects and omissions in the construction of the roof of the building, but the Faculty have reserved a sufficient sum of money to remedy the defects.

trative of Natural Philosophy and Natural History, and the Department of Chemistry is furnished with a complete supply of chemicals, and with all the necessary instruments for manipulation and experiment. The walls of the lecture room of History are hung 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 rooms.

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

This room, which is designed also for the public exercises of the College, has been comfortably furnished with seats for about four hundred persons, and has been regularly used for the religious exercises of each day since the beginning of the session. Adjoining the chapel, and communicating with it by large folding doors, is the room appropriated to the Library. This is a very large and handsome apartment, ample to contain at least twelve thousand volumes. It has been conveniently and handsomely furnished with cases for books, and contains already about four thousand select volumes, which have been obtained partly by purchase, under appropriations of money by the Faculty, partly by the donations of public-spirited individuals. Each department is supplied with a library of standard works upon its own peculiar subjects, selected by the Professor, while the library of general literature, consisting partly of books presented, partly of books purchased with money presented for this purpose, is very select, containing besides standard literature many rare and valuable works.

Thus, within the short space of one year, the losses by the fire of February 8, 1859, have been, in every material point of view, 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. At the same time, a most valuable addition has been made to the property of the College in the large and convenient building which was purchased of S. T. Bowman, at a cost (including subsequent repairs) of about five thousand dollars. This building, in which the exercises of the College were held during the latter half of the last session, is now the College hotel, and affords, besides a residence for the steward, comfortable accommo-

dation for about 25 students. The former steward's house has also been remodeled and repaired at a cost of about two hundred and fifty dollars, and furnishes now an additional residence for a Professor upon the College grounds.

In a financial point of view, the Committee are enabled to report most gratifying results. Not a cent of the endowment fund of the College has been expended, nor its resources in any respect impaired; and yet there remains, after all its expenditures, a surplus both in the building fund and in the library fund. This is due mainly to the liberal donations which have been made to the College from various sources, not only by its Alumni and especial friends, but by disinterested individuals in Virginia and in other States. A portion of these are still due, but are included in the above estimate. The Committee propose to submit for record, with this report, a complete list of all the donations which have been made up to this time, as a permanent monument on the records of the College of the liberality of its friends in the days of its misfortune.

The *morale* of the College, the Committee are happy to report, has been in no respect impaired by this disaster. The *prestige* of its antiquity, which is at least an interesting association, is retained in those old walls, the basis of the present structure, the same upon which rested the original building, within which the House of Burgesses met in the year 1700, before the construction of the first capitol in Williamsburg. The College Exercises have been held as usual, without any interruption, throughout the entire period of the regular College course. The College discipline has been preserved unimpaired throughout, and, in the opinion of this Committee, the deportment and progress of the students were never better than at this time. Nor has the College suffered even that diminution in the number of its students, which under the circumstances might have been expected. In spite of the prevailing uncertainty about the completion of the building, the present session opened in October, 1859, with fifty-one students; and at the beginning of the next half session, on the 22d of February, the number will probably amount to sixty, being an increase of over 25 per cent. upon the last session."

List of Contributors

TO THE

College of William and Mary.

George, servant of John M. Speed, of Lynchburg.		Dr. M. P. Waller,	Norfolk.
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		Dr. William Selden,	“

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Hon. John Tyler, late President of U. S.,	Charles City.	Rev. George T. Wilmer,	"
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		W. N. Berkely, Esq.,	Loudon Co.

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1859-60.

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S. H. GEE.....	Weldon.
C. S. HARRISON.....	Brandon.
G. E. HARRISON.....	“
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JNO. I. WILKINSON.....	Chesterfield.
J. G. WILLIAMS.....	Orange.
J. H. WILLIAMS.....	Norfolk.
R. A. WISE.....	“

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T. J. BARLOW	“
T. R. BOWDEN.....	“
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GERMAN.

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AND BELLES LETTRES.

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C. S. HARRISON.....	Brandon.
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WM. GALT	Fluvanna.
S. H. GEE	Weldon, N. C.
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T. JEFF. STUBBS	"
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R. A. WISE	Onancock.
F. M. WYMAN	Mississippi.

Extracts from the Laws.

THE following Extracts from the Laws and Statements drawn up by the Professors in each department, will afford all necessary information to those who are desirous of entering the College :

1. The session shall open on the first 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. Students may enter on the 22d day of February.

2. Candidates for admission to William and Mary College shall, within two days after their arrival 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.

3. 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.

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

5. 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.

6. Each student shall be permitted to attend such classes as he may select, provided, in the opinion of the Faculty, he be compe-

tent 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.

