

Edw. A. Dively Williamsburg Va

CATALOGUE

1854 *See page 9*

AND

COURSE OF STUDIES

OF

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE,

WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA.

1854 1855.

WILLIAMSBURG GAZETTE OFFICE:
J. HERVEY EWING, PRINTER.



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THE College of WILLIAM & MARY—the oldest, except Harvard University, in the United States—was chartered in 1693 by King William III. and Queen Mary, who gave out of their private means nearly 2000 pounds sterling towards erecting the necessary buildings. This, with 20,000 Acres of land, the office of Surveyor General (in virtue of which one-sixth of the fees received by Public Surveyors in the Colony, and the sole power of appointing them, were given*) and one penny a pound on all tobacco exported from Virginia and Maryland, granted in the charter; £2,500 raised by subscription in the Colony, and a gift of £200 from the House of Burgesses, constituted the endowment of the College.

The House of Burgesses, in 1693, laid a duty on all skins and furs exported, to be applied to the current expenses of the College, and, (in 1726) on liquors, partly for the same purpose, and partly for “founding scholarships.” In the year 1759 a grant was made of the proceeds of a tax on Pedlars.†

The sum of £1,000 was appropriated, in 1718, by the House of Burgesses, for the purpose of maintaining and educating at the College “ingenious young men, natives of this Colony.” “Scholarships” or “Foundations” were also endowed in the first half of the Eighteenth century, by the following individuals: Col. HILL, of Shirley and ROBERT CARTER, of Coretoman, who together gave £200: Mrs. BRAY, widow of Capt. Thomas Bray, of New Kent, £200: Mrs. ELIZABETH HARRISON, of Surry, £300: the Rev. Dr. JAMES BLAIR, £500; and PHILIP LIGHTFOOT, Esq., of Sandy Point, £500. Mrs. PHILARITY GILES, of the Isle of Wight, left in her will, dated 1717, her reversionary interest in from three to four hundred acres of land, on the Black water in the same county, to the “Royall College of William and Mary.

These are the only donations known to have been made to the College before the Revolution, a gilt cup and Bible presented by Lady Gooch of England, a portrait of the Hon. Robert Boyle, the gift of his brother the Earl of Burlington, and some additions to the Library‡ made principally by Dr. Blair, being excepted. After the Revolution the General Assembly gave to William & Mary College the Palace lands and the houses on them; a tract of land near Williamsburg (known as the ‘Vineyard,’) and a few acres not far from Jamestown.

But little is known of the history of the Institution previous to the Revolution. The Records of the proceedings of the Faculty are

*Among the Surveyors appointed by the College, were Zachary Taylor, of Orange, Grand-father of the late Gen. Taylor, and George Washington.

† The annual value of these duties before the Revolution was about £2,300. In 1776 they did not exceed £700.

‡ A few books were presented by Governors Spotswood & Dinwiddie.

still extant, extending from 1729 to 1783, and from 1790 to the present time. The early records are very meagre, relating mostly to pecuniary transactions.

The site was purchased in 1693 and the foundation of the building laid shortly afterwards. The building, designed to be an entire square when completed, was unfinished in 1700—two sides having been built. From this time the House of Burgesses, in which the College was allowed a representative, held its sessions in it till 1705, when, together with the Library and Philosophical apparatus, it was destroyed by fire.* Measures were immediately taken to re-build it; but, owing to the want of available means and the scarcity of workmen, the present building was not finished till 1723.

The first President was Dr. James Blair, a native of Scotland, and an Episcopal clergyman, who, at the instance of the Bishop of London, came to Virginia as a missionary in 1685. In 1689 he was appointed Commissary or Representative of the Bishop of the Colony. He revived the project of establishing a College, entertained as early as 1620, but defeated by the Indian Massacre of 1622.† This gentleman may, with justice, be termed the founder of William & Mary College, his active exertions both in this country and in England contributing most largely to its success. He died in 1743, having filled the office of President for half a century.

