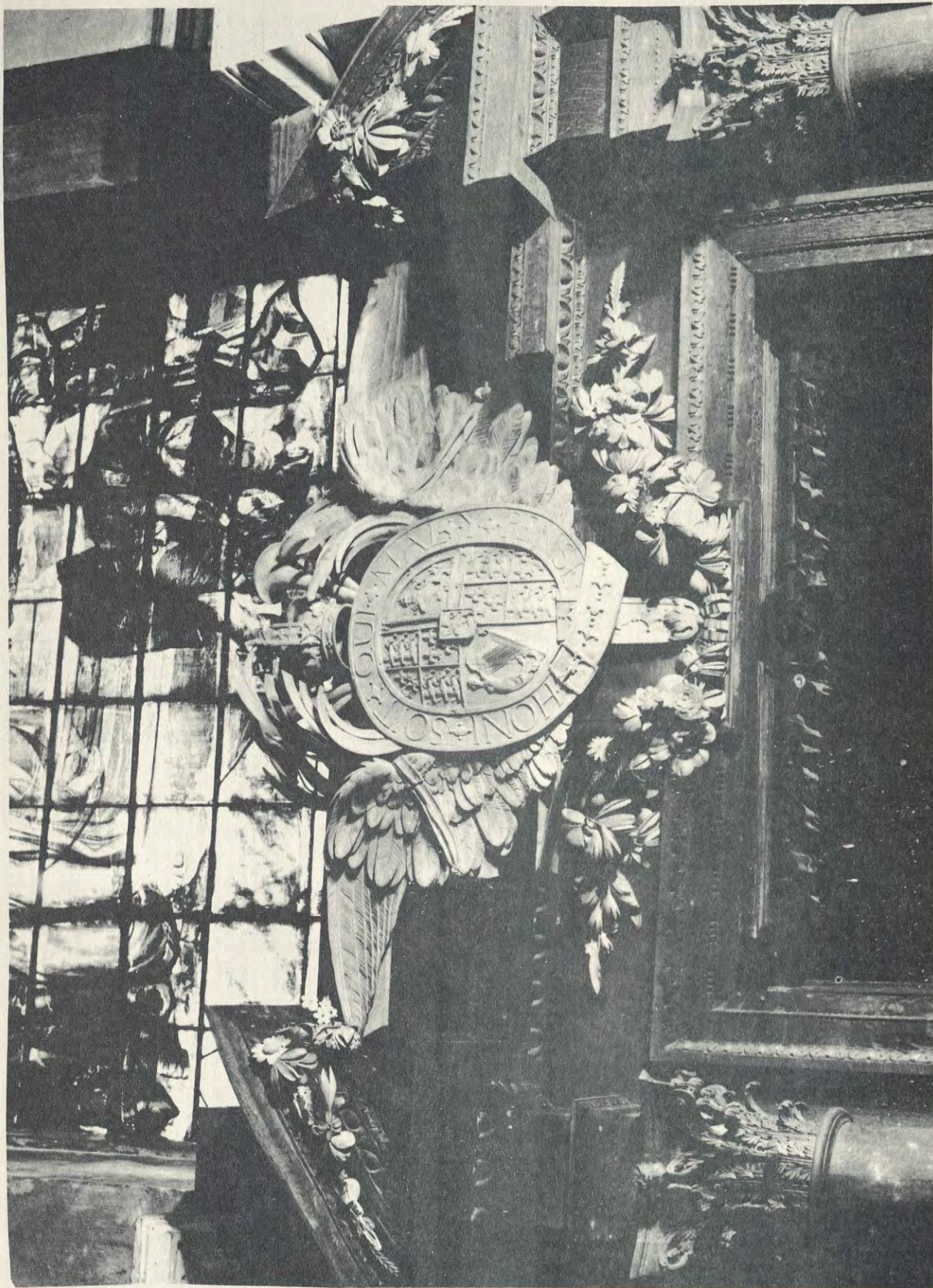


THE LIBRARY AT TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

This Library was built 1677-1699, designed by Christopher Wren, the bookcases made by Cornelius Austin. The above photograph (1967) shows the panelling at the end of the bookcases, with a center panel which opens, where the books in the bays were tabulated.



THE LIBRARY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

This Library, built 1677-1699, was designed by Christopher Wren (see the three photographs preceding the above). The limewood carving in the Library was done by Grinling Gibbons. The above photograph (1967) shows the arms of King William III, over the south door of the Library.

KITCHENS

In the original building of the College of William and Mary, which burned in October, 1705, and in the new building completed ca. 1716-1718 on the original walls, the Kitchen was under the "great Hall" in the west wing of the building. There was an outside Bakehouse and a Brewhouse, and these facilities provided meals (breakfast, dinner, and supper) for the entire College from the time of the completion of the building until after December, 1779, when the College was reorganized and "commons" were discontinued. Although meals were again provided on the College grounds before the end of the century, the "great Hall," was never again used as the College refectory. It was divided up for class-room uses, and the basement under it was either used for servants' lodgings, or for storage - firewood was stored in it when the College building burned in 1859.

The Kitchen was slightly smaller than the "great Hall" above it because its brick walls were thicker - the Hall measuring approximately 25-feet by 59-feet. A door from the Hall entered the stairhall at the north end of the piazza at the rear of the building, and from this stairhall steps led down to the Kitchen. A Larder was at the south side of the basement stairhall. There was a large brick fireplace at the west side of the Kitchen, which measured 8' wide and 2' deep. The Kitchen was probably equipped to serve at least a hundred people. This room has been used for class room purposes in recent years.

In June 1716, when the rebuilding after the fire of 1705 was almost completed, the Visitors and Governors of the College directed that "Standing furniture for the Colledge Kitchen, Brewhouse, and Laundry," be sent for from England, and that an "Invoice of such Kitchen furniture as is needed" be made. This was to be ordered from Micajah and Richard Perry, merchants of London, who supplied the College with many of its needs, during the first several decades after its establishment. Later in the 18th century, the College sent such orders to Capel & Osgood Hanbury, merchants in London. Invoices from the Hanburys have survived among College papers for shipments of books, linens, glass ware, iron ware, pewter ware, earthen ware, "Grocery," cheeses, etc. [See preceding pages 57-58.]

We know nothing of what was ordered for the Kitchen in 1716. As it was ordered from England, and as a Virginia college Kitchen would need approximately the same furnishings and utensils as an English college kitchen, the two inventories of kitchens

Kitchens

and Larders which follow should be of interest. One inventory, dated 1719, is from the Emmanuel College, Cambridge University archives; the other, dated 1738, is from the Winchester College archives. [See preceding pages 206-207 for brief account of Emmanuel College, and pages 132-135 for account of Winchester College.]

Also following (page 310) is a picture of the ancient Kitchen at Christ Church, Oxford, which had apparently changed very little from the time of its erection to the time of the 1814 illustration; and photographs of kitchen utensils, a clockwork roasting jack, a lead cistern or water tank, and an oven door from the Kitchen and Bakehouse at Eton College.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

[dated September 30, 1719]

...  
"An inventory of Goods in ye Kitchin.

