

The

Indian

Handbook



William and Mary

1958-59

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THE HONOR CODE PLEDGE:

I have read the statement of the College of William and Mary Honor Code. I understand completely what is expected of me under this Code.

I know that any act of lying, stealing, cheating, or failure to report an infraction is a violation of the Honor Code and is punishable by dishonorable dismissal from the College.

I hereby pledge, without reservation, my full support of the Honor Code.

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*the
indian
handbook*



College of William and Mary
Williamsburg, Virginia
1958-59



President Alvin Duke Chandler

To The Entering William & Mary Student:

It is my opportunity and pleasure to welcome the members of the Class of 1961, and other new students of all classes, as you arrive at the College of William and Mary. You have come a long way to reach the collegiate level. Along that way, you have received and will continue to receive some of the timeless treasures accumulated during centuries of trial and mostly error — to becoming a dispenser of these truths back to a wiser society. My welcome, therefore, is extended on behalf of several groups. First are the citizens of Virginia who have inherited a tradition over two centuries old and have been continually building this great College. Then, there are also thousands of alumni who have justifiable pride in their Alma Mater. More directly, I speak for the College community in residence who greet every new college generation, and who have dedicated their talents and time to this institution. Finally, there are greetings from the returning students, who, in their generation, have continued to strengthen the ties of dedication.

From this day, the College of William and Mary is your College. Its proud academic strength and its cherished traditions are yours to maintain. A college is a community of people who are both scholars and gentlemen — one trait cannot properly exist without the other. It is an obligation on your part to find these secrets of a successful life by taking advantage of the resources available here. The College may seem strange and confusing at a glance, but a careful reading of this little book and active participation in Orientation Week will help start you on the right path. I hope you will challenge and be sufficiently challenged in your beliefs in the next four years at William and Mary.

A. D. Chandler
President

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History

Tradition

Honor



History of William & Mary

Few books concerned with early American history fail to mention the College of William and Mary and its contribution to the development of our country.

William and Mary is the oldest college in America in its antecedents, dating in origin to 1618. At that time the Virginia Company of London gave orders for the laying out of grounds for a university at Henrico, a settlement on the north side of the James River, twelve miles below the present city of Richmond.

"erecting the University"

In the spring of 1619, Sir Edwin Sandys, treasurer of the Virginia Company, following the authorization of King James I that each bishop in England make a collection in his diocese for the proposed college, reported that 1500 pounds had been collected. Later that summer, the General Assembly of Virginia petitioned the Company to send workmen from England for "erecting the University" and its branch, the Indian College.

In the Indian massacre of March, 1622, the deputy in charge of the college lands was killed and Henrico wiped out. When the charter of the Virginia Company was revoked later and Virginia became a royal colony, plans for a college were abandoned.

In 1661, the General Assembly voted that land be purchased for a college and a free school, but no progress was made. It was not until thirty years later that any further positive action was taken.

The clergy of the Church of England in Virginia adopted at a convention "Several Propositions" for the founding of a college. The Governor gave authorization to take subscriptions and the clergy issued an appeal to merchants in Virginia for their support. The Reverend James Blair, Commissary or Virginia representative of the Bishop of London, was issued instructions by the General Assembly on founding a college and was sent to England to secure a charter and endowment.

The "Colledge" Constructed

On February 8, 1693, King William III and Queen Mary II granted a charter for establishing Their Majesties' Royal College of William and Mary in Virginia. As stated in the Charter, the college was "to furnish the church of Virginia with a seminary for ministers, to educate youth piously in good ideas and manners, and to propagate Christian faith among the Indians." The Bishop of London was named its first chancellor, and the Reverend James Blair its first president.

Construction was begun in 1695 at Middle Plantation, located approximately midway between the James and York Rivers. Sir Christopher Wren, who had restored St. Paul's Cathedral in London, is believed to have designed the Wren Building, which served as living quarters and classroom facilities for the entire college for many years.

In 1699, the capitol of Virginia was moved from Jamestown to Middle Plantation, and the latter's name was changed to Williamsburg. The General Assembly met in the Wren Building from 1700 to 1704, before the Williamsburg capitol was completed.

The first commencement exercises were held in the year 1700. It is said that not only were Virginians and Indians there on that gala day, but that so great was the fame of the occasion that people came from Maryland, Pennsylvania, and even New York.

In the years that followed, the College grew wealthy and became a center of learning. The Honorable Robert Boyle, the great English scientist and discoverer of 'Boyle's Law,' left money for "pious and religious uses." With funds supplied by the executors of his estate, the Brafferton Building was erected in 1723. It has stood intact since that time. Here Indian chiefs from the surrounding countryside sent their sons to learn to be missionaries.

Royal Charter Fulfilled, Clubs Begin

By 1729 the royal charter had been fulfilled and the six chairs of Divinity, Philosophy, Oriental Languages, Mathematics, the Grammar School, and the Indian School were filled.

In 1732 the foundations were laid for the President's house, the last structure to be built on the Old Campus. Every president of the College, including the first, has lived there.

The Flat Hat Club, the oldest recorded college club, was established in 1750. Thomas Jefferson, one of its six charter members, writes in one of his letters that the club "had no useful object."

A small group of students founded, in 1776, Phi Beta Kappa, the first Greek letter fraternity in the United States. Subsequently, other branches sprang up, the next two at Yale and Harvard. The early meetings of the William and Mary society were often held in the Raleigh Tavern, where, after the serious business of the evening was attended to, the members would spend the night in "jollity and mirth."

Under the influence of Governor Jefferson, the College became a university in 1779, introducing into the United States the elective system of study and establishing schools of Modern Languages, Medicine, and Law and Police.

Comes the Revolution and Disaster

The wealth and prestige of the College continued to grow with unprecedented rapidity. But disaster struck with the outbreak of the Revolution. Realizing full well that an American victory meant an end of her wealth, the College also realized that she was fighting for an ideal which she had long fostered and cherished. Classes were disbanded, and both faculty and students left to join the fighting in the defense of their land.

Following the war, William and Mary was seriously impoverished by the loss of the invested revenues and other foreign income. But, under Bishop James Madison, cousin to President James Madison, the College recovered rapidly and, by 1850 was again a powerful and wealthy institution, boasting of such alumni as President John Tyler and General Winfield Scott.

In 1861, the Civil War broke loose with all its fury, and, with its advent, the College closed. The President, students and faculty enlisted in the Confederate army. With the return of peace in 1865, little was left of the institution. Her students, alumni, and faculty were dead or scattered, her money was lost in Confederate bonds, and the main building containing the library was gutted by fire. The Brafferton had been stripped of its wood, to be used for the construction of barracks. Although the College began operations, the difficulties proved insurmountable, and in 1881 the doors were closed again.

President Benjamin Ewell, however, kept the charter alive by ringing the college bell at the start of each new term and offering free instruction to a handful of people. Seven years later, William and Mary resumed operations with a grant of \$10,000 from the State, on the condition that she include a course of normal instruction in her curriculum.

After Many Struggles, A Strong College

In 1906 William and Mary became a state institution, and control was placed under a Board of Visitors appointed by the Governor of Virginia. Co-education was first introduced in 1918. During the administration of Julian Alvin Carroll Chandler, the facilities were immensely increased, and the student body expanded to four times its original size. The College also expanded to include a division in Richmond, now the Richmond Professional Institute, and a Norfolk division.

Alvin Duke Chandler is the twenty-second president of the College. Under his administration the scholastic rating of the school has advanced steadily.

The College has contributed leadership to our country in the persons of three Presidents of the United States, the first President and fifteen members of the Continental Congress, the authors of both the Declaration of Independence and the Monroe Doctrine, one Chief Justice, thirteen Cabinet members, twenty-nine Senators, three Speakers, eighteen Foreign Ministers, and twenty-one Governors of Virginia.