Previous to the Revolution, the College consisted of a Divinity School; a school 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 proceeds

*The first building stood about 200 feet in rear of the present.

† As early as 1619, £1,500 were raised in England by virtue of letters issued by the King to the Bishops, for founding a College in Virginia, to educate and train Indians. During this year it was "moved and obtained" by Sir Edwin Sandys, President and Governor of the Company in England, "that 10,000 acres of land be laid off for the University at Henrico," intended not only for the Indian College, but also to "lay the foundation of a Seminary of Learning for the English," and that 100 men be sent from England as tenants for the land. Out of the rents, which it was supposed would be worth £500 a year, the buildings were to be erected, and the masters supported. Mr. George Thorpe, a gentleman of His Majesty's Privy Chamber, came over to be Superintendent of the College. In 1621, a subscription of £125 was obtained, and 2,000 acres of land with 5 servants and an overseer, were allotted by the Company, to endow, at Charles City, a Collegiate school, termed the "East India School," where scholars were to be prepared for admittance into the College at Henrico. On the 22d March, 1622, Mr. Thorpe and 340 of the colonists, including a number of the College tenants, were killed by the Indians.—This caused the lands to be abandoned, and the establishment of a College to be delayed until William and Mary College was chartered.—*Smith's History of Virginia.*

of a fund left by the Hon. Robert Boyle,* for the "diffusion of Christianity among the infidel," in which were, yearly, maintained and educated, from the early part of the 18th century until 1776, from 8 to 10 Indians. The Trustees of this fund purchased with it a landed estate in England known as Brafferton Manor, the rents of which were, with the exception of £90 paid annually to the "Society for propagating the Gospel in New England and parts adjacent," expended in support of the school.†

After the war the organization of the College was changed. The Divinity school was superseded by the Law school; the Indian school was abandoned, the funds by which it was sustained having been diverted by the English courts of law into a different channel; and the Grammar school at a later period gave place to the Professorship of Ancient languages in the College.

The number of Students in 1703 was about 30. From that time to the Revolution the average number was not much below 60. Of this number from 10 to 15 were received on the Scholarships or Foundations. There were more than 70 Students at the beginning of the war of the Revolution.‡ Near the close of the war, 3 of the Professors and more than 30 Students joined the army. Among the latter was James Monroe, afterwards President of the United States.

In 1781, the exercises of the College were suspended, and the buildings were alternately occupied by the British and American troops, the summer before the memorable siege of Yorktown. While occupied by the French troops, the College was injured and the President's house destroyed by fire. The latter was subsequently rebuilt at the expense of the French Government. How long the College was closed does not appear from the Records—probably not more than one year. In 1790 there was a respectable number of Students.

It is much to be regretted that the College Records are so imperfect a full list of Alumni cannot be made out. Incomplete as it is, it contains such names as Theodoric Bland, Peyton Randolph, Carter Braxton, George Wythe, Thomas Jefferson, John Page, Edmund Randolph, James Monroe, John Marshall, James Barbour, Philip P. Barbour, William B. Giles, Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Chapman Johnson, John Randolph, of Roanoke, Spencer Roane, Littleton W. Tazewell, William C. Rives, John J. Crittenden, William S. Archer, John Nelson, John Tyler and Winfield Scott—among the most distinguished in American History.

The College, as now organized, contains a department of Law; of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, and Belle-Lettres; of History and Political economy; of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; of Mathematics; and of Ancient and Modern Languages. These several

*Mr. Boyle died in 1691.

† These rents were worth about £370 sterling a year.

‡ The Parent Society of the "*Phi Beta Kappa*" was organized at William & Mary College as early as 1776.

departments are each under the charge of a Professor, who is responsible for the instruction given in his own department. The Professors in the several departments constitute the Faculty of the College, and administer its discipline according to the laws enacted by the Board of Visitors. It is their duty to guard, with the utmost care, the habits and morals of the Students by private counsel and advice, and by offering incentives to industry and good conduct. Punishment, involving disgrace, is resorted to with reluctance. When the good order of the College or the good of the Student requires his separation from College, it is preferred that his removal should be the act of his parent or guardian rather than of the Faculty. At the same time it is understood that the presence of an idle or immoral Student cannot be tolerated.