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

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

9. Resident graduates may attend the classes of any department of which they are graduates, except that of Law, 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.

10. 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.

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

12. The punishment shall be private admonition, public admonition, probation, suspension, dismissal, and expulsion.

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

14. 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.

15. It shall be lawful for the Faculty to question any student as to his participation in any offence against the College laws, and if he refuse to answer, he may be punished for contumacy, at the discretion of the Faculty.

16. 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 ring-leaders, or to those whose deportment is most reprehensible.

17. 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.

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

19. 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.

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

21. No student shall keep in his room fire-arms of any description; nor shoot them; nor make loud noises of any kind within the College inclosures, or in the streets of Williamsburg.

22. No student shall, by words or blows, insult a fellow-student, nor a citizen; nor shall he abuse, strike or injure negroes.

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

24. 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.

25. No student shall, without permission, visit any tavern, house of private entertainment, tippling house, or any other house where spirituous or intoxicating drinks are sold; nor play at cards or any game of chance; nor be guilty of profanity.

26. 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.

27. Students shall not give parties, unless by the consent of the Faculty; nor be present in any entertainment, except in private families.

28. 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.

29. 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.

30. Students may be reported for being late at prayers or recitations.

31. 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 their fellow-students, he shall be dismissed, or otherwise punished.

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

33. No student shall keep a dog in the College building.

34. The foregoing laws, so far as applicable, shall be binding on Law students and resident graduates.

35. Students residing in town shall not visit those rooming in the College building during study hours; nor at night after ten o'clock.

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

Department of Latin and Latin Literature.

E. TALIAFERRO, A. M., *Professor.*

In this department there are four schools :

1. LATIN LANGUAGE.
2. LATIN LITERATURE.
3. ROMAN HISTORY.
4. THE ROMANCE LANGUAGES.

Instruction is imparted by means of text books, lectures, daily examinations, and written exercises.

I.—LATIN LANGUAGE.

There are three Classes—Junior, Middle and Senior. In the Junior Class are taught the fundamental principles of Etymology and Syntax, with the translation of the less difficult Latin authors.

TEXT BOOKS.—Arnold's First and Second Latin Book, Cæsar, Virgil or Ovid, Cicero's Orations.

LECTURES ON GRAMMAR.—In the Middle Class, attention is chiefly directed to the idiomatic peculiarities of the language, the more complex facts of grammatical construction, the graces of composition and the accurate translation of such authors as furnish the purest model of prose style.

TEXT BOOKS.—Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, Madvig's Latin Grammar, Livy, Cicero's Philosophical Works, Satires of Horace.

In the Senior Class, a more thorough and critical course is pursued. The study of Literature is made prominent—Epistolary style is practised, and the more difficult authors read and explained with particular regard to the philosophy of the language and the principles of philological criticism.

II.—LATIN LITERATURE.

An extensive course of reading will be marked out by the Professor, which will be accompanied by occasional lectures on the connection of Ancient Literature and Art.

TEXT BOOKS.—Browne's History of Roman Literature, Eschenberg's Manual of Classical Literature.

III.—ROMAN HISTORY,

Is divided into two parts :

1. Ethnography and Geography.
2. History and Antiquities.

TEXT BOOKS.—Dew's Anc. and Mod. Nations, Niebuhr, Arnold.

IV.—THE ROMANCE LANGUAGES.

The Junior Classes pursue chiefly the study of Grammar and Translation. The Senior direct their attention more especially to the history and literature of these idioms and their relations to the Latin, with particular regard to *Comparative Philology*.

TEXT BOOKS.

FRENCH.—*Junior Class*.—Fasquelle's French Course, Exercises, Lectures on Grammar, Collet's Dramatic Reader.

Senior Class.—Noel et Chapsal's Grammar, Exercises in Writing and Speaking French, Molière, Racine, Scribe, and Lamartine. Lectures on French Literature.

SPANISH.—Rabadan's Spanish Course, Lectures on Grammar, Exercises in Writing and Speaking Iriarte, Morartin, Comedias Escogidas de Calderon de la Barca y Lope de Vega, Gil Blas.

ITALIAN.—Lectures on Grammar, Exercises in Writing and Speaking, Comedie scelte di Goldoni, Tragedie di V. Alfieri, Petrarca, Tasso.

Department of Greek & Greek Literature, and German.

EDWARD S. JOYNES, A. M., *Professor*.

Assistant Professor.