William & Mary Tradition

Spirit

William and Mary spirit is an intangible thing. It is not physically evident at the first week or fourth or any week, but suddenly it is felt and the nebulousness of the substance is changed into a simple conviction and the new student has become a part of William and Mary (or better, William and Mary has become a part of the student.)

Almost intuitively, new students at the college become aware of such traditions as entering and leaving the College Yard by the center walk, doffing their freshman caps as they pass the ancient statue of Lord Botetourt. Imperceptibly they become a part of the democratic life of William and Mary, which encourages the exchange of friendly greetings with other students, members of the faculty, and visitors to the College. This spirit permeates the classroom as well; for the new student finds his instructors and other members of the instructional and administrative staff ready to assist him through their experience and understanding.

Each Wednesday a service is held in the restored Wren chapel. The attendance is voluntary for students and faculty who worship in the traditional vespers. The College of William and Mary was founded by the Church of England, and although she has been entirely non-sectarian since 1799, her religious precepts and traditions formed the background for such revolutionary leaders just as it does for those who worship there now.



Whenever the College president is introduced, students rise to greet him. Proper respect and friendliness are shown to all faculty and administration members as well as to fellow students.

Whenever the Hymn or Alma Mater is sung, William and Mary men and women stand; men remove their hats. The Hymn embodying the love and pride for the College is traditionally sung at baccalaureate and commencement exercises, convocations and banquets. Both are sung before football games, and after concerts and convocations.

Lord Botetourt has stood in front of the Wren building since 1801 as a tribute to the famous leader. "In some measure a rendezvous to the curious," it is here that freshmen express their admiration by bowing to the former Royal Governor.

Each year the graduating class leaves a permanent record of its memories and expresses its appreciation through the presentation of a suitable class gift on Senior Day.

The College mace represents vested authority and is carried by the student body president in all processions.

Gold, green and silver are William and Mary's three colors. They are usually contrasted with white on penants, sweaters and jackets.

With the approach of the Christmas holidays, the Sir Christopher Wren Building is illuminated in the eighteenth century manner. A Yule Log ceremony is conducted by Mortar Board in the Great Hall. Many of the fraternities give serenades and the sororities sponsor parties for underprivileged children.

The seal, based on the original coat of arms as granted by the College of Heralds in England, can be seen on the diplomas and official publications.

Thus, although sensitive to the rich inheritance of the past, yet vibrantly alive to the present, the students of the College are making contributions to William and Mary's history, which will be treasured and commemorated in the future.

Oral Tradition

William and Mary's history is often mentioned in history books and pamphlets. Omitted, however, are many sidelights which are interesting and basic to our tradition. Here are some of them. The time when . . . money for the school was gathered from pirates in English prisons in return for promise of pardons.

. . .two confederate soldiers escaped from the kitchen beneath the Great Hall by crawling through a drainage tunnel (the tunnel is still here) .

. . .engineers removed the ivy from the Wren Building in order to restore it and were afraid the walls would crumble because apparently all that held them up was the vines.

...the President of the College was doused with a bucket of water while leading prayers in the chapel. He rose from his knees long enough to "issue some profanity suitable to such an act."

...revolutionists considered the statue of Botetourt a symbol of monarchy and knocked its head off.

...the students use to fire "old Spotswood" (the cannon in front of Wren) after every football triumph. And later, when the president threatened to have its wick hole plugged because it was shattering the windows of his house, the students hid it in the woods near Jamestown for a month. Feeling the president had forgotten his anger, they finally returned it, only to discover that the president hadn't forgotten. Their weapon was soon crippled by the village blacksmith. But an ingenious group of students designed a wick which could be lit through the muzzle. To add to their triumph, the students filled the barrel with potatoes and plastered the walls of the Matthew Whaley schoolhouse (they had been practice teachers there and held no love for the place). Now the barrel is permanently filled with lead.

...the Wren Building was burned in 1705, probably by vandals from Jamestown who hoped the capitol would be moved back to their declining town.

...school rules stipulated that no student was to own a race horse, fighting cock, or play billiards.

...the college bell, one of America's first independence bells, rang out the glad news after the assembly at the other end of the Duke of Gloucester Street passed the resolution "these states are, and by right ought to be, free and independent;" and later its sad but steady ringing during the lean years following the Civil War.

...the students rebelled following a cut in the wine ration.

...the eldest children of all the chiefs of surrounding Indian tribes were compelled to attend the W & M Indian School (at Brafferton) and were held there as peace hostages. The school later had to be abandoned because the graduates were returning to their tribes and cheating their inferiors, using the knowledge they had gained.

...General Pershing said in later years that the presidency of William and Mary was the highest honor he could think of.

...chapel attendance was compulsory and the football team, after practice, would enter one at a time to receive the applause of the students.

...one Easter morning students stood a skeleton in the pulpit of Bruton Parish.

...a casual notation was made in the college minutes to the effect that the commission for surveying western Virginia was to be given to a fellow named George Washington; and later, a notation naming Thomas Jefferson to a similar task.

...the William and Maryite who dueled with and shot Andrew Jackson.

...the college minutes referred to a proposal to establish a monument to the much esteemed Lord Botetourt. The project developed into one of the first full-sized marble statues in America which is now well known by freshmen.

...William and Mary became a university while Harvard was a mere high school.

...the huge wooden English coat of arms appeared (now in the cafeteria) and nobody knows where it came from.

...a Federal battle line was drawn from the Wren Building to the President's house and the Brafferton on either side and on across the Richmond and Jamestown Roads.

...the president of Yale wrote to our president saying he realized that the New England schools had been "beheld by our southern brethren with ineffable contempt" but hoping that "now things could be viewed in a more generous light." At that time both Yale and Harvard were considered "beds of scepticism and infidelity."

...the secret organizations popped up on campus in pre-fraternity days, one of which refused to accept Thomas Jefferson.

...the college made a payment of two Latin verses to the governor every year, as prescribed in the charter.

William & Mary Honor System

One of the priorities of the College of William and Mary is that of first formulating and adopting the honor system. Before that, student discipline had been conceived along the lines of a modified police system; but the concept of an honor system, after its inception at this college, spread to other institutions until today it is firmly entrenched in the student life of America.

In 1779 a committee headed by the distinguished jurist, Beverly Tucker, formulated the fundamental principles of the Honor System. Since then the code has undergone certain changes in order for the system to function more effectively under present conditions. But it still assumes that every student is deeply concerned with the strict observance of these principles — for his own sake, for the sake of his fellow students, and for the sake of the College.

Under the Honor System, the student is not expected to "spy" or "tattle" or be a "busybody." He is not a

proctor whose sole job is to look for wrongdoing. Instead he is merely required to report such violations of the honor system which come under his observation while engaged in his own affairs. Assumption of this responsibility is necessary in a college where student self-government prevails; students must be prepared to take the initiative in upholding their Honor Code.

It is important that each student know the Code and understand its underlying principles. He should be sure at all times that he is in no way violating any part of it, and, if there is any doubt in his mind, he should consult his teacher or a member of the Honor Council. The general Honor Code is published in the Policies and Regulations Handbook.

A violation of the Honor Code is punishable by dismissal from the College. The basic principle of the Honor System is that honor is indivisible and that, as such, all breaches call for the same treatment. Penalties may be modified when, in the opinion of the Council, conclusive reasons for so doing exist.

A joint Honor Council, composed of the Men's and Women's Councils, acts on policy as a unit but reviews cases as separate bodies. Each council is composed of three senior representatives, from which are picked the chairman and vice-chairman, three junior representatives, from which a secretary is chosen, and two sophomore representatives.