Within the last few years large additions have been made to the Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, both of which are now amply sufficient for all the purposes of instruction in these sciences. The Library has also been enlarged; and now contains nearly 5,000 volumes; among which are many curious and rare books.

The city of Williamsburg, in which the College is located, has a population of nearly two thousand, and has long been celebrated for the elegant 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, marshes drained, 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 salubrious 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 that of 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.

VISITORS OF
WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE.

JOHN TYLER, Rector.
ROBERT McCANDLISH.
JOHN B. CHRISTIAN.
COLIN CLARKE.
WILLIAM BOULWARE.
WILLIAM H. MACFARLAND.
DR. EDWARD P. SCOTT.
EUSTACE CONWAY.
WILLIAM B. HARRISON.
TAZEWELL TAYLOR.
HENRY A. WISE.
REV. GEORGE WOODBRIDGE.
EDWARD T. TAYLOE.
ROBERT B. BOLLING.
NATHANIEL M. OSBORNE.
OTWAY B. BARRAUD.
WILLIAM W. CRUMP.
DAVID MAY.
RT. REV. JOHN JOHNS.

FACULTY:

BENJAMIN S. EWELL,

President, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

REV. SILAS TOTTEN, D. D.,

Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Belles-Lettres, and Rhetoric.

MORGAN J. SMEAD, PH. DR.,

Professor of Languages.

HENRY A. WASHINGTON,

Professor of History and Political Economy.

JUDGE GEORGE P. SCARBURGH,

Professor of Municipal and Constitutional Law.

ROBERT GATEWOOD,

Adjunct Professor of Mathematics.

STUDENTS.

Department of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, and Belles-Lettres.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
John M. Adams,	<i>Alabama</i>
Thomas Ball,	<i>Lancaster</i>
Edward L. Baptist,	<i>Mecklenburg</i>
James H. Barnes,	<i>James City</i>
D. U. Barziza,	<i>Williamsburg</i>
P. I. Barziza,	"
James E. Bland,	<i>King & Queen</i>
Robert E. Bland,	<i>Prince George</i>
Robert A. Bright,	<i>Williamsburg</i>
Cassius Carter	<i>Prince William</i>
Hill Carter,	<i>Charles City</i>
E. B. Challenner,	<i>James City</i>
John R. Chilton,	<i>Lancaster</i>
A. S. Davidson,	<i>Louisiana</i>
Riddick Gatling,	<i>N. Carolina</i>
E. C. Gee	<i>Lunenburg</i>
J. P. Gilliam,	<i>Dinwiddie</i>
Joseph W. Glover,	<i>Prince George</i>
W. H. Graves,	<i>Wythe</i>
S. G. Griswold,	<i>Richmond</i>
Henry Gwynn	<i>N. Carolina</i>
Charles R. Grandy	<i>Norfolk</i>
Cyrus W. Grandy	<i>N. Carolina</i>
C. R. Hains	<i>S. Carolina</i>
Edward M. Harris	<i>Brunswick</i>
Samuel J. Hough	<i>Baltimore</i>
W. F. M. Jacobs	<i>Berkeley</i>
Parke Jones	<i>James City</i>
Robert W. Lamb	<i>Norfolk</i>
Edward H. Lively	<i>Williamsburg</i>
Junius E. Marks	<i>Prince George</i>
Edmunds Mason	<i>Greensville</i>
Elihu Morrissett	<i>Williamsburg</i>
W. J. Morrissett	"
Reginald H. Murphy	<i>Old Point Comfort</i>
John N. Murphy	<i>Westmoreland</i>
A. W. C. Nowlin	<i>Wythe co</i>
John T. Perrin	<i>Gloucester</i>
A. M. Randolph	<i>Fauquier</i>
John R. Robertson	<i>Petersburg</i>
John H. Sands	<i>Williamsburg</i>
Aristides D. Smith	<i>Norfolk</i>
J. R. Smith	"
P. Bell Smith	<i>Fauquier</i>

(with respects - from above)

Robert M. Smith
 A. H. Smyth
 Joseph W. Southall
 John S. Sullavan
 Van Talliaferro

Alexandria
 Amelia
 Lynchburg

Number in this Department 38.