- The Kitchin Door wth 2 locks, 4 keys & 1 Iron bolt.
- 4 Iron chains wth Iron pins for the windows
- 1 Fir dresser under ye comons windows
- 1 Plank dresser agst ye north wall
- 1 Plank dresser in ye middle of ye Kitchin
- 1 Pewter chest with a lock & 2 keys
- 1 Large stove in ye middle of the Kitchin with 2 pot stoves
- 2 Iron grates to ye Stoves, & 24 Irons for the large stove.
- 2 Iron candlesticks for the stoves
- 2 Shelves under the dresser in ye middle of ye Kitchin.
- 3 Wooden racks for spits fastned to ye wall.
- A clock & a fir case given by Mr Forster[?] for ye use of ye Kitchin.
- A Cupboard wth lock key & drawer for detriments.
- A large wooden seat with a salt box to it
- A roasting rang with 4 Iron hooks fastned to the back, & 4 iron standards, wth 3 Iron broad bars, & 2 narrow bars.
- 1 Iron bar to keep up ye hearth of the rang, & 2 Iron bars to keep up ye hearth where ye dripping pans stand.
- An iron slider to shorten ye fire
- 3 Large Iron dripping pans.
- 2 Iron racks to lay ye spits on, wth 6 Iron hooks.
- 1 Large, 2 lesser beef spits, & 5 Mutton spits
- 4 pig Irons.
- 1 Boyling rang wth 3 bars and one slider
- 1 Broad bar to lay before ye dripping pan
- 1 Iron rack wth an Iron drove into ye back of ye Chimney.
- 3 Iron short bars to lay over ye rang
- 2 Stoves in ye Chimney with Iron grates.
- 2 Irons to lay over the pots
- 2 Iron bars to keep up the hearth
- 1 Large brass Pot with a brass cover
- 1 Large bell mettle pot with brass covers.
- 2 less bell mettle pots with brass covers.
- 2 Iron dripping pans for ye boiling rang
- 2 [sic] brass fish pans with Iron handles, & 1 brass pan wthout handles
- 3 less brass pans tinn'd, one of 'em with a brass cover.
- 1 Oval brass pan with a cover.
- A Large brass butter pan tinn'd.

Emmanuel College, Cambridge University

- 4 brass Stove pans with Iron handles  
2 brass Colenders tinn'd.  
1 Iron large pan to draw ye meat into, wth one less iron pan.  
3 Iron small pans to put fish in with Iron handles  
2 brass potage ladle.  
2 brass scummers.  
1 brass slice wth an Iron handle.  
2 smaller brass slices. 2 brass spoon ladles, & a tin bread gratr.  
1 Oat meal tub. 1 Salt tub.  
2 Meat forks. 2 Cleavers  
1 Large chopping block upon tressels, wth 2 lesser blocks.  
1 Tub wth Iron hoops to wash meat in, & ~~an old wooden bowl~~.  
markt-E.C. [sic]  
An Iron with a wooden foot to hold a frying pan  
A Bell mettle Chaffer with a brass cover  
2 Iron trevets with long feet. & 2 Iron round trevets with short feet, and 1 Iron triangular trevet, with one iron trevet to lay over ye boiling rang.  
2 herb blocks & 1 firr Ladder  
~~2-Irons-driven-into-ye-wall-to-set-spits-against~~ [sic]  
1 Iron trevet for ye dripping pan at ye boiling rang.  
1 Iron large frying pan. 1 large brass frying pan. 1 lesser brass frying pan. 1 little brass frying pan wth an Iron handle  
1 Wooden shovel tipt with Iron. 2 Iron shovels with wooden handles.  
2 pair of pot hooks.  
2 large, 2 lesser, & 1 small Gridiron.  
1 pair large tongs. 1 Iron Poker, & 1 Spud wth wooden hand.  
1 pair of bellows, 2 coal scuttles, ~~1-Chareal-basket~~, [sic].  
3 dutch pails with iron hoops markt E.C.  
2 Planks to set porridge pots on under the dresser.  
2 Tin candle sticks to hang agst ye wall  
A wooden case to receive ye Jackweight at the end of ye boiling rang  
2 pot stoves at ye end of ye great Stove with Iron grates  
A tin flower box, with a drudging box. 2 tin pepper boxes  
1 Stone Vinegar bottle.  
2 Large Iron fire pot[s] to heat dishes with  
1 Copper pot with a copper handle markt Eman: Coll  
4 Large 10 pound pewter dishes. 4 seven pound dishes.  
6 five pound dishes. 8 four pound dishes.  
12, 3 pound dishes, or mess dishes.

Emmanuel College, Cambridge University

17 half mess dishes. 22 fruit dishes. 4 ~~Narrow~~ brim'd plates [sic].  
6 pewter pye plates. 1 large five pound deep dish. 4 four pound deep dishes. 2 three pound deep dishes.  
19.2 Eard porringers. 6 porringers with one ear apiece. [sic].  
2 Small deep dishes. 19 Small sawcers. Six large sawcers.  
12 Tin Covers of several sizes markt E.C.  
2 Brass basting pans timm'd 1 Missing  
2 Brass Chafing dishes.

In the Lower Larder

A Door wth a lock & key  
A Door wth a lock & key & Iron bolts going into ye garden  
A Fir dresser board on tressels wth 6 cases of shelves fastned to the wall. & an hanging shelf fastned to ye Joysts.

Two Casements in ye Lower Larder  
A Large powdering tub with a Cover  
A little powdering tub with a Cover  
~~A square powdering trough with a stool~~ [sic].  
~~A-----{?}-tub-with-Iron-keeps~~ [sic].  
A Block for scouring Pewter

In the Upper Larder.

A Door wth 2 locks, 2 keys, & a bolt.  
1 Dresser board of fir fastned to ye Wall.  
1 Hanging shelf over the stairs, another in the middle of the Room.  
2 Shelves for pewter fastned to ye Wall.  
2 Iron Casements.  
1 Safe."\*

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\*Copy from Xerox of manuscript Inventory made September 30, 1719, supplied by Dr. F. H. Stubbings, Librarian of Emmanuel College. Archives. MS. Ref. No. CHA.1.4., page 74. [Inventory includes the "common Parlour," the Master's "Lodge," the "College Hall," the "Chappell," and the "Butteries," "Kitchin," etc. as noted above.]  
Note: Emmanuel College, founded by Sir Walter Mildmay (charter dated January 11, 1583/84) was built in two quadrangles, a smaller quadrangle with only three sides lying to the north of the larger. The kitchen was on the west side of the smaller quadrangle. The Hall and Kitchen were completed by 1587. In 1828 the kitchen range was extended northwards. We are told at that time "Emmanuel College [was] brought to its present [1886] aspect and condition, retaining of its original structure only the kitchen (originally part of the Black Friars buildings) and the Library." [See Willis & Clark, The Architectural History of the University of Cambridge, Cambridge: 1886, Vol. II, pages 688-693 (Loggan's ca. 1688 illustration of the quadrangles following page 690) pages 694, 716-717.]

WINCHESTER COLLEGE, KITCHEN AND LARDER:

"AN INVENTORY OF THE GOODS OF ST MARY COLLEGE NEAR WINTON\*  
TAKEN THE EIGHT DAY OF AUGUST ANNO DOMINI 1738.

...

"IN THE HALL AND BUTTERY"

"Imprimis 9 Silver pots great & Small, 12 Silver Spoons,  
1 Gilt Spoon, 6 Childrens Potts  
Item 1 grt Silver Salt, 8 Trencher Salts, One other  
great Silver Salt, Mr Will Levens's Tankard  
Item A Great Large Silvr Bowle & Cover ye Gift of Dr  
Osgood Item Dr Barkers Tankard  
Item 7 Silvr Wine Bowles, Mr George Verneys Tankard,  
Dr Reeves's Gift A Bason & Ewer Wt 88 oz 3 q  
Item Mr Charles Stukleys Tankard, A Grt Doub. Guilt  
peice of plate wth a Cover ye Marqs of Winchester  
Item A Silvr Salvor wth Mr Holfords Arms, 3 Silvr  
Castors, 3 Square Tables, 8 Long Cloths, 5 Long  
Towells, 11 Gispins [Gispin - a leathern pot or  
cup]  
Item 10 Doz. of Napkins, 12 Square Table Cloths, 3  
Large Election Cloths, one Kiver  
Item 10 Oister [?] Cloths, 4 Port-panes 9 Long Cloths  
for ye Children, One Side Cupboard Cloth  
Item 1 Chiping Board, 1 Press, 1 Cupboard, 1 Chest,  
1 Settle, 1 Little Binn, & one Duble Binn  
Item 6 Childrens Salts, 1 pareing Iron, 2 Table Baskets,  
2 Chiping Knives, 1 Bread Basket, 1 Shovell  
Item 1 Salt Tubb, 4 Table-Boards in the Hall, the  
Founders Picture, One Alms Tubb