During Orientation Week the new student pledges to uphold the Honor Code. The success of the Honor Code program is predicated upon the assumption that a William and Mary man or woman holds his pledge as inviolable.

The Academic Program



The Academic Program

The purpose of the College of William and Mary is to provide a liberal education for its students.

In the fundamental and historical sense, liberal education means education for freedom. The concept owes its origin to ancient Athens, whose schools perceived that men born to the privileges of democracy required training of especial breadth and richness. It is as true now as it was twenty-five hundred years ago that liberal education is appropriate only in a society of free men.

The College recognizes two obligations in preparing its students to enjoy the privileges of genuine freedom. In the first place, it must furnish them with the knowledge which will be necessary to their exercise of intelligent choice. It must make its students thinking persons, training them in mental discipline and encouraging intellectual curiosity. In the second, it must train **them** in such special proficiency as will enable them to attain economic security. It must prepare them to live and to make a living. Thus, the first two years at William and Mary are dedicated primarily to a comprehensive general education, exploration into possible fields of special interest and preparation for later concentrated study in some major field. For these two years the student is required to take a series of "distribution courses" such as English, Literature, Foreign Language, Mathematics or Philosophy, Biology, Chemistry or Physics, Economics, Government or History, and Physical Education. During the first two years of College, the freshman may find a large part of his program of studies made up of required subjects. Gradually, as these requirements are completed, there are more opportunities for elective courses which can be used for exploratory purposes or for preparation for a major. During this period, each student is assigned a general advisor chosen from members of the faculty. By the end of the second year, a student is expected to have finished his distribution requirements, to have chosen a field of concentration and to have registered in the department of his major.

Grading System

Grading at William and Mary is done by the letter system. Symbols are A (superior), B (good), C (average), D (passing), and F (failing). "Hours" are usually the number of class hours per week of a course. Quality points or "Quals" are the number of hours multiplied by the letter grade. A equals 3, B equals 2, C equals 1 and D equals 0. Grade point average may be found by dividing the total number of quality points by the number of academic hours attempted.

Counseling and Testing Service

The Counseling Office offers assistance in all parts of campus life,—planning academic courses of study, selecting occupational fields, developing study habits, making social adjustments, and discussing personal problems.

To aid the counselors in understanding the individual, tests are provided to determine aptitudes, achievements and interests. The student is urged to go to the counseling office and discuss the results of the tests taken during Orientation Week.

The counseling office also coordinates the faculty advisory system, which is composed of faculty members who are chosen to help students plan a course of study. Each advisor has a definite group of students with whom he works. Files of college catalogues and occupational information are available to the student. The counseling office is located in Washington 213.

Scholastic Honors

The Dean's List of Honor Students is composed of those who in any semester make 33 quality points with at least three hours of A, at least 9 hours of B, and no grade below C, in academic subjects, who do not receive a grade of F in required physical education, and who make a quality point average of at least 2.0. Such students are granted special privileges.

Scholarships

In general, scholarships are awarded on the basis of scholastic achievement as demonstrated by previous records, promise of success as judged by recommendations and aptitude test scores, and financial need. Scholarships are awarded twice during the year and are available then for one semester. Many of the scholarships are open without restriction to students from any locality. Some scholarships, however, give preference to students from specified areas or to majors in designated departments. More information on this may be found in the Bulletin.

Libraries

The College has four libraries available to its students. The largest and most inclusive of these is the main library whose holdings contain nearly a million catalogued volumes, government documents, records, maps, periodicals, prints and newspapers. With the exception of the rare book collection, the library operates on the "open stack" honor basis, thus allowing free accessibility by students to select the books they need.

The Education Library, located in Washington Hall, contains specialized material for education majors. Another departmental collection, the Thomas Jefferson Science Library, is in Rogers Hall, while the Law Library in Bryan Hall basement is for graduate students and those needing special information. Lectures on the use and care of the libraries' facilities are given during freshman Orientation Week.

Phi Beta Kappa Society

Standing in a class by itself is Phi Beta Kappa, the leading academic honor society in American Colleges and universities. Since Phi Beta Kappa was founded at the College of William and Mary, election to Alpha of Virginia for excellence in scholarship carries with it a special distinction. Members of the senior class not in excess of ten per cent of the total number of the class are elected each year to membership.

Honor Societies

In addition to Phi Beta Kappa, two general societies and eleven special interest groups elect members annually. Omicron Delta Kappa, men's organization, and Mortar Board, women's organization, choose their members on service, scholarship and leadership. Special interest groups include Theta Alpha Phi, founding chapter of national dramatic fraternity; Delta Omicron, women's national professional fraternity; Sigma Delta Phi, national honorary Spanish fraternity; Pi Delta Phi, national honorary French society; Chi Delta Phi, national women's honorary literary society; Eta Sigma Phi, national honorary classics society; Kappa Delta Pi, national education fraternity; Tau Kappa Alpha, national honorary speech and debate society; Scabbard and Blade, national military society; Kappa Chi Kappa, national Girl Scouts; Kappa Kappa Psi, honorary band.

The Campus



The Campus

The College campus consists of approximately 1,200 acres located in a triangle between Richmond and Jamestown Roads. To the west of the campus proper stretches a spacious woodland, College Park, and a beautiful lake named for the Indian princess Matoaka.

In the east part of the triangle facing the Duke of Gloucester Street is the old campus with its original buildings. These have all been restored to their colonial appearance by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who included the front campus of the College in his plan for restoring the City of Williamsburg.

The Sir Christopher Wren Building is the oldest academic building in the United States in continuous use. This structure suffered disastrous fires in 1705, 1859, 1862, when its interior was each time completely gutted; however, the exterior walls, in the main, have always stood. For many years this building was known as "The College Building" or "The College."

The central portion contains classrooms which are still in regular use. The chapel, or south wing, was built in 1732. On its walls are tablets in memory of former presidents and distinguished alumni. Beneath the floor are buried Lord Botetourt and other pre-revolutionary persons. The north wing, the Great Hall, has served many purposes—space for the House of Burgesses, the commons, a library, and a laboratory. It is now used for dances and receptions.

Southeast of the Wren Building is the Brafferton which contains the Alumni Office, a darkroom, the Board of Visitors meeting room, and accommodations for guests and alumni of the College.

Northeast of the Wren Building and facing the Brafferton is the President's house which completes the triangle.

The College Yard is the term used to describe the area within the triangle of splendid elms where the three early buildings are located and where commencement exercises, concerts, and student and alumni activities are held.

In the College Yard stands the weatherbeaten marble statue of Norborne Berkeley, Baron de Botetourt, which is probably the oldest extant piece of colonial statuary. As the Royal Governor of the Colony of Virginia, he served on the College Board of Visitors and attested his interest in scholarship by establishing the tradition of presenting annually two gold medals for excellence in the classics and in natural philosophy and mathematics. The General Assembly of Virginia voted unanimously in 1771 to erect this statue on the portico of the House of Burgesses. After the removal of the capitol from Williamsburg to Richmond, the faculty purchased the statue and moved it to the campus.

At the rear of the Wren Building and extending fan-shaped to the College Woods is the new campus, or College Green. Through the center of this campus runs a sunken garden, lined on two sides with dark green boxwood.

The Library, before 1908, was immediately back of the Chapel in the main building of the College. In 1908, a new building was erected with funds given by Mr. Andrew Carnegie and by other friends of the College. Since then it has been enlarged several times.

William Barton Rogers Science Hall was erected in 1927 as a memorial to the alumnus of the College who founded the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The ground floor houses the department of physics, the second and third floors house the department of chemistry.