Department of Mathematics.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
John M. Adams	
Thomas Ball	
Edmund S. Baptist	
James H. Barnes	
u — D. W. Barziza	
P. I. Barziza	
A. Taylor Bell	
R. E. Bland	
Robert A. Bright	
Cassius Carter	
E. B. Challenner	
John R. Chilton	
Henry E. Clark	
J. C. Dame	
A. S. Davidson	
W. P. Dixon	
Riddick Gatling	
E. C. Gee	
J. P. Gilliam	
J. G. Griswold	
J. W. Glover	
Charles R. Grandy	
Cyrus W. Grandy	
Henry Gwynn	
Edward M. Harris	
James T. Harris	Mecklenburg
Samuel J. Hough	
F. C. S. Hunter	
W. F. M. Jacobs	
Parke Jones	
Thomas P. McCandlish	
Junius E. Marks	
Edmunds Mason	
E. Morrisett	
John M. Murphy	

P. H. Sively
Lochn

Alexander D. Payne	
William M. Pettis	Williamsburg
John M. Pettitt	"
John H. Sands	
George S. Scarburgh	
Aristides D. Smith	
Jonathan R. Smith	
P. Bell Smith	
Robert M. Smith	
Thomas Smith	
A. H. Smyth	
Edwin Sully	
Van Taliaferro	
Douglas W. Trower	Northampton
W. Talbot Walke	
+ H. B. Warren	James City
Thomas G. Williamson	Williamsburg
<i>Number in this Department 52</i>	

Department of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
John M. Adams	
A. Taylor Bell	
Cassius Carter	
Hill Carter	
Henry E. Clark	
Riddick Gatling	
E. C. Gee	
J. P. Gilliam	
J. W. Glover	
W. H. Graves	
Cyrus W. Grandy	
Henry Gwynn	
James T. Harris	
Samuel J. Hough	
F. C. S. Hunter	
W. F. M. Jacobs	
Thomas P. McCandlish	
Junius E. Marks	
John N. Murphy	
Reginald H. Murphy	
A. W. C. Nowlin	
Alexander D. Payne	
W. Winter Payne	
John T. Perrin	

+ County - Judge
 X 1883 & 84

William M. Pettis
 John M. Pettitt
 Alfred M. Randolph
 John R. Robertson
 George S. Scarborough
 Henry C. Slaughter
 Aristides D. Smith
 Jonathan R. Smith
 A. H. Smyth
 T. T. L. Snead
 Joseph W. Southall
 Charles Stringfellow
 John S. Sullivan
 Van Taliaferro
 Douglas W. Trower
 Walker W. Vest
 W. Talbot Walke
 Thomas G. Williamson

Number in this Department 42.

Department of Languages.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE
Edward L. Baptist	
James H. Barnes	<i>Bapt. Providence</i>
P. I. Barziza	
D. U. Barziza	
A. Taylor Bell	
James E. Bland	
Robert E. Bland	
Robert A. Bright	<i>Harmon</i>
Cassius Carter	
Hill Carter	
Elijah B. Challenner	<i>Minister</i>
Henry E. Clarke	
Jonathan C. Dame	
A. S. Davidson	
William P. Dixon	
Riddick Gattling	
E. C. Gee	
W. H. Graves	
J. G. Griswold	
C. R. Hains	
Edward M. Harris	
F. C. S. Hunter	<i>Harmon</i>
Parke Jones	

R. W. Lamb
 Edmunds Mason
 Thomas P. McCandlish
 E. Morrissett
 W. J. Morrissett
 John M. Murphy
 Reginald H. Murphy
 Alexander D. Payne
 W. Winter Payne
 John T. Perrin
 William M. Pettis
 John M. Pettitt
 Alfred M. Randolph
 John H. Sands
 T. E. Shands
 Henry C. Slaughter
 Aristides D. Smith
 Jonathan R. Smith
 P. Bell Smith
 Robert M. Smith
 Thomas Smith
 John L. Sullivan
 Edwin Sully
 Van Taliaferro
 W. Talbot Walke
 H. B. Warren

Number in this Department 49.