The subjects taught in this department are :

1. THE GREEK LANGUAGE.
2. GREEK LITERATURE.
3. HISTORY OF GREECE.
4. THE GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

I.—THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

The method of instruction is partly by lectures ; chiefly, however, by question and explanation, accompanied throughout the entire

course by written exercises, both Greek and English, which are criticised and corrected before the classes.

The course embraces three classes ; Junior, Middle, and Senior.

In the *Junior Class* it is designed to make the student thoroughly acquainted with the forms of the language, the outlines of the syntax, and the elementary principles of construction and translation. A course of lectures on etymology will accompany the study of the grammar.

TEXT BOOKS.—Xenophon, Herodotus, Homer's *Odyssey*, Kühner's *Elementary Greek Grammar*, and Exercises.

In the *Middle Class* will be taught the principles of the syntax, and the more difficult idioms of the language will be analysed and explained. More careful attention will henceforth be paid to *style*, both in the oral translations and in the written exercises.

TEXT BOOKS.—Homer's *Iliad*, Demosthenes, Plato, Kühner's *Greek Grammar*, Harrison on *Greek Prepositions*.

In the *Senior Class* will be studied the higher principles of grammatical criticism, by the analysis of the more difficult authors, assisted by lectures and original exercises. The classic authors will be read with special reference also to the literature, and an additional course of reading will be assigned, which will also be embraced in the examination.

TEXT BOOKS.—Sophocles or Euripides, Thucydides, Plato, Kühner's or Buttman's *Larger Grammar*.

In order to enable the graduates to obtain a more extended acquaintance with Greek Literature, a *Past Graduate Course* will be instituted, to which members of the Senior Class may also be admitted. In this class will be read selections from the higher Greek classics ; and in connection with the study of the literature, prominent attention will be given to the principles of philological criticism, by the aid of the best critical commentaries.

TEXT BOOKS.—Aeschylus, Aristophanes, Pindar, or such other authors as may be selected.

NOTE.—In connection with this school will be organized, if necessary, a Preparatory Class, under the charge of the Assistant Professor, in which will be taught the elements of the grammar. Members of the other classes may be admitted into, or required to attend this class.

TEXT BOOKS.—Arnold's *First and Second Greek Book*, Kühner's *Elementary Grammar*, Crosby's *Greek Tables*.

II.—GREEK LITERATURE.

To this subject regard will always be had, in connection with the authors read, especially in the higher classes; and the actual study of the Greek authors themselves will be chiefly relied on, as the only means of obtaining a real appreciation of Greek literature. Historical and critical lectures will be delivered on this subject, as occasion may require, and prominent attention will be given to it, at the proper places, in the course on History.

III.—GRECIAN HISTORY.

The course of history will be divided into two parts:

1. Geography and Ethnography.
2. History and Antiquities.

One-half of the lectures of the entire senior year will be devoted to these subjects. The instruction will be partly by lectures, but mainly by question and comment *upon the Text Books*.

TEXT BOOKS.—Pütz and Arnold's Manual; Findlay's Ancient Atlas, with Kiepert's Mural Maps; Smith's History of Greece. Thirleval's and Grote's Histories will be used for reference.

IV.—GERMAN.

In this school there are two classes, Junior and Senior.

In the *Junior Class* will be taught the elements of the language proper, with reference also especially to the etymological relations between the German and English languages. The instruction will be chiefly by means of oral and written exercises, and the most careful regard will be paid to pronunciation and reading.

TEXT BOOKS.—Woodbury's Shorter Course, Tiark's German Grammar and Exercises, Adler's German Reader.

In the *Senior Class* will be pursued the study of the German literature, accompanied by constant exercises, both in writing and speaking German.

TEXT BOOKS—As may be selected—principally *Schiller* and *Goethe*.

Moral Philosophy and Political Economy.

ROBERT J. MORRISON, *Professor.*

There are three classes in this department—the Junior, the Middle and the Senior.

In the Junior Class, Rhetoric and Belles Lettres are studied, and Exercises in Composition and Declamation required.

TEXT BOOKS.—Blair's Lectures, Kames's Elements of Criticism and Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric.

In the Middle Class, Mental Philosophy, Logic and Moral Philosophy.

TEXT BOOKS.—Locke on the Understanding, Cousin's Psychology, Hamilton's Lectures, Whately's Logic, Jouffray's Introduction to Ethics, and Butler's Analogy.

In the Senior Class, Political Economy and Political History.

TEXT BOOKS.—Tucker's Political Economy, Say, Dew's History, Guizot's History of Civilization, Hallam and Brougham's Political History.

Instruction in this department is conveyed partly by lectures and partly by the study of text books.

The Professor of this department gives instruction in "The Evidences of Christianity and Natural Theology."