IN THE KITCHEN AND LARDER

Imprimis 11 Dishes Mark'd wth ye figure 7, 12 Dishes  
Mark'd wth ye figure 6, 4 Soup Dishes, 18 Gomers  
Item 32 Dishes wth ye figure 5, 24 wth ye figure 4,  
40 wth ye figure 3, 15 with the figure 2  
Item 2 Brass Potts, 3 Brass Ladles, 2 Lead Water Cisterns,  
2 Lead Troughs for Brine  
Item 1 Copper Pasty-pan, 2 Wooden Racks for Pewter,  
1 ing Knife, A Large Beam & Scales  
Item 2 Led Waites 56 lb Each, 2 Wts 28 lb Each, 1  
Weight 14 lb, 1 Weight 2 lb, one Wt one pound.  
Item 2 Brass Skimers, 2 Slices, A Pump, 3 Brass pans,  
2 Fish plates of Tinn, 12 Doz. of Plates

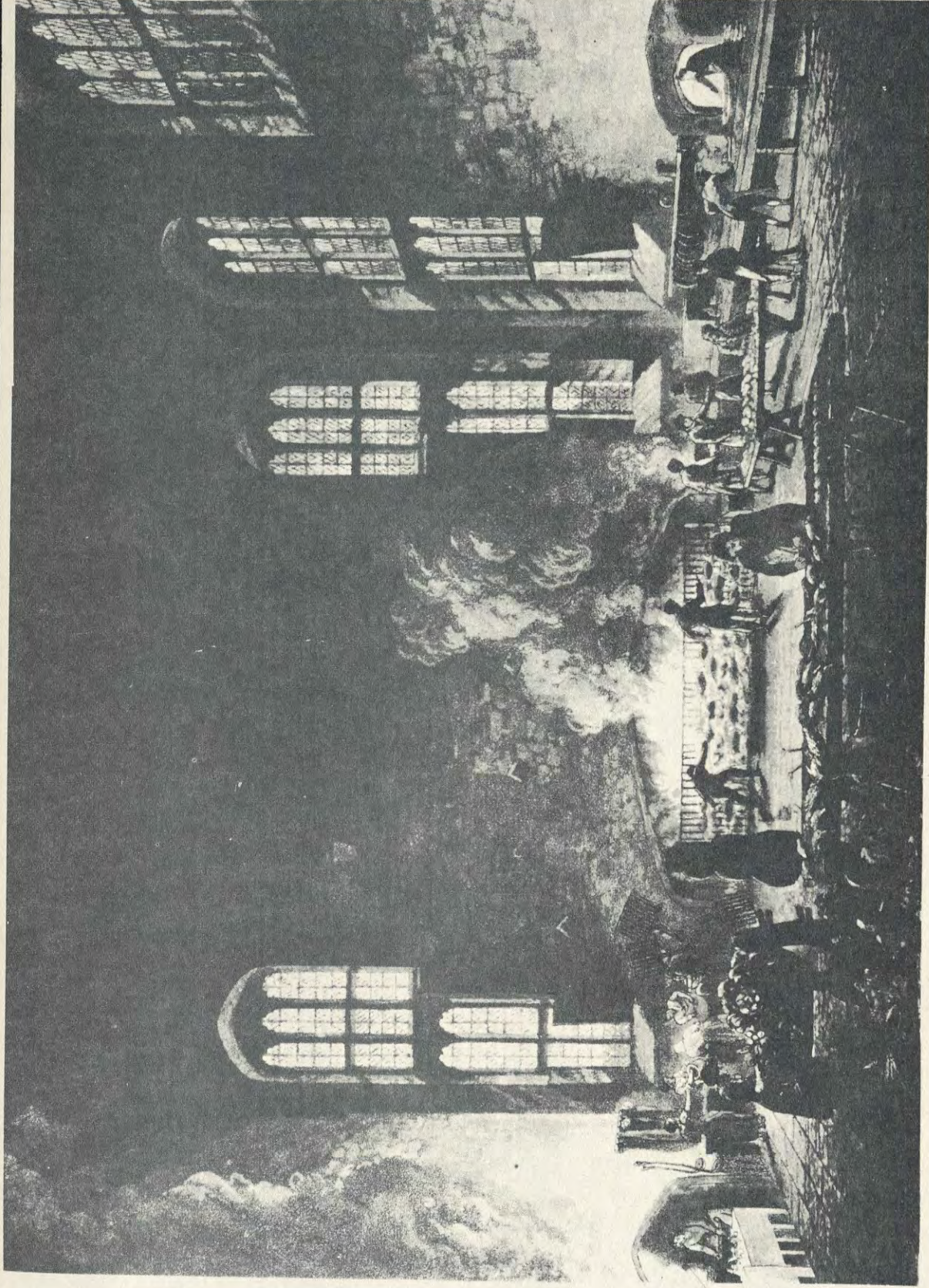


Winchester College, Kitchen and Larder

Item 12 Brass Pudding-pans, 2 Brass Stew-pans, 2  
Wooden Trays, 3 Tin Covers  
Item 2 Pewter Pasty plates, 2 Cleavers, one Minceing  
Knife, two Salt Tubbs  
Item 2 Pottage Tubs, 1 Tub to wash Dishes in, 2 Brass  
Buckets, 1 Shovell, 1 par of Bellows, 1 Grate  
Item 1 Brass Cullender, 2 Racks, 7 Spits, 1 Gridiron,  
1 Trivet, one Brass pot-Lid  
Item A Brass Morter & Iron pestle, A Marble Morter &  
Wooden pestle, A frying-pan  
Item 1 Fire pan, 1 Iron peelee, 2 Iron Oven lids, 1  
Wooden peelee, 1 Flower Tubb  
Item 1 Oatmeale Tub, 2 Coale Rakes, 1 par of pot-hooks,  
1 Moveable Stove of Iron  
Item 1 Beefe forke, 2 pair of Scales, 4 Dripping-pans,  
1 forke for ye fire, 6 Pewter Pye Plates  
Item 1 Lanthorne, 1 Peck, 1 Gallon, 1 Quart, 1 Pinte,  
[measures] 1 Flower-Tubb, 1 Basting Ladle  
Item 6 Earthen pans & potts, 1 Kiver, 1 Flat Tub,  
1 Rudder for binders, a Wheele Barrow.  
..."