Department of Law.

NAMES.

RESIDENCE.

William D. Bloxham	Florida
John A. Clarke	Charles City
Richard A. Davis	Middlesex
Charles R. Grandy	Norfolk
Wm. L. Henderson	S. Carolina
J. B. Jett	Westmoreland
William Lamb	Norfolk
John Nichols	Georgia
A. W. C. Nowlin	Wythe
Stephen J. Pendleton	Williamsburg
Wm. Y. Peyton	"
Charles Stringfellow	Hanover
T. W. Thompson	Marshall co.
W. W. Vest	Williamsburg
George D. Wise	Accomac

Number in this Department 15. Total number of Matriculates

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 College:

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. Students may enter on the 22d day of February.

CHAPTER II.

Terms of Admission.

1. 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.

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 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, 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.

CHAPTER III.

Course of Instruction.

The course of Instruction embraces the following departments:

1. *Department of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, and Belles-Lettres*—REV. SILAS TOTTEN, D. D., Professor.

In this department there are two classes, the Junior and the Senior, and the lectures in each continue, on alternate days, throughout the session.

The studies of the Junior Class are Rhetoric and Logic, with frequent exercises in Composition and Declamation.

The studies of the Senior Class are Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and the elements of criticism. Exercises in Composition and Declamation are continued in this class, the former having special reference to the subjects of Study.

The method of Instruction in this department is both by lectures and examinations on text-books. A small text-book, containing the elements of the science, is used, and required to be carefully studied; while the arguments and illustrations are supplied by the lecturer.—Lectures are also given on subjects connected with the science, but not contained in the text-books.

To the Professor in this department is entrusted the religious instruction of the students, who are required to assemble on the afternoon of every Sunday, for the study of the Scriptures. The four Gospels, as arranged in Robinson's Harmony, is the text-book. Care is taken to teach the great leading truths of Christianity, and their application to the duties of life, without touching upon those subjects which involve the *peculiar* tenets of any religious sect.

There is also a course of lectures on the Evidences of Christianity, extending from the opening of the session to the 22d of February, one lecture per week; and another course on Natural Theology, extending from that time until the close of the session. All the students are required to attend these lectures, and certificates of proficiency in them are necessary for graduation in addition to the other studies of the course.

2. *Department of History, Political Economy and International Law*—HENRY A. WASHINGTON, Professor.

In this department there are two classes—Junior and Senior.

The Junior class studies History—Ancient and Modern. The course extends through the whole session, with lectures on alternate days—the first half of the session being devoted to Ancient, and the latter half to Modern History. The instruction is principally by lec-

tures, but students will be required to read portions of the text-book in connection with the lectures. The examinations will be on the lectures, and portions of the text assigned. In order to enable the student fully to profit by the lectures, he is strenuously advised to inform himself in the history of the countries to which the lectures relate. And, for this purpose, in Ancient History, the works of Heeren, Thirwall, Grote, Niebhur, Arnold and Merivale, are strongly recommended. Heeren on the Asiatic and African Nations; Thirwall and Grote on the History of Greece; and Niebhur, Arnold and Merivale on Roman History. These authors should always be read with the aid of a good Ancient Atlas, without which it will be found impossible fully to understand them. The maps published by the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, are recommended.