Department of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

BENJAMIN S. EWELL, *Professor.*

In this department there are three classes—the Junior, Middle and Senior.

The Junior Class studies chemistry, beginning with the imponderables. After completing these, inorganic chemistry, including chemical nomenclature and the use of symbols; chemical philosophy, crystallization, &c.; the nature and properties of elementary bodies, both metalloids and metals, and of their various compounds; organic chemistry, vegetable and animal; the applications of chemistry to agriculture and the other arts; mineralogy and geology to the extent the time will admit.

The studies of the Middle Class are, a course of astronomy and natural philosophy, comprising the mechanics of solids and fluids,

together with the theory and description of machines; undulations, including sound; optics and electro dynamics, designed for such students as have made but limited progress in mathematics. The Senior Class studies an extensive course of mathematical mechanics.

Students wishing to study analytical chemistry, are allowed the use of the laboratory and apparatus.

The instruction in this department is conveyed partly by text books and partly by lectures. Experimental illustrations, with a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, are frequently given. There are daily examinations on the text books and lectures.

TEXT BOOKS.—Stockhardt's, Silliman's, Draper's or Fowne's Chemistry, Lardner's Hand Book of Natural Philosophy, Dana's Mineralogy, Young's, Bouchartat's, Poisson's or Bartlett's Mechanics, Herschel's, Loomis', or Olmstead's Astronomy.

Department of Mathematics.

BENJ. S. EWELL AND T. T. L. SNEAD, *Professors.*

There are three classes in this department—the Junior, Middle and Senior.

The Junior Class studies vulgar and decimal fractions; algebra, through equations of the second degree; the first six books of Davies's Legendre and Plane Trigonometry, with its application to the measurement of heights and distances.

The Middle Class completes algebra, geometry and trigonometry; studies the theory and practice of surveying, including navigation, and conic sections or analytical geometry, through the hyperbola. The studies of the Senior Class are analytical geometry completed, descriptive geometry as extensive a course as practicable, the differential and integral calculus and astronomy. Instruction is given in this department by assigning lessons in the text book containing theorems and problems, which the student is required to demonstrate and solve at the blackboard, by such discussions and explanations as may be thought necessary, and by frequent exercises, consisting of problems depending on the principles demonstrated.

The text books are Smith's and Duke's, Davies's or Venable's Arithmetic, Smith's or Davies's Algebra, Legendre's Geometry and

Trigonometry, Davics's Descriptive Geometry, Jackson's or Coffin's Conic Sections, Smith's or Church's Analytical Geometry, and Church's or Courtenay's Differential and Integral Calculus, Gunmere's, Olmstead's or Robinson's Astronomy.

Department of Law.

Professor.

This department is designed to afford a proper course of legal instruction as well for the general scholar as for gentlemen intended for the bar.

There are two classes—Junior and Senior.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Constitutional, international and municipal law.

SENIOR CLASS.—Common and statute law, equity, jurisprudence and commercial law. Instruction is imparted by means of recitations, examinations and lectures. There will be a Moot-Court in connection with the department. The Professor will preside and instruct the student in the practical details of his profession.

NOTE.—The Law School of the College of William and Mary was instituted at the instance of Mr. Jefferson in 1799. The Professorship has been successively filled by the Hon. George Wythe, Judge St. George Tucker, Judge William Nelson, Chancellor Robert Nelson, Judge James Semple, Judge N. Beverley Tucker, Judge George P. Scarburg, and Lucian Minor, Esq.

Course of Study.

JUNIOR CLASS.

LATIN.—Arnold's First and Second Latin Lessons, Cicero, Cæsar, Cicero's Orations, Virgil, Exercises.

GREEK.—Xenophon, Herodotus, Homer's Odyssey, Kühner's Elementary Greek Grammar and Exercises, with Lectures on the Grammar.

RHETORIC.—Fowler's Grammar, Blair's Lectures.

MATHEMATICS.—Davies', Smith & Duke's, or Venable's Arithmetic, Davies' Bourdon, Davies' Legendre and Plane Trigonometry.

MIDDLE CLASS.

LATIN.—Livy, Cicero's Philosophical Works, Satires of Horace, Madvig's Latin Grammar, Exercises continued.

GREEK.—Homer's Iliad, Demosthenes, Plato, Exercises and Lectures on the Grammar continued, Kühner's or Buttmann's Grammar, Harrison on Greek Prepositions.

HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, CIVIL AND PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY, GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

MATHEMATICS.—Algebra and Trigonometry completed, Descriptive Geometry, Surveying, (theoretical and practical,) Conic Sections.

SENIOR CLASS.