Marshall-Wythe Hall, named for the most eminent Chief Justice of the United States, John Marshall, and for George Wythe, famous revolutionary leader and statesman, was erected in 1935. It completes the building plan on the north side of the quadrangle. The first floor provides conference rooms and administrative offices for the President, Bursar, the Deans and the Registrar. The second and third floors are occupied by the departments of government, economics, history, sociology and business administration.

Ewell Hall was completed and opened for use in November, 1926. The funds for the erection of this hall

were furnished by members of Phi Beta Kappa as a memorial to the fifty founders of the society. In 1953, the auditorium burned down. Music classes and chorus and choir rehearsals are held in the remaining structure. An addition has been built south of the undamaged structure to supplement the music facilities, including band and orchestra.

Washington Memorial Hall was erected in 1928 as a memorial to George Washington, licensed as a surveyor by the College in 1749, and the first Chancellor of the College after the Revolution. The ground floor houses the department of biology, the second and third floors furnish lecture rooms and offices for the departments of English, mathematics, philosophy, ancient language, modern language and home economics and education.

Other Buildings

George Preston Blow Memorial Gymnasium was given to the College in 1924 by Mrs. George Preston Blow and her children in memory of Captain George Preston Blow, whose father and grandfather were alumni of the College. It contains a regulation size swimming pool, shower baths, lockers, basketball courts, large gymnasium, running tracks, mat, boxing, exercise rooms, three handball courts and a monogram and trophy room.

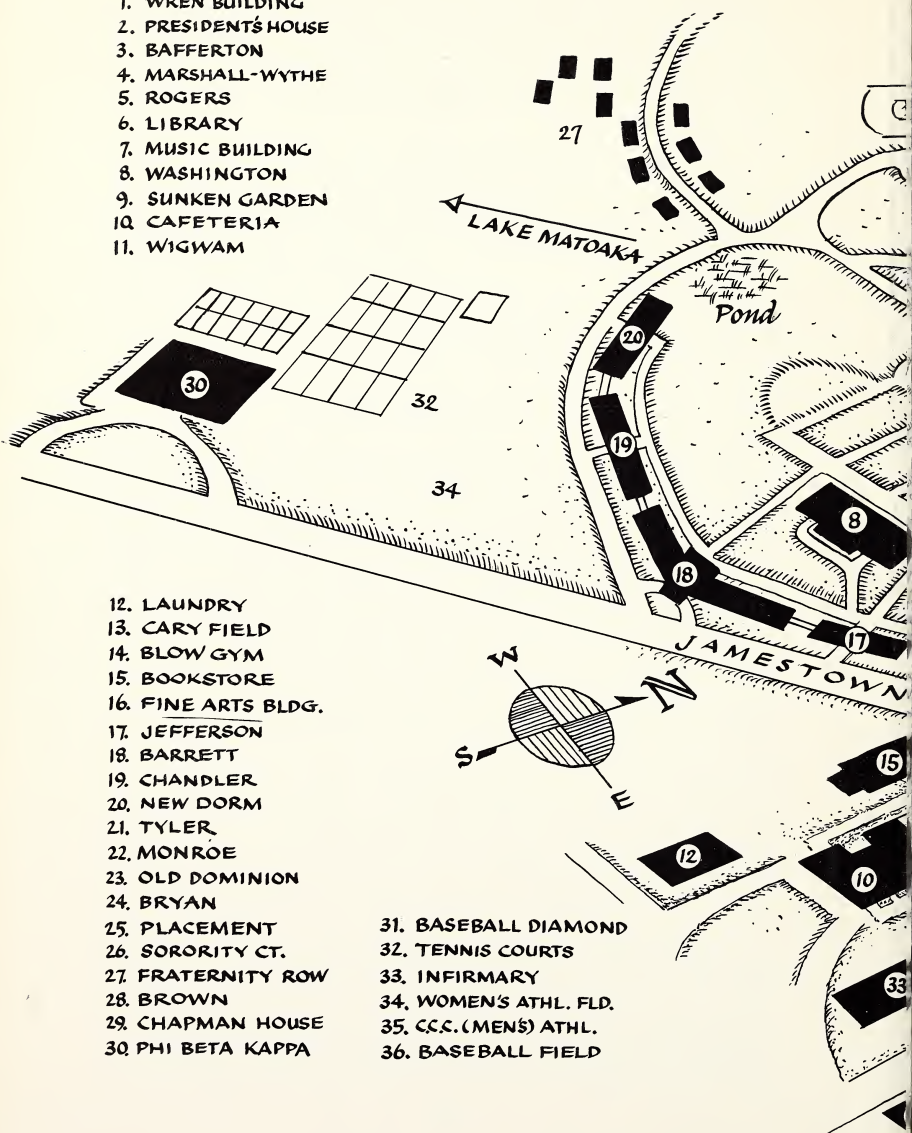
Cary Field Park is named in honor of T. Archibald Cary, who gave the funds for grading the first baseball and football grounds and for building the grandstand. It provides outdoor athletic facilities for baseball, football and track. A stadium with a seating capacity of 15,000 occupies Cary Field. It is of concrete with wooden seats and has dressing rooms for teams and adequate storage place for all athletic equipment. It also makes ample provision for track, football and pageantry.

New Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall is a \$1,250,000 structure dedicated in May, 1957. It was built to replace the auditorium which was burned in 1953. In the spacious building is housed the best non-professional playhouse in the United States. Excellent facilities for television, radio and laboratory theatre work are also provided in

1. WREN BUILDING
2. PRESIDENT'S HOUSE
3. BAFFERTON
4. MARSHALL-WYTHE
5. ROGERS
6. LIBRARY
7. MUSIC BUILDING
8. WASHINGTON
9. SUNKEN GARDEN
10. CAFETERIA
11. WIGWAM