In Modern History, Hallam, Sismondi, Guizot, Hume, Macaulay and Bancroft, are recommended to the student. Hallam, Sismondi and Guizot on the Middle Ages—Sismondi and Guizot on the History of France—Hume, Macaulay and Guizot on the History of England, and Bancroft on the History of the United States.

The Senior class studies Political Economy and the laws of Nations. This course also extends through the whole session, with lectures on alternate days—the first half of the session being devoted to Political Economy, and the latter half to the Law of Nations. In the Senior, as well as the Junior course, the student is earnestly advised to put himself in a position to reap the full benefit of the lectures by a preparatory course of reading; and for this purpose, in Political Economy, Smith, McCulloch, Ricardo and Mills, and in the Law of Nations, Wheaton's History of the Law of Nations, are recommended to him.

3. *Department of Mathematics*—BENJ. S. EWELL and ROBERT GATEWOOD, 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 five books of Davies' Legendre, and Plane Trigonometry, with its applications 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 Analytical Geometry, through the Hyperbola.

The studies of the Senior class are Analytical Geometry, completed; Descriptive Geometry, as extensive a course as practicable; and the Differential and Integral Calculus. 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 black board, by such discussions and explanations as may be thought necessary, and by frequent exercises, consisting of problems depending for their solution on the principles demonstrated.

The text books are Smith's and Duke's Arithmetic, Smith's or Davies' Algebra, Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry, Davies' Descriptive Geometry, Smith's or Church's Analytical Geometry, and Church's or Courtenay's Differential and Integral Calculus.

4. *Department of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy*—BENJ. S. EWELL, Professor.

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

The Junior class studies Chemistry, beginning with Heat, Light and Electricity. 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, both vegetable and animal; the applications of Chemistry to Agriculture, and the other arts; and Mineralogy to the extent the time will admit.

The studies of the Middle class are—a course of Astronomy and Natural Philosophy, comprising the Mechanicæ of solids and fluids, together with the theory and description of Machines; Undulations, including sound; Optics and Magnetism, designed for such students as have made but limited progress in Mathematics.

The Senior class studies an extensive course of Mathematical Mechanics and Astronomy.

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 Chemistry, Lardner's Hand Book of Natural Philosophy, Dana's Mineralogy; Young's, Boucharlat's, Poisson's, or Bartlett's Mechanics, Gummere's, Olmstead's, or Lardner's Astronomy.

Instruction may be given in Civil Engineering by the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

5. *Department of Languages*—MORGAN J. SMEAD, Professor.

In this department are taught the Latin and Greek Languages in connexion with Greek and Roman History, Mythology and Literature. The instruction is given by lectures, examinations and comments on the authors read. In each language there is a Junior and a Senior class—lectures three times a week.

The following text books are used, viz :

1. In the Junior Latin class—Zumpt's Latin Grammer, Cicero de Senectute and de Amicitia, Horace and Juvenal. The Latin Lexicon of Leverett or Andrews is preferred. To pursue the studies of this class with advantage, the student should have read Cæsar's Commentaries, Virgil and Sallust.

2. In the Senior Latin class—Zumpt's Latin Grammar, Tacitus' Germania and Agricola, and Cicero's Brutus de Claris Oratoribus.

3. In the Junior Greek class—Sophocle's Greek Grammar, Xenophon's Memorabilia and Herodotus. Particular attention is given to the principal Dialects of the Greek Language. As a suitable preparation for this class, the student should have studied the Greek Reader and Xenophon's Anabasis or Homer's Iliad.

4. In the Senior Greek class—Sophocles' Greek Grammar, Demosthenes' Philippics, (the Professor's edition,) the Antigone of Sophocles, (Woolsey's edition) and the Symposium of Plato. The Greek Lexicon of Liddell and Scott is preferred. In this course is included a series of Lectures upon the origin and progress of the Greek Drama, the Greek Theatre, and the principal Dramatic writers.

In the plan of instruction in the Junior class, it is the object of the Professor to make the student familiarly acquainted with the grammatical forms and Syntax of the Ancient Languages; in the Senior classes, to give him such a knowledge of the laws of Interpretation and Philological Criticism, as to qualify him for independent investigation.