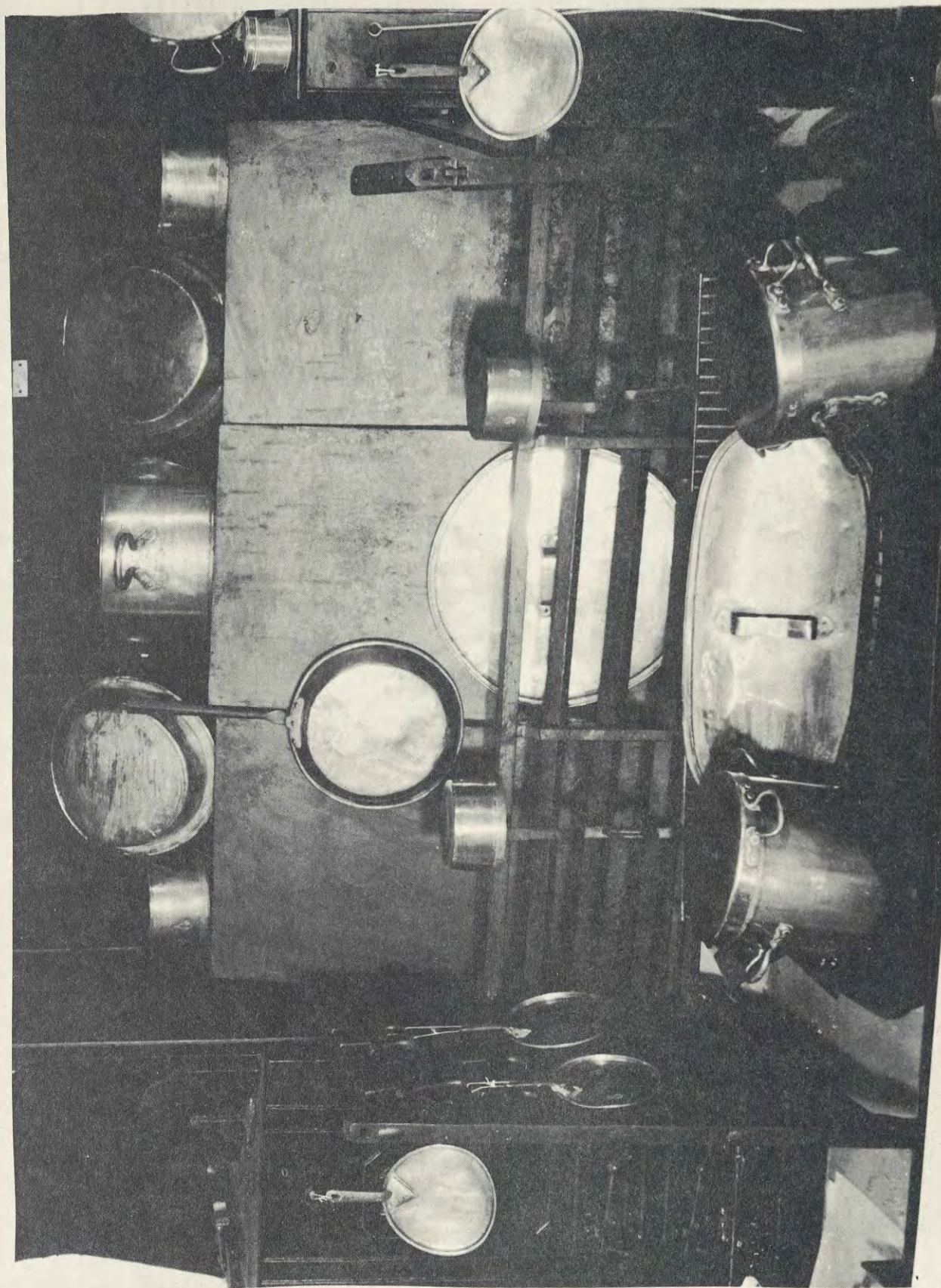
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\*A Xerox copy of this manuscript, from Winchester College archives,  
lists the "goods" in the "Chappell Vestry and Singing Schoole," in  
the "Hall and Buttery," in the "Kitchen and Larder," in the "Auditt  
House," in "the Bursary."



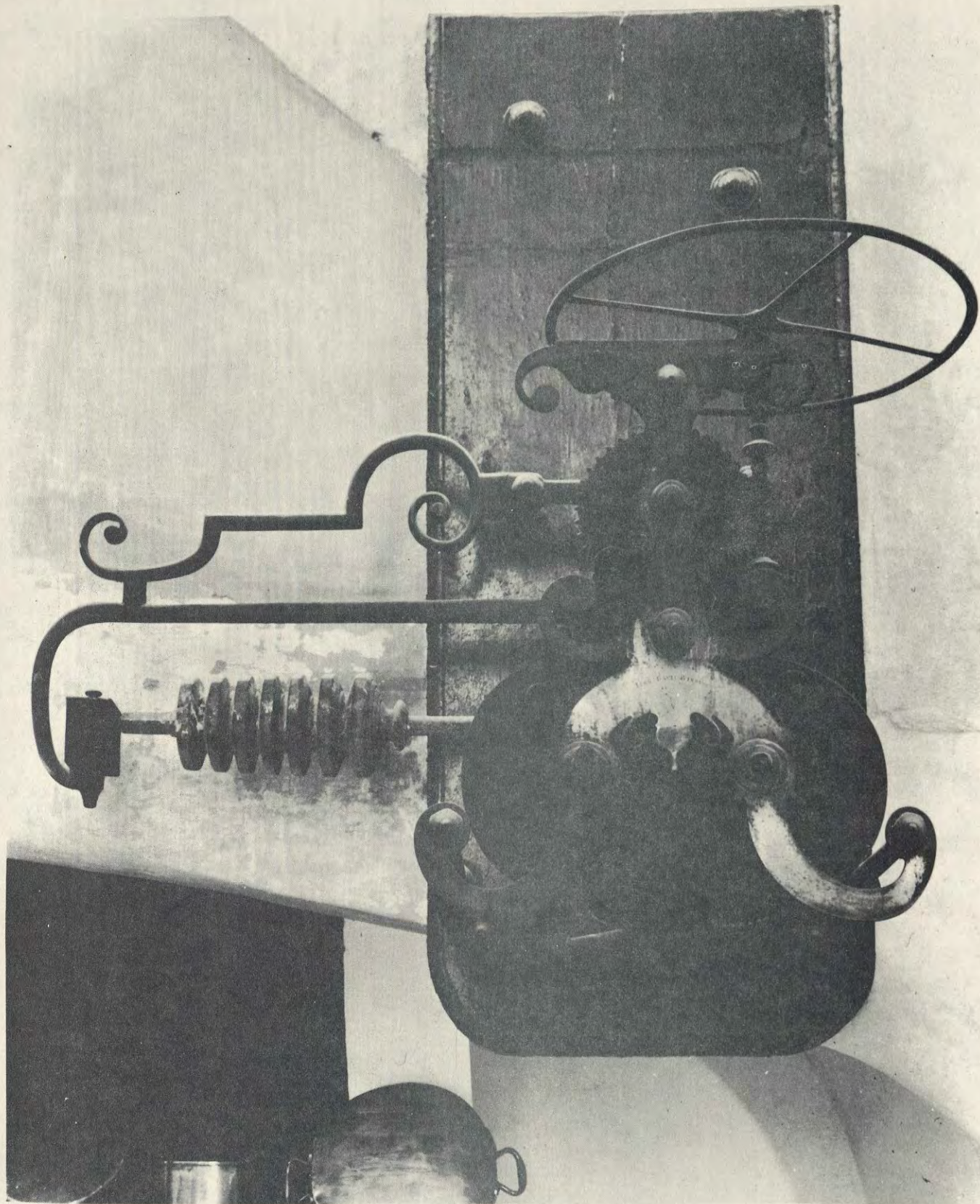
THE KITCHEN AT CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

This picture of the Kitchen at Christ Church, by A. Pugin, appeared in R. Ackermann's history of the college, published in 1814 [see page 315 for view of Christ Church quadrangle.] Founded by Cardinal Wolsey in 1525, Ackermann stated that the Kitchen was the "first part of the projected buildings, and at the time of his writing it still retained its original appearance. It has been said that the Kitchen being the first completed of all Wolsey's buildings caused some amusement in "the outer world of Oxford" - and that Wolsey's "recognition of the dependence of the spirit on the body" has been "ingeniously defended ... in a well-remembered University sermon." [See Andrew Clark, The Colleges of Oxford (London: 2nd ed., 1892), page 312.]



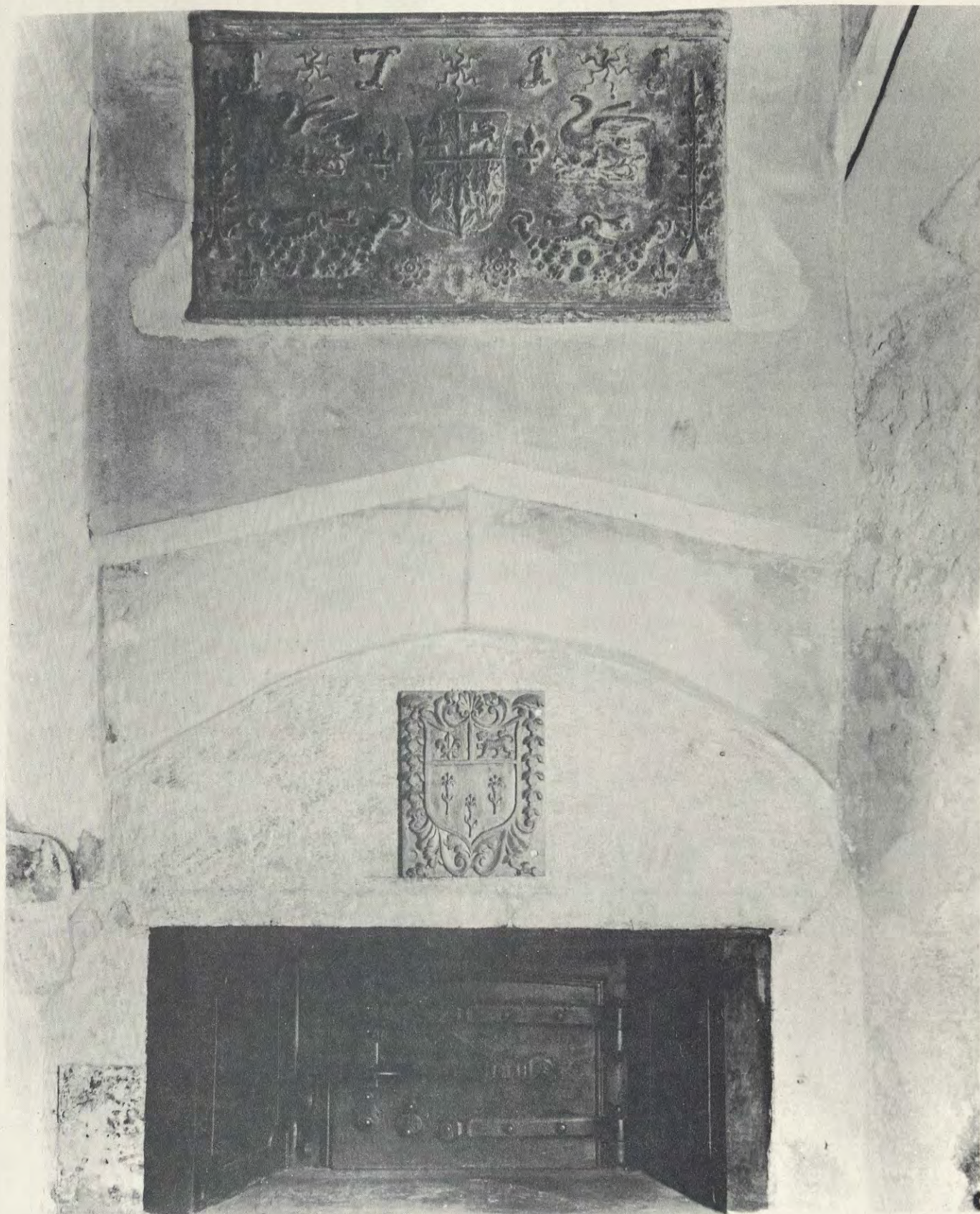
ETON COLLEGE KITCHEN

Photograph (1966 by Mr. J. Frith) of the Eton College Kitchen - showing the range, with utensils of varying ages, all in use 1700-1800, and some still used, according to Mr. Frith. The Kitchen at Eton College was built circa 1450, extensively altered and repaired in 1507-1508, and little changed thereafter. [See Willis & Clark, The Architectural History of ... the Colleges of Cambridge and Eton (Cambridge: 1886) Vol. I, page 453.]



ETON COLLEGE KITCHEN

Photograph (1966 by Mr. J. Frith) of a clockwork roasting jack, in use in the Eton College Kitchen until 1922. It was made in the 1700's by John Davis of Windsor.



ETON COLLEGE KITCHEN AND BAKEHOUSE

The above items have been removed from Eton College Kitchen and Bakehouse for preservation. [The Kitchen, built circa 1450, was extensively altered in 1507-1508, and has been little changed since as far as construction is concerned. A new Bakehouse and Brewhouse, to the west of the Kitchen, was built circa 1714.] At the top above is a lead Water Tank (or Cistern) which held 25 gallons, which was installed in the Kitchen at Eton in 1715. See date at top. Below is the Bread Oven Fire Door from the Bakehouse of circa 1714.

QUADRANGLES

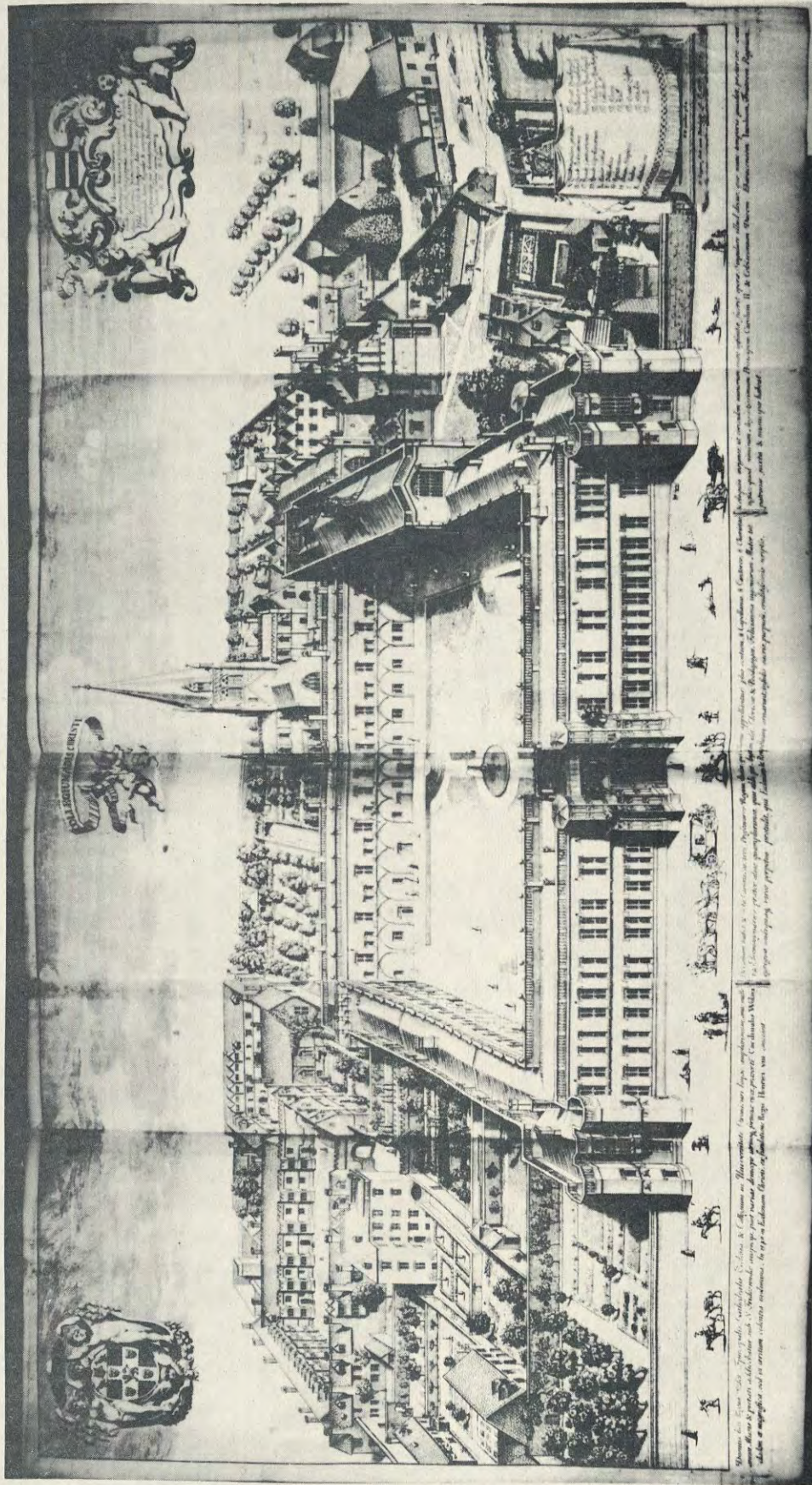
The College of William and Mary, as originally designed, was intended to be a quadrangle - that is, as an open space or court surrounded on the four sides by buildings. The quadrangle was never completed. Two sides, the front and the north or hall wing were erected prior to the fire of 1705. Only the exterior walls were left standing after the fire. The College was rebuilt on the original walls, and the third side - the south or Chapel wing - was added in 1729-1732. Prior to the American Revolution, plans were made to enlarge the College - to lengthen the north and south sides and close the quadrangle at the western side (see page 19 for Jefferson's plan of ca. 1772). This work actually got under way; some building materials were sent for from England, and the foundations were started (see page 11 and note 44). However, at the outbreak of the Revolution, the plan was given up, and the materials were sold, or otherwise disposed of. The nineteenth century fortunes of the College never allowed for the completion of the plan.

Buildings erected around one or more quadrangles were almost the rule at the English universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and many other English schools were built in this manner. Many of the quadrangles at Oxford and Cambridge were accurately and artistically delineated by David Loggan: Oxonia Illustrata was published in Oxford in 1675, and Cantabrigia Illustrata was published at Cambridge in 1690. As one author of an architectural history of Cambridge noted, Loggan's drawings were so detailed and precise that they enabled one "to walk into the quadrangles of the colleges, and discover their style of architecture." Every detail of "the buildings, the courts, and the gardens" was carefully noted, "so that they present[ed] not merely a record of the architecture, but of the life of the period."\*

Three of Loggan's illustrations of quadrangles follow: one of Christ Church, Oxford, one of Eton College (after which there is a picture - artist unknown - of the new Upper School of Eton which was designed by Christopher Wren, which supplanted the school shown in Loggan's view), and one of Wadham College, Oxford.

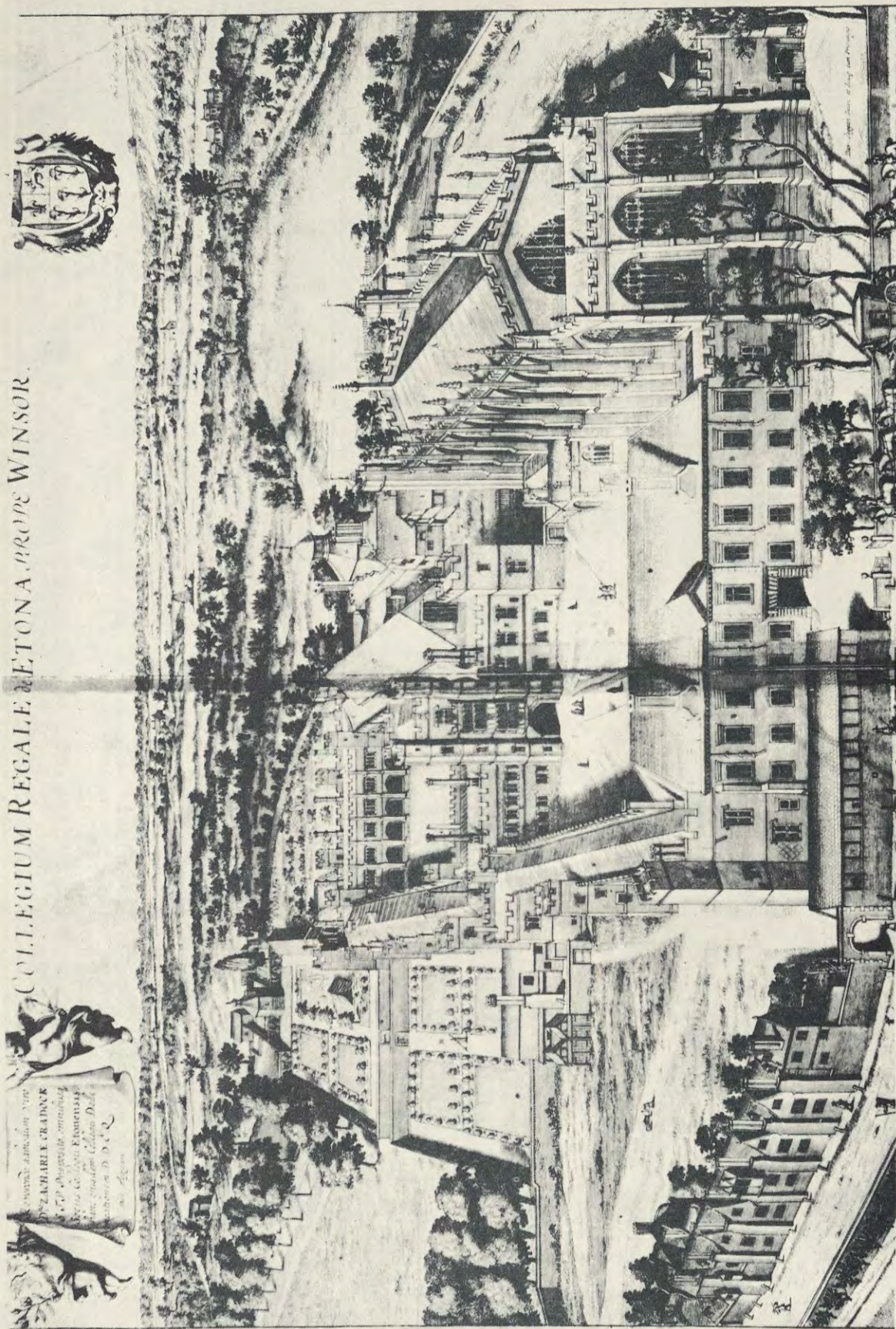
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\*Robert Willis & John Clark, The Architectural History of the University of Cambridge,... (Cambridge: 1886), Vol. I, page cxiv.



**CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD UNIVERSITY**

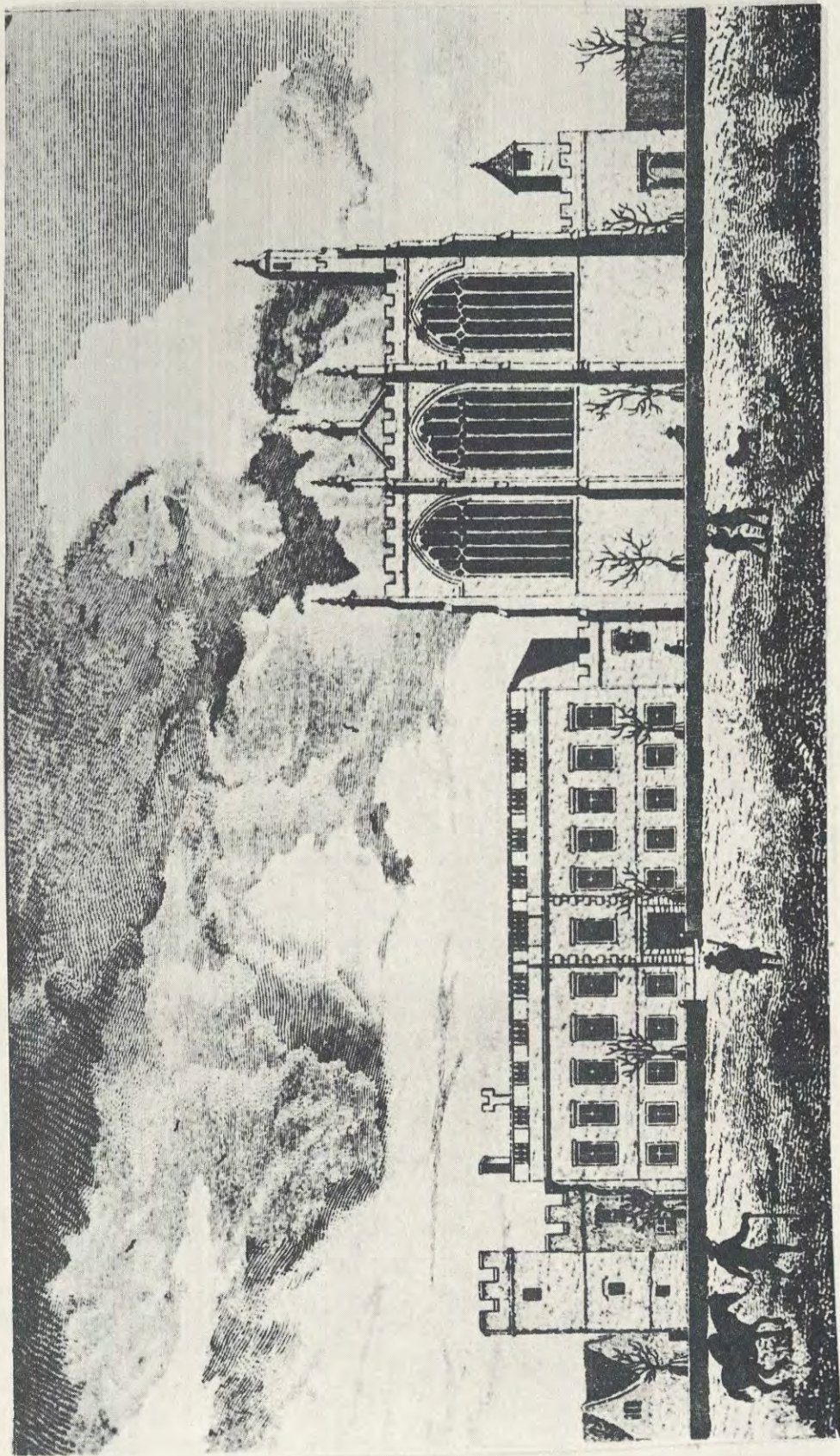
The above drawing of Christ Church quadrangle, dated 1675 appeared in David Loggan's Oxoniana Illustrata (Oxford: 1675). Christ Church was founded in 1525 by Cardinal Wolsey, and three sides of its quadrangle, the east, south and west sides (containing the Kitchen, the Hall, Lodgings, etc.) were completed before Wolsey's death in 1530. Plans for the completion of the north side were interrupted by the Civil Wars, and the work did not proceed until after the Restoration. This original quadrangle is almost a perfect square, measuring 264-feet by 261-feet. The Peckwater quadrangle, and the Canterbury quadrangle were later additions of Christ Church.



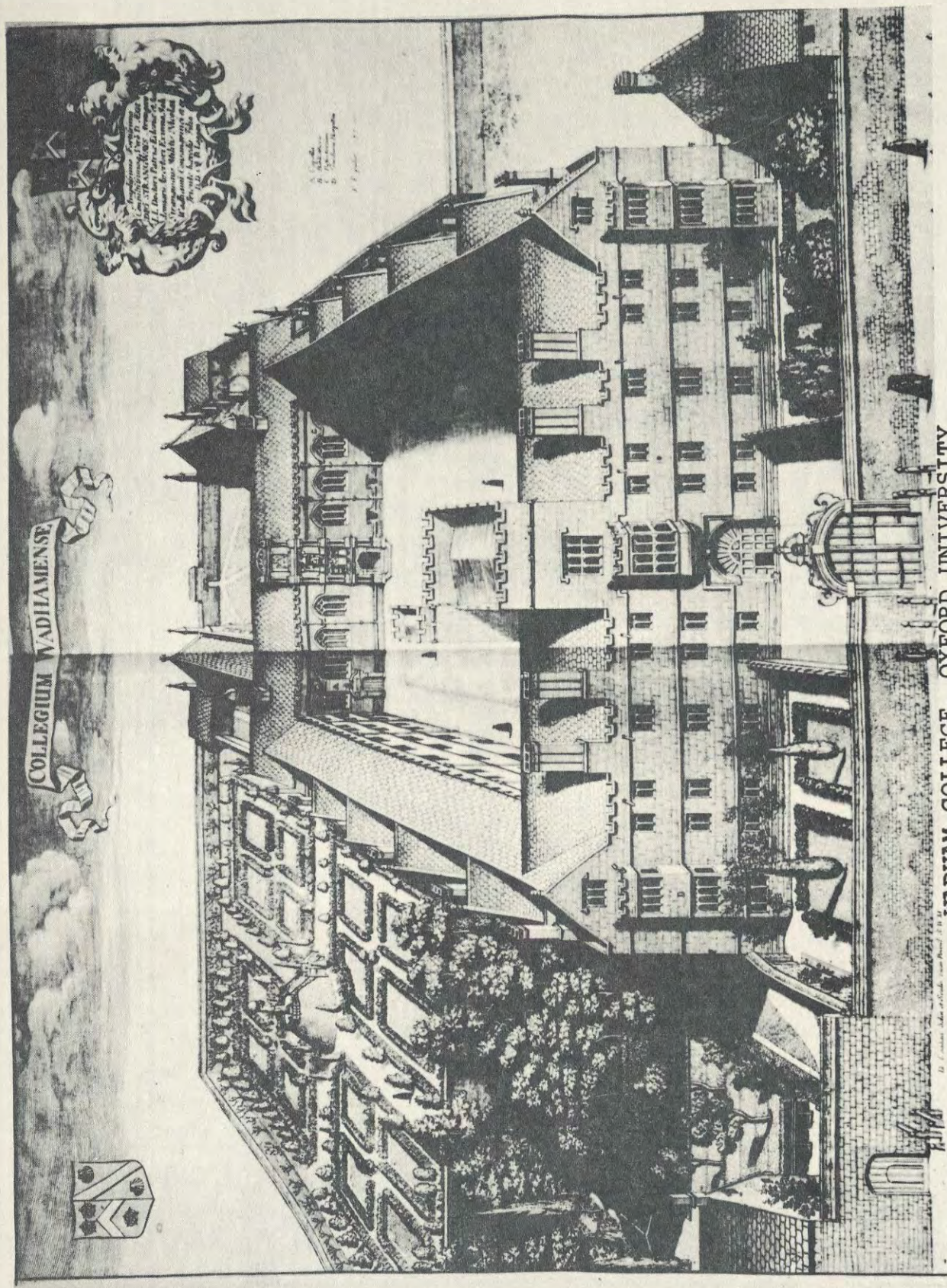
#### ETON COLLEGE

The above view of Eton College by David Loggan was published in his *Cantabrigia Illustrata* (Cambridge: 1690). [See preceding pages 103-114 for brief account and pictures of Eton College.] Loggan's view shows (A) the Chapel, (B) the Upper School [replaced ca. 1694 by a new School designed by Christopher Wren - see following illustration of the new school's exterior and pages 105-107 for the school-room in it], (C) Library, (D) Hall for exterior of the new school, and pages 105-107 for the school-room in it], (E) Provost's Lodge, (F) Long-Chamber [see illustration of interior page 274], (G) the Kitchen, (H) the Bakehouse, (I) the Brewery, (K) the Slaughterhouse, (L) the Pigeonhouse, (M) the Provost's Garden, (N) the Fellows' Garden, (O) the Stable.





ETON COLLEGE  
The new Upper School building at Eton College was built circa 1694, its design attributed to Christopher Wren. [See preceding illustration of the earlier building in Loggan's ca. 1688 view of the Eton quadrangle - see also brief account of Eton College, and interior illustrations of the new School-room, pages 103-113.] The above picture, from the Modern Universal British Traveller (1779), is, according to Mr. J. Frith, photographer of Eton, one of the earliest known pictures of the present Upper School. The low wall was coped with stone in 1753, and the young lime trees were planted in 1754.



WADHAM COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

The above drawing of the original Wadham College quadrangle appeared in David Loggan's *Oxonia Illustrata* (Oxford: 1675). This quadrangle was approximately 130-feet square. The Hall and Chapel are shown on the east side, in the center of which, forming the entrance to the Hall, is a portico with a statue of King James I. in his robes and the royal arms over it. Beneath the statue of the King, are the figures of Nicholas Wadham, the founder, holding in his hand the model of the college, and his wife Dorothy to his left.

THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY - NOTES

1. See "Henrico and its College" by Robert H. Land, in William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine, 2nd series, Vol. XVIII (1938) pages 453-498. Also Edgar W. Knight, A Documentary History of Education in the South Before 1860 (Chapel Hill: 1949), Vol. I, pages 1-31, "Henrico College and East India School."

[Land at Henrico had been set aside for a College, and seated with some "College People" - seventeen of whom were killed by the Indians in the March, 1622 Massacre of colonists in Virginia. Gifts of money had been collected, or promised, by members of the Virginia Company of London, and others, a master and usher for the school had been proposed, and some tenants and workmen were on the land in Henrico - "about two miles from Henrico-City" at the time of the Massacre. Although intended for Indian children, children of English settlers were also to attend the proposed college. After the Massacre of 1622, and the dissolution of the Virginia Company in 1624-1625, this plan was given up.]

2. H. R. McIlwaine, ed., Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia 1659/60-1693 (Richmond: 1914), pages 12-13.

[At a "Grand Assemblie" at "James Cittie...the 23rd of March 1660/1," some parishes in Virginia being "destitute of ministers," it was decided that "a colledge of students of the liberall arts and sciences" be erected "for the advancement of learning, promoteing piety & provision of an able & successive ministry in this country"; and the "governour [Sir William Berkeley], council of state, and burgesses of the present grand assembly...severally subscribed severall considerable sumes of money and quantityes of tobacco" to that end. It was also ordered that subscriptions be taken throughout the country for such a college. However, nothing came of this.]

3. Lyon G. Tyler, Williamsburg-The Old Colonial Capital (Richmond: 1907), pages 110-114. Also Knight, Documentary History of Education in the South..., Vol. I, pages 202-234, "...The Syms-Eaton School"; and Ibid., pages 32-61, "For Poor, Orphan, and Illegitimate Children."

[In Elizabeth City County a free school was first endowed by will of Benjamin Syms in 1634; and Thomas Eaton, by will

The College of William and Mary - Notes

of 1659, also endowed a free school in that County - the two schools becoming the Syms-Eaton School in the 19th century. In 1655 Capt. John Moon established a free school in Isle of Wight County.]

4. James Blair, born in Scotland in 1655, graduated as Master of Arts from the University of Edinburgh in 1673. He came to Virginia in 1685 as minister of Varina Parish, Henrico County. In 1689 he was appointed Commissary (or deputy) in Virginia of the Bishop of London. He was sent to England in 1691 to procure a royal charter and funds for the College of William and Mary. In the charter, dated February 8, 1693, he was named President of the College "during his natural Life"; was appointed one of the eighteen Trustees for building the College (these Trustees later to become Governors and Visitors of the College), and was also to be Rector of the Governors and Visitors for one year "next ensuing the Foundation of the said College." He became minister of James City County Parish in 1694, and so continued until 1710, when he became minister of Bruton Parish, serving Bruton Parish until his death. In 1697, with Henry Hartwell and Edward Chilton (Chilton the attorney general of the Colony, and Hartwell a member of the Council and a trustee of the College) Blair wrote an account of the Colony - The Present State of Virginia, and the College - which was published in London in 1727. Blair made a second trip to England in 1697, to obtain additional funds for the College, and to complain of the then-Governor of the Colony, Sir Edmund Andros; and he succeeded in having Andros removed as Governor. He also succeeded in obtaining, from the Earl of Burlington, funds from an investment in the manor of Brafferton in Yorkshire, England (a part of the estate of the Hon. Robert Boyle - died 1691), for the education and care of Indian children at the College of William and Mary. During his life President James Blair saw the first college building erected, and ready for use ca. 1700; saw it destroyed by fire in 1705; and saw it rebuilt on its original walls in 1711-1716. He saw a separate building, "The Brafferton," erected near the main College building for the Indian school ca. 1723; the third side of the main building (originally planned as a quadrangle) erected for the Chapel in 1729-1732; and a house for the President of the College, opposite "The Brafferton," erected in 1732-1733. He was a member of the Governor's Council, except for a brief period, from 1694

The College of William and Mary - Notes

until his death, and was active in the removal of two governors who succeeded Sir Edmond Andros - his early friend, Francis Nicholson, who had much to do with the first College building, and Alexander Spotswood, who took an active part in its rebuilding. As President of the Council he served as acting-governor in 1740 and 1741, when the Lieutenant-Governor, William Gooch, left Virginia to join the expedition against Carthage. In 1687 the Rev. Mr. Blair married Sarah Harrison, daughter of Col. Benjamin Harrison of "Wakefield," Surry County, Virginia, who had no surviving issue, and died in 1713. The Rev. James Blair died on April 18, 1743, and was buried beside his wife in the churchyard at Jamestown. He left his books and 500 pounds for a scholarship for "breeding a Young Divine," to the College; most of the remainder of his estate went to the Children of his nephew, John Blair, son of Dr. Archibald Blair. [See Tyler, Encyclopaedia of Virginia Biography, Vol. I, pages 62-63; Dictionary of American Biography, Vol. II, pages 335-337; McIlwaine, ed., Executive Journals of the Council..., Vol. I, pages 116, 314-315, 325, 352, et. seq. (see indexes under Blair, James); see also Ibid., Vol. V, (Richmond: 1945), pages 24-69, 70-114. See also "Historical Notes - The College of William and Mary," Mary R. M. Goodwin (Research Department typescript, 1954) pages i-viii, ix-xi, and 1-3, 4, 10-11, 12-14, 15-16, 20, 24-29, 32, 37-38, 47-49, 50-68, 69-71, 72-75, 78, 85, 88-97, 102, 103, 105, 109, 110-114, 115-127, 129-134, 145, 148-150, 151-152-a, 154, 155, 164.]

Note: Typescript copies of "Historical Notes - The College of William and Mary" (Mary R. M. Goodwin, 1954, 687 pages, plus index) may be found in Research Department, and Architectural Department, Colonial Williamsburg, and in William and Mary College Archives. This chronology of source material will be referred to hereafter in this report as "College... Historical Notes."

The Presidents of the College who succeeded the Rev. James Blair in the eighteenth and first three-quarters of the nineteenth centuries were:

The Rev. William Dawson. Born in Cumberland County, England, 1704. M.A. Queen's College, Oxford, and Professor of Moral Philosophy at the College of William and Mary ca. 1729 et seq. President of College 1743 - died 1752.

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The Rev. William Stith. Born in Charles City County, Virginia. Attended the College of William and Mary. M.A. Queen's College, Oxford, and at one time Grammar Master at the College of William and Mary. President of the College 1752 - died 1755.

The Rev. Thomas Dawson. Younger brother of the Rev. William Dawson. Usher