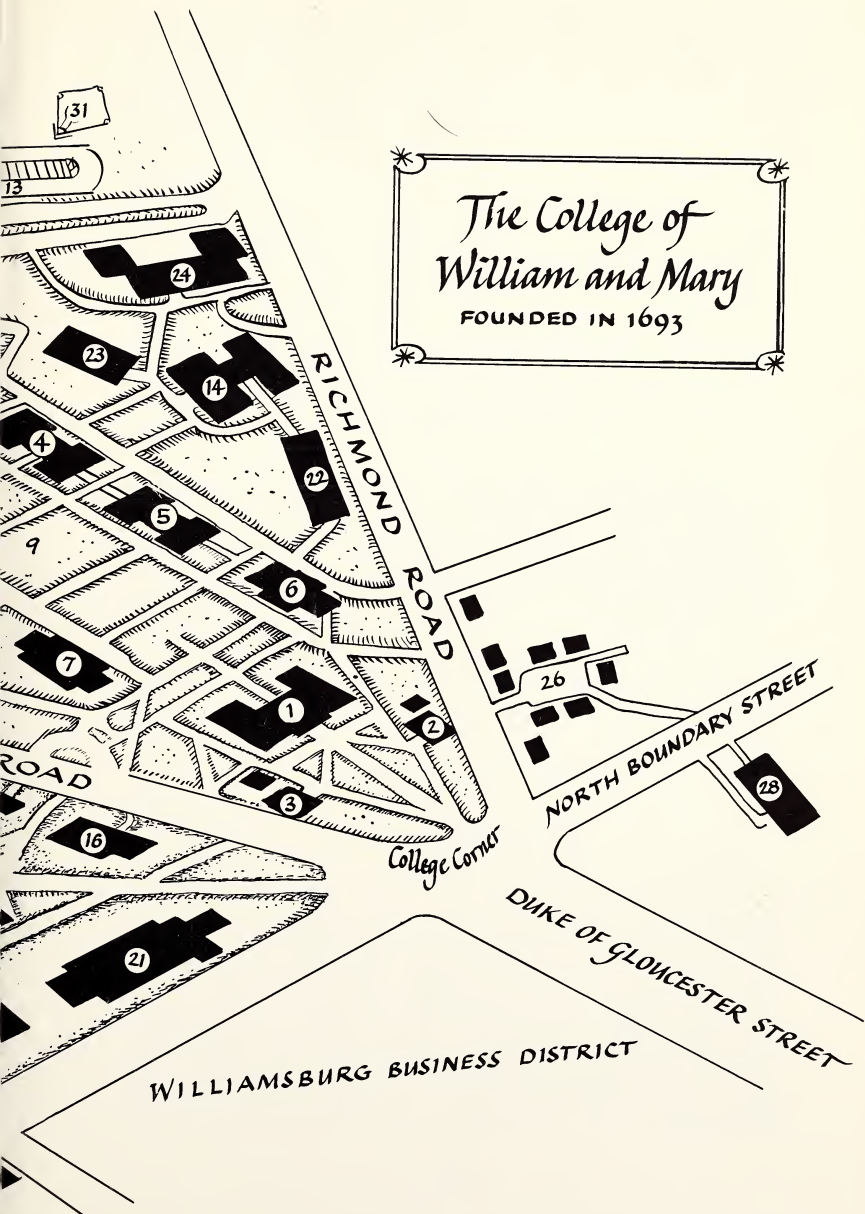
12. LAUNDRY
13. CARY FIELD
14. BLOW GYM
15. BOOKSTORE
16. FINE ARTS BLDG.
17. JEFFERSON
18. BARRETT
19. CHANDLER
20. NEW DORM
21. TYLER
22. MONROE
23. OLD DOMINION
24. BRYAN
25. PLACEMENT
26. SORORITY CT.
27. FRATERNITY ROW
28. BROWN
29. CHAPMAN HOUSE
30. PHI BETA KAPPA

31. BASEBALL DIAMOND
32. TENNIS COURTS
33. INFIRMARY
34. WOMEN'S ATHL. FLD.
35. C.C.C. (MEN'S) ATHL.
36. BASEBALL FIELD



*The College of
William and Mary*

FOUNDED IN 1693



addition to workshops, classrooms and offices. The Dodge Room, named after a Phi Beta Kappa who was instrumental in promoting the society nationally, serves as a reception room, while back of it is the meeting room and offices of Alpha Chapter, Phi Beta Kappa.

Taliaferro Hall, now "old Taliaferro" was built in 1893. It stands across the Jamestown Road from the Brafferton to which it was designed to bear some general resemblance. Once a dormitory for men, it has been remodeled and now houses the fine arts department.

Trinkle Hall, named for the late Governor E. Lee Trinkle, seats from 900 to 1000 students in the cafeteria. It also contains the Wigwam, student snack shop; the Colony Room, special dining room; and the television room.

The David J. King Infirmary was completed in September 1930. The three-story structure contains wards, rooms for nurses, reception rooms and offices for doctors. It was named in honor of Dr. David J. King, who served as College physician from 1919 to 1934.

The Chapman House is the temporary student union building. Located in the center are lounge and game facilities, television, records. Plans are on the drawing board for a new student center and \$1,000,000 has been appropriated by the State for this purpose.

Dormitories for Men

Taliaferro Hall, the "new" one, is named after Confederate General William Booth Taliaferro. Taliaferro was a distinguished alumnus and member of the College's Board after the Civil War. He served the College in a crucial period of its history, and through his influence was largely responsible for the passage of an act of Congress reimbursing the College in part for the damage done to the Wren Building during the Civil War. The front part of the building is occupied by the College Bookstore.

Tyler Hall, built in 1916, is a three-story brick building constructed in two distinct units. The "annex" adjoining was once the Miriam Robinson Memorial Conservatory and now is used for dormitory space. It is named for President John Tyler, an alumnus of the College and for Lyon G. Tyler, former President of the College.

Monroe Hall was opened for use in September 1924. Named for James Monroe, United States President, its halls contain memorials to many distinguished alumni.

Old Dominion Hall, the "Virginia Hall of Fame," was completed in 1927. Each room bears the name of a Virginian who has played a prominent part in the making of the country.

Bryan Dormitory, named in honor of John Stewart Bryan, a former College President, is the largest and newest of the men's dormitories. Three wings enclose a patio, house rooming facilities, lounges, offices for the Law School and classrooms. A new wing is planned for next year.

Brown Hall was erected in 1930 by the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church.

Dormitories for Women

Jefferson Hall, named for alumnus Thomas Jefferson, was erected in 1920. Besides the dormitory proper, it contains a gymnasium in the basement.

Kate Waller Barrett Hall was erected by the College in 1927 as a memorial to Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, one of the leading figures in the movement for the higher education of women in the South, who at the time of her death was a member of the Board of Visitors. The beautiful Chinese Room is located in Barrett Hall, in which the foremost figure is a small Buddha, whose goodluck properties bring showers of pennies near test periods.

Chandler Hall, named for the late President J. A. C. Chandler, was finished in 1931.

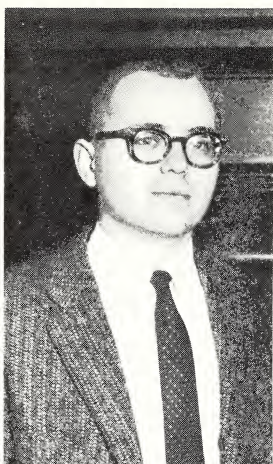
Landrum Hall, the newest and largest of the women's dormitories, is located on the Campus Road, in line with Chandler Hall, to which it is connected by an arcade. It is named for Dr. Grace Warren Landrum, Dean of Women from 1928 to 1946.

Ludwell Dormitory is located seven-tenths of a mile from the main College campus on the Jamestown Road. This dormitory is in a group of modern brick apartment houses. The College provides frequent bus service between Ludwell and the main campus.

Across Richmond Road and north of the main campus are nine college-owned residences occupied by the nine sororities. On the edge of the College Woods on the west campus are lodges which are rented to the ten social fraternities. On the extreme west campus bordering Jamestown Road are the women's playing fields and college tennis courts. Behind Cary Park and across the road is the CCC field for physical education and intramurals.

Student Government





Dear Fellow Students:

William and Mary has demonstrated its belief in your capabilities and Student Government feels equally certain of the merit that has equipped you to become a freshman at the College.

Of course, we all realize the fact that studies are most important and that every activity is an addition to bolster each personality. Student Government fills the position of coordinator for all student activities. It provides a good medium for the training of leadership qualities which make or break the career of a student after the college years. Student Government offices are never popularity contests but offer challenging problems for all those who fill the positions.

In the middle of October, the election for freshmen officers will be held. Groups of freshmen men and women will get together to form parties and will submit their petitions to the Dean of Men. The campaign will be wide open and we hope that as many freshmen as can will participate in the most colorful campaigns of the year.

We are all happy to welcome you to the College which has been in existence since the first settlements in America and which trained the leaders who formed our great country. The traditions and priorities of the College call on us to follow in the footsteps of the men who changed things because they needed to be changed and who thought clearly and rationally.

Gabe Wilner

President of the Student Body

Student Government and Hierarchy

Students at the College exercise a high degree of responsibility in their relationships with each other and with the administration.