Instruction is also given in this Department in the French and German Languages.

6. *Department of Law* —GEORGE P. SCARBURGH, 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—the Senior and the Junior.

The Junior class study the science of Government, Constitutional Law and the elementary principles of Municipal Law.

The text books in this class are the Federalist, Madison's Report of 1799, Kent's Commentaries, Stephen's Commentaries, Tucker on Pleading and Williams on Real Property. On the science of Government and Constitutional Law, a course of lectures is delivered by the Professor.

The Senior class study the Common and Statute Law, Equity, Jurisprudence and Commercial Law.

The text books in this class are Lomax's Digest, Stephen on Pleading, Barton's Suit in Equity, Adam's Equity, Greenleaf on Evidence, Parsons on Contracts, Smith's Mercantile Law, Story's Equity Jurisprudence, and Tucker's Commentaries.

The student is advised to procure, as books of reference, Gordon's Digest of the Laws of the United States, the Code of Virginia, Smith's Leading Cases, and White and Tudor's Leading Cases.

The Law Library, belonging to the College, is kept in the Law lecture room, and the student is allowed constant access to it.

Instruction is given by means of recitations, examinations, written and oral lectures, and expositions, of the most important leading cases in law and equity.

A Moot Court is established in connection with the school. The Professor presides, and great care is taken to instruct the student in the practical details of his profession.

The degree of Bachelor of Law is conferred on students in good standing, who have obtained certificates of proficiency in this department.

CHAPTER IV.

Degrees.

1. There are four regular Degrees, viz : Bachelor of Philosophy : Bachelor of Arts ; Bachelor of Law, and Master of Arts.

2. To entitle a student to the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy he must have received certificates of proficiency in any eight classes in the Academic departments.

3. Any student who shall have received certificates of proficiency in any eight classes belonging to the Academic departments, and, in addition, certificates of proficiency in the Greek and Latin languages, shall be entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

4. The degree of Master of Arts shall be given to those students who present certificates of proficiency in all the departments, excepting Law and one Modern language, or to graduates of the degree of Bachelor of Arts of at least three years' standing, whose pursuits have been, in the mean time, literary or scientific.

5. The degree of Bachelor of Law shall be conferred on Law students, in good standing, who have obtained certificates of proficiency in their department.

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

7. No student shall be entitled to a degree who shall not have been a student at College for at least one year.

8. 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 among 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. No diploma shall be granted to any student who shall fail to prepare, and hand in, such an essay, approved by the Faculty, or to deliver it publicly, as corrected, if selected for that purpose.

9. Any student, not a candidate for a degree, shall be entitled to a certificate, from the Faculty, of his progress, with the College seal annexed, or from the Professor of any department, the studies of which he has been pursuing.

10. The Faculty shall have power to confer honorary degrees on those whom they shall judge worthy of such distinction

CHAPTER V.

College Fees.

1. The fees for Academic Students are—

Servant's hire,	\$4 00
Contingent expenses, . . .	3 00

Room rent,	4 00
Matriculation fee,	5 00
Tickets,	20 00 each.
Three Tickets,	60 00
Board from	140 to 180*

Total expenses from . . 225 to 260

2. The fees of Law Students, are—

Contingent expenses, . .	\$3 00
Matriculation fee,	5 00
Fee for Junior Class, . .	50 00
“ “ Senior “	60 00

Board, 165 to 180

Total expenses, from 240 to \$250.

Admission to the Senior entitles the student to attend the Junior Law class.

3. A ticket in a department shall entitle a student to attend but one class in it, except the department of languages in which one ticket shall entitle a student to attend two classes.

4. The matriculation fees, fees for graduation, and fines collected by the Librarian, shall constitute the Library Fund.

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

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

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

8. 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.

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

** Students boarding in College are expected to furnish their rooms. Suitable furniture can be obtained in Williamsburg, at reasonable rates.*

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