LATIN.—Juvenal, Tacitus, Odes of Horace, Tibullus, Propertius, Catullus, Roman History.

GREEK.—Sophocles or Euripides, Thucydides, with original Exercises in Greek Literature and History of Greece.

INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

MODERN HISTORY.—Political Economy and Constitutional Law.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, ASTRONOMY, METEOROLOGY.

Modern Languages.

FRENCH.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Fasquelle's French Course, Exercises, Lectures on Grammar, Collet's Anecdotes and Questions.

SENIOR CLASS.—Noel et Chapsal's Grammar, Exercises in Writing and Speaking French, Molière, Racine, Scribe, and Lamartine. Lectures on French Literature.

SPANISH.

Rañadan's Spanish Course, Lectures on Grammar, Exercises in Writing and Speaking Iriarte, Morartin, Comedias Escogidas de Calderon de la Barca y Lope de Vega, Gil Blas.

ITALIAN.

Lectures on Grammar, Exercises in Writing and Speaking, Comedie scelte di Goldoni, Tragedie di V. Alfieri, Petrarca, Tasso.

GERMAN.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Woodbury's Shorter Course, Tiark's German Grammar, Adler's German Reader, Exercises.

SENIOR CLASS.—Tiark's German Grammar, Selections from German Classic Authors, Exercises in Writing and Speaking German.

D E G R E E S .

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.

The Degree of Master of Arts shall be given to those students who present certificates of proficiency in all the Academic Departments; including, however, but two modern languages, and in Constitutional Law.

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.

F E E S .

Tuition... ..	\$60 00
Modern Languages, each.....	15 00
Servant's Hire.....	4 00
Contingent Expenses.....	3 00
Matriculation.....	5 00
Room Rent.....	10 00
Board from \$140 to.....	150 00
Fuel, Lights, and Washing, extra.	

Board can be obtained in private families, at prices ranging from \$160 to \$200, including fuel, lights, washing, servant's hire, and room rent.

Examinations.

In each department there are two regular examinations; the first ending on the 22d of February, the second on the 3d of July. They are oral or written, at the option of the Professor.

Religious Exercises.

Prayers are held daily in the College chapel, which students are required to attend.

Students are also required to attend Church on Sunday morning.

Library.

The library, which already numbers between four and five thousand volumes, has been selected with great care, and consists of the most valuable works of reference necessary to illustrate the various departments of instruction, as well as a valuable collection of miscellaneous literature.

Literary Societies.

There are two literary societies in the College, which hold weekly meetings for debate, composition, and other literary exercises.

Phi Beta Kappa.

The Parent Society in this country was organized in this College in 1776. The first meeting was held in the Apollo Hall of the old Raleigh tavern of Williamsburg.

The original charter is in possession of the Historical Society of Virginia.

The society still exists in this College, and distinguished graduates are admitted to the honor of membership.

Health.

The following extract, from an address of his Excellency John Tyler, who has been forty years connected with the College, offers the strongest arguments in favor of the healthfulness of the vicinity:

“The great consideration which should govern the question of locality is salubrity; and in this respect Williamsburg, during the College course, may fairly challenge a comparison with any other city in the Union.

“Compute the number of students which have been gathered here during the last fifty years, and let the bills of mortality proclaim the result. Consult the College catalogue at the opening of each session, and attend the roll-call at the close. Is there an absentee who has been stricken down by climatic disease? What is his name, and from whence did he come? Where are to be found the memorials of the dead? In what spot of earth do they sleep their last sleep? Accidents which happen everywhere may have sometimes occurred here; but I doubt much whether in all that course of time a single young man has perished by disease incident to the climate and originating here. The city has been remarkably exempt from epidemics. Even the cholera, which traversed the whole country from north to south, and from east west, scattering pestilence and death from its sooty wing, visited not this old city.”

For further information, address

BENJ. S. EWELL, *President,*

Williamsburg, Virginia.

Note.—In the haste in which it was necessary to issue the Catalogue, between the meeting of the Board of Visitors in June and the end of the session, no opportunity was afforded of reading the proof sheets. Hence a number of typographical errors have arisen, for which the Faculty ask the indulgence of readers.

At the annual meeting of the Visitors on the 4th day of July, CHARLES MORRIS, Esq., of Hanover, was unanimously elected to fill the vacant Professorship of Law. At the same meeting, his Excellency, JOHN TYLER, was elected Chancellor of the College, being the first successor of GEORGE WASHINGTON, in this honorable office.

To the list of contributors should be added the newspapers, Williamsburg Virginia Gazette, Richmond Enquirer, and Norfolk Argus.