The legislative powers of student government rest in the Assembly, the agent for the student body constitution. (See Policies and Regulations Handbook). The Assembly, which makes its own rules within this framework, is selected in a general election and includes the president, vice-president, three assemblymen and three assemblywomen from each class. The Senate is composed of the four class presidents, the president of the student body, the vice-president (who presides), the secretary-treasurer, chairman of the Men's Honor Council, chairman of the Women's Honor Council, Chairman of the Women's Judicial Committee, president of the WSCGA, president of the Pan-Hellenic Council, and president of the Inter-fraternity Council. It functions as a permanent standing committee of the Assembly and represents the Assembly on the General Cooperative Committee.

The Assembly, under the chairmanship of the president of the student body, does the greatest share of its work through committees which operate in the areas of publications, freshman tribunals, campus organizations, elections, campus improvements, Colonial Festival, and social activities. Regular open meetings are held twice a month and students are encouraged to attend. Under the Assembly, too, falls the jurisdiction of the various interest groups on campus; they function through the Inter-Club council arm.

The General Cooperative Committee creates a liason between administration, faculty and students with its members representing all three groups. Important matters pertaining to the student body usually originate in the Assembly then pass to the Senate, and finally go

to the Co-op Committee before being submitted to the President of the College.

Within the hierarchy of student government, there are also other bodies whose governing powers have been granted by the student assembly. WSCGA is composed of all women students at the College and is entrusted with the power to legislate in matters not reserved for the direct jurisdiction of the College authorities.

College regulations for the conduct of students are enforced by the Discipline Committee, composed of the president of the student body, the Dean of Students, The Dean of Men, the Dean of Women and two members of the faculty. Minor infractions are handled through offices of the Deans.

The Pan-Hellenic Council and Inter-fraternity Council legislate, administer, and adjudicate their separate activities.

In the student government which has developed at William and Mary, training in the democratic mode of living and development of the qualities of leadership are considered to be of equal importance with the regulation of student activities and social life.

Student Organizations

The oldest undergraduate organization in the United States, the Flat Hat Club Society, was founded at William and Mary on November 11, 1750. Since then, student life at the College has been enriched by the presence of the considerable number of clubs and organizations which represent the many and diversified interests of an active student body.

Religious Activities

The religious program presents religion as a field of knowledge and as a way of life. Every entering student is urged to accept membership and play an active part in the religious organization of his faith.

The Student Religious Union is composed of representatives from each of the campus religious organizations and seeks to foster a spirit of cooperation among them. An important feature each year sponsored by this coordinating group is Religion-in-Life Week.

Religious groups on the William and Mary campus are: Balfour-Hillel Club, Jewish; Baptist Student Union; Canterbury Club, Episcopal; Christian Science College Organization; Lutheran Student Association; Newman Club, Roman Catholic; Wesley Foundation, Methodist; Westminster Fellowship, Presbyterian.

Clubs

Almost every student at William and Mary, from entering freshman to graduating senior, holds membership in at least one club. The entering freshman is sure to find one from the list of many clubs which will be of special interest to him. Caution is urged in choosing wisely and narrowly. Announcements usually made early in the fall will indicate when clubs will hold their first meetings, the qualifications for membership, and when new members will be received.

The list of clubs and interest groups includes: Accounting Club; Backdrop Club, theatre and play production; Biology-Pre Medical Club; Chemistry Club; French Club; Future Teachers of America; Intercollegiate Debate Council; Mathematics Club; Mermettes, women's aquatics; Orchesis, modern dance; Pep Club; Philosophy Club; Physical Education Club; Political Science Club; Psychology Club; Red Cross Unit; Society for the Advancement of Management; Sociology Club; Spanish Club; Varsity Club. The Inter-Club Council, will co-ordinate the activities of these clubs.

Publications

The Flat Hat, the undergraduate newspaper, is published once a week. *The Flat Hat* contains a thorough coverage of the coming weeks' activities. Every member of the student body has a chance to express his opinions on any phase of life at W & M through open letters to

the editor. Positions on the paper are open to everyone, including freshmen. Tryouts for freshmen will be announced at the earliest possible time.

Twice a year, the *Royalist*, a literary magazine, is printed. This book contains prose and poetry written exclusively by students. Students who are endowed with creative ability are encouraged to turn in articles for this publication.

Seminar, an academic journal, is dedicated to stimulating the intellectual growth of the college community. It features non-fiction selections, usually research articles written by both students and faculty members.

At the conclusion of the college year, students receive a copy of the *Colonial Echo*, the College's yearbook which is a pictorial review of the year's memorable events. Social, recreational and educational phases of campus life are presented in the *Echo*, which becomes a permanent reference volume for the students.

The *Directory* contains the names of students and their home and college addresses, as well as the addresses of the faculty and staff and officers of campus organizations.

Policies and Regulations is published by the administration for the student so that he may be acquainted with his student government organization, rules concerning student affairs, social activities, conduct and discipline, the Honor Code and academic standards at the College.

The official alumni publication, the *Alumni Gazette*, is published bi-monthly by the Society of the Alumni of the College of William and Mary. It has been highly honored recently by awards for interesting news and features for graduates and students alike.

The *WSCGA Handbook* contains rules concerning women students and outlines the organizational set-up of the women's student government.

The William and Mary Quarterly is a nationally read authority on early American History published by the

Institute of Early American History, in cooperation with the College and Colonial Williamsburg.

The *Handbook of Intramural Sports* is published by the Men's Department of Physical Education. It is a guide containing the rules and regulations governing intramural sports.

The Fraternity System

The first intercollegiate fraternity was founded at the College of William and Mary. The minutes of the first meeting were dated Thursday, December 5, 1776, and these records of Phi Beta Kappa are still preserved in the College Library. From it has sprung the vast fraternity system which exists in the United States today.

At present, there are ten national fraternity chapters and nine national sorority chapters at William and Mary, all of which were established here between 1853 and 1952. Each fraternity usually sponsors one formal and one informal dance a year, service projects, picnics in the fall and spring, and regular or costume parties on weekends throughout the year. Combination fraternity and sorority parties are frequent and enjoyable events. Sororities often have open houses, card parties, teas, suppers, and special-occasion gatherings. Both contribute to the intramural program. Each semester the two groups with the highest academic average receive the Inter-Fraternity and Inter-Sorority Cups from the College.

The ten fraternities on campus are Kappa Alpha (KA), Kappa Sigma (Kappa Sig), Lambda Chi Alpha (Lambda Chi), Phi Kappa Tau (Phi Tau), Pi Kappa Alpha (Pi-KA), Pi Lambda Phi (Pi Lamb), Sigma Alpha Epsilon (SAE), Sigma Nu, Sigma Pi, and Theta Delta Chi (Theta Delt).

Sororities are Alpha Chi Omega (Alpha Chi), Chi Omega (Chi O), Delta Delta Delta (Tri-Delt), Gamma Phi Beta (Gamma Phi), Kappa Alpha Theta (Theta), Kappa Delta (KD), Kappa Kappa Gamma (Kappa), Phi Mu, and Pi Beta Phi (Pi Phi).

Although fraternities and sororities, as on most campuses, are the chief source of entertainment for many people, social life at William and Mary is not restricted to the fraternities. Fraternity and independent men live together in the dormitories and the lodge area is used generally for meetings and recreation.

Fraternity relations are handled by the Interfraternity and Pan-Hellenic Council, each a separate unit and each composed of the president and one representative from a group. The two groups discuss problems of the individual houses, take action to strengthen weak fraternities, deal with problems involving College-Fraternity relationships and regulate rushing practices.

Activities



Activities

The College maintains extensive facilities for both intercollegiate and intramural sports. In addition to Blow Gymnasium and Cary Park, the women's athletic fields provide ample space for outdoor activities including archery, hockey, lacrosse, and softball. A gymnasium is located in Jefferson Hall. Behind the athletic fields are eighteen tennis courts. The Williamsburg Inn Golf Course is less than a mile away.

The College is a member of the Big Six Conference and the Southern Conference. Wake Forest, the Citadel, George Washington, University of Richmond, Virginia Tech, VMI, West Virginia, and Washington & Lee are other participating schools. Letters are awarded in football, basketball, track, tennis, swimming, baseball, cross-country and riflery. Women's varsity sports include tennis, fencing, lacrosse, hockey and basketball.

One of the most popular recreational activities is intramural sports. The men's department of physical education is in charge of the many-faceted program.

The responsibility for measures necessary to insure the general health and physical well-being of the student body rests with the Student Health Service under the direction of the College physician.

The College provides an opportunity for all students to participate in physical education. Students must take a total of four courses in physical education. These courses offer training in team, individual and aquatic sports.

Music

Music plays an important part on the campus. Many organizations spend a great deal of time in preparing for programs which are both entertaining and polished. The nationally-known William and Mary choir is the first organization to come to the campus (orientation) every year and the last one to leave (commencement). The regular choir consists of about sixty members; the

traveling choir group has about forty-five members. Besides presenting their annual Christmas and spring concerts on campus, the choir makes several trips each year. The choir also represents the College in many outside functions, including the recent world choral-symphonic premiere by Randall Thompson, and makes such trips as those to Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

The William and Mary Chorus offers women training and enjoyment in group singing. The chorus performs at chapel, convocations and presents two concerts in cooperation with the choir.

In their new green and gold uniforms, the high-stepping William and Mary band members lend color and music to football games, pep rallies, and parades. In the spring, students gather at Wren courtyard in the early evening to hear their skillful and interesting pop concerts.

String players find pleasure in participating in the William and Mary Chamber Orchestra. The Orchestra presents at least two concerts a year and accompanies the other musical groups in their concerts.

Events

Throughout the year, there are enough events to fill everyone's calendar to overflowing. From orientation week right up to exam week in June, there is a multitude of College functions.

In the line of big weekends, Homecoming in the fall, Student Government Week in March and Spring Finals in May are the major ones. Each of these weekends, except for the second, features a formal Friday night dance till 2 a. m. and a more informal Saturday night dance till midnight. Well-known bands are imported for the occasion including such recent favorites as Les Elgart and Buddy Morrow.

In May, 1957, the College opened one of the best theaters in the state of Virginia, the Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall. In this massive, modern building is housed some of the finest equipment produced. Since its opening many plays and concerts by outstanding per-

formers as well as students have been presented. During the school year, the William and Mary Theater produces four top-flight plays of different types. Especially notable is the Concert Series which features four nationally famous artists during the year.

Three times during the year Convocations are held. The Charter Day Convocation and Honors Convocation are annually held, while outstanding speakers appear at other such assemblies, including the Lecturers' Series.

Student Government Week in the spring includes Career Day, the Alumni-Varsity Football Game, usually two dances, and the Greek Sing.

The Marshall-Wythe Debate Tournament is hosted by the William and Mary Debate Council as teams from various major colleges and universities along the eastern seaboard take part in the three-day forensic activities. Rated among the top five debate tournaments in the nation, the high point comes on the second night in the halls of the Capitol when the William and Mary debate council gives a skilled costumed re-enactment of the historically famous Stamp Act Debate "A Moment of Decision."



Religion-in-Life Week is an all-college participation program usually led by a national speaker. The week includes chapels, discussions, movies, speeches—all emphasizing the importance of religious principles in the student's life.

The annual Military Ball is sponsored by the ROTC unit at the College and highlights the military week. Opening ceremonies begin early in the week with a full dress review in the sunken garden by the cadet corps for the benefit of visiting brass and candidates who will make up the queen's court. An examining team from the Second Army holds a formal inspection of the Corps and observes cadets in classes and at drill. The Queen who reigns at the ball on Saturday is awarded the rank of an Honorary Colonel.

Other top events are Campus Chest Week with Penny Coed Night, the Mr. Goof-off contest and ODK-faculty basketball game, plays, the Mermettes show, Junior weekend, and the Orchesis presentation. Colonial Williamsburg and the Jamestown Festival provide outstanding events and points of interest to the student in their historical settings, movies, plays, tours and lectures. On the recreational side, the Yorktown beach provides plenty of sunning and parties in the spring.

Finally there is a host of other events such as the sorority and fraternity parties, church youth group meetings, bowling, movies and sports, all of which provide the student with plenty of things to do.

*What Every
Freshman
Should Know*



You're Here

When the freshman arrives at the campus, he will find the College waiting for him. For one week, an intensive program of orientation to all phases of life mentioned in this book, plus many others will be presented. Upper-classmen advisors will be assigned to freshmen groups to aid and guide them for the first few weeks. During that period, the freshman is expected to learn the history, traditions, rules, priorities and songs, etc., of the College, in addition to his many other diversions. The Freshman Tribunal, made up of sophomore officers, will administer justice in all cases. There is NO hazing.

Freshmen, as members of the College, are given their share of responsibility in defining, supporting and maintaining standards of conduct and institutions of social, religious and academic life. Each student should familiarize himself with the Bulletin and publications such as Policies and Regulations, the WSCGA Handbook and the Intramural Handbook. Specific rules as to honor, drinking, cars, student government, dormitory hours, etc., will be contained as will the direction of the application.

The Society

While the words "Society of the Alumni of the College of William and Mary" might seem a bit premature at first glance, it should be realized that admission into this select association by which members of the College "family" are bound together throughout the world is not too far in the future.

The Society was founded in 1842 for the purpose of organizing alumni, keeping alive the memories of college life and promoting the welfare of the College. Any alumnus who has completed one regular semester at the College and has received honorable dismissal is eligible for membership. Students still in school may become associated with the Society through their contribution to the William and Mary Fund, a student-assembly sponsored project in cooperation with the Alumni office.

ROTC

Unlike most state universities, where students are required to join ROTC units, students at William and Mary have the choice of joining or not joining the military program. However, it is urged that the student join. The Reserve Officers Training Corps provides the opportunity for students to carry on their regular studies in addition to preparing them for leadership in the defense forces, should the need arise. Students attend two or three ROTC classes a week, besides a weekly drill.

General Information

Bulletin boards on the side of the Fine Arts building, the front of the library, and in Marshall-Wythe are the official vehicles for college announcements. Calendars are published in the *Flat Hat* containing listings of events on the campus.

Student identification cards are issued every semester. These will enable the student to enter certain activities without charge and aid him in cashing checks in off-campus stores.

The Public Relations office is the link between the student and his home town. Any information pertinent to the student such as honors and activities are sent to his newspaper.

Freshmen government is represented by ten elected officers, eight of whom sit on the Student Assembly, the school's student governing body. In the fall, freshmen parties are formed and nominate candidates for election of a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, and historian, three assembly-women and three assembly-men are chosen by the students. The president of the freshman class also is a member of the Senate and the General Cooperative Committee.

The priorities or "firsts" of William and Mary must be memorized by every freshman. These are located on a plaque in the Wren Building and on the back cover of this handbook.

Finances

Expenses at the College include tuition and general fees which partially covers the general maintenance and operating costs of the institution. Other fees include the laundry service and cover the ordinary requirements of a student. An extra amount is charged for an excess of laundry, usually around a dollar a week for the men. Delivery of laundry to the dormitories may be had for a service fee per semester.

Room rent varies from \$55 to \$160 depending on the size of the room, location, bath, etc. All freshmen and sophomores are required to eat at the college-operated cafeteria and are charged for board at the rate of \$200. per semester for the college session. Students entering for the orientation period will be charged an additional \$12.

The cost of books depends somewhat on the courses taken, but will seldom be less than \$20. nor more than \$40. a semester. Basic costs such as these are payable in advance unless special arrangements are made with the Auditor's Office.

To these figures must be added such items as clothing, social life, books, and "hidden" incidentals. Extra expenses at the beginning of the year might include a post office box, \$5.; freshman beanie, \$1.; fraternity and sorority initiation fees, \$40-\$80.; and pledge fees, \$6-\$25.; curricular supplies, \$10.; gym suit, \$3-\$10; season concert tickets (optional) \$10. During the semester money for clothes, haircuts, dry cleaning, church, personals, snacks and dates will fluctuate depending upon the temperance of the individual student and may vary from \$25-\$100 a month.

Styles on Campus

Clothes at William and Mary are in keeping with the informal and friendly atmosphere. Students dress easily and comfortably. It is not at all necessary to buy an entire college wardrobe before coming to school. There is a great variety of dress found at the College, and no one needs to feel that there is a certain "right" brand of shoes, socks, or sweater.

For the women: Informality is the keynote. Williamsburg is warm until late October, so bring your cottons along. For classes, skirts, sweaters, and cotton or dacron blouses are usually the rule. Two pairs of school shoes — loafers or saddles — are a good idea, since brick sidewalks are hard on shoes. To the fraternity lodges girls wear dressy cottons in the fall and spring and wool or taffeta dresses during the winter.

For September, October and early November, wool blazers are very popular. Most girls find that two coats carry them through the winter — one for classes, one for dress. Many like short coats for classes, but, short or long, be sure it's an extra warm one for those cold winter days. And don't forget to bring hats and gloves for church and teas.

Bermuda shorts are only allowed to be worn in the dorms, on picnics, and to "bermuda parties." They can not be worn on campus, so bring a full skirt to wear over them when you're going from the dorm to the post office, etc. Also bring along a pair of good tennis shoes, because they're worn on campus as well as in gym classes.

And most important — don't forget a raincoat, umbrella and boots! Williamsburg is well known for its rainy days.

For the men: Everyday casual wear for the campus is usually a pair of khaki pants, black-and-white saddle shoes, an oxford cloth button-down shirt and crew or V-neck sweater, either tan or charcoal grey or brown. In place of a plain shirt and sweater, a conservative long-sleeved sports shirt is also popular. For the cool autumn days, you'll need a light jacket to throw on and off. High school jackets are "taboo"; most students get William and Mary jackets. No one wears blue jeans. For the colder weather, a winter coat of wool or synthetic fibers is just the thing. For Sundays and dates, a charcoal grey herring-bone or any dark-colored three or four-button suit is perfect. Add to that a couple of tweed sports jackets or a blue blazer with brass buttons and an extra pair of pants and nothing more in that direction is needed. Most popular in the way of dress shirts are ox-

ford cloth, regular-spread, button-down or tab collar shirts. Taste in ties varies, but if in doubt, a challis foulard or silk regimental striped tie won't go wrong. To add the final touch for that BMOC look, wear a pair of plain-toed cordovan shoes and a pair of plain wool socks to match the pants. Loafers are also quite popular around the campus. For that suave look, get a cloth raincoat, raglan sleeves, no belt, tan color. An umbrella is absolutely necessary. Don't forget that Williamsburg has its share of warm weather in September, early October, early April and May. All that is needed to add to the basic wardrobe is a tan light-weight suit for the weekends and maybe a couple of pairs of white pants. A cord suit is the most popular type. Bring along a pair or two of Bermudas. Everybody wears them when it's warm; any color or pattern.

For formal dances, a tuxedo and its accoutrements are needed. Other miscellaneous articles include sweat shirt, bathing suit, sneakers, sweat socks. For required physical education, a uniform is used.

In general, the stress which the College atmosphere requires is not so much conformity as neatness and good taste. The quantity of clothes, of course, will depend on the individual. Finally, it is suggested that it is wise to buy many articles after becoming acquainted with the campus.

FIGHT SONG

*Oh, we will fight, fight, fight for the Indians
When the Indian Team appears;
We will pull like hell for the Indians
When they hear our mighty cheers.
We will circle the ends for the Indians,
And we will romp right down the field - -
Touchdown! Touchdown! Indians!
And (opponent) line will surely yield.*

INDIAN YELL

Give me an I (cont). Yell "I". After spelling the word, shout "Indians."

INDIANS FIGHT

Indians	Fight
Indians	Fight
Yea Indians	Fight
Big Green	Fight
Big Green	Fight
Year Indians (1-2-3-)	Fight!

THE WILLIAM AND MARY HYMN

Beneath thy trees, within thy halls,
 Dear college, we give praise to thee,
 To pledge ourselves, whate'er befalls -
 To pledge unfailing loyalty.
 Our hearts are with thee, dear William and Mary,
 However far we stray.
 Our noble college, hear us now - -
 Thy children sing to thee today!
 Dear college old in years and fame,
 And richly old in honors, too!
 Time shall not dull thy shining name
 Whose gleam our songs will e'er renew.
 And as years go by, dear William and Mary,
 Thy fame will never cease,
 But each new year rejoice to see
 Thy children's praise to thee increase.
 We honor thee, not for our gain
 But to make known thy majesty,
 Thy truth and courage that remain
 However harsh the fates may be.
 As through troublous years, dear William and Mary,
 Our country fought, so thou hast fought
 And won, and lived, and lived to hear
 Thy children singing to thee now.
 O thou, our guardian and our guide,
 Renew our courage every hour,
 And keep thy spirit by our side,
 To aid us with its watchful power.
 Throughout all our lives, dear William and Mary
 We pledge our loyalty.
 Dear college now and ever more thy children cry
 "All Hail to Thee!"

ALMA MATER

Hark! the students' voices swelling
Strong and true and clear;
Alma Mater's love they're telling
Ringing far and near.

Chorus:

William and Mary, loved of old,
Hark upon the gale
Hear the thunder of our chorus,
Alma Mater, Hail!

All thy sons are faithful to thee
Through their college days;
Singing loud from hearts that love thee,
Alma Mater's praise.

Iron shod or golden sandaled
Shall the years go by,
Still our hearts shall weave about thee
Love that cannot die.

God, our Father, hear our voices,
Listen to our cry - -
Bless the College of our fathers,
Let her never die!

A FINAL WORD: Don't hesitate to ask questions or seek further information. Everyone was once a freshman (but few were informed freshmen).

Notes

PRIORITIES OF THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY.

Chartered February 8, 1693, by King William and Queen Mary.
Main building designed by Sir Christopher Wren.

FIRST College in the United States in its antecedents, which go back to the College proposed at Henrico (1619) and to Harvard University in actual operation.

FIRST American College to receive its charter from the Crown under the Seal of the Privy Council (1693). Hence it was known as "their Majesties Royal College of William and Mary."

FIRST and ONLY American College to receive a Coat-of-Arms from the College of Heralds, 1694.

FIRST College in the United States to have a full faculty, consisting of a President, six Professors, usher, and writing master, 1629.

FIRST College to confer medallie prizes the gold medals donated by Lord Botetourt in 1771.

FIRST College to establish an intercollegiate fraternity, the Phi Beta Kappa, December 5, 1776.

FIRST College to have the Elective System of study, 1779.

FIRST College to have the Honor System, 1779.

FIRST College to become a University, 1779.

FIRST College to have a school of Modern Languages, 1779.

FIRST College to have a school of Municipal and Constitutional Law, 1779.

FIRST College to teach Political Economy, 1784.

FIRST College to have a school of Modern Estuary, 1803.

Presented by the Colonial Capital Branch of
The Association for the
Preservation of Virginia Antiquities,
1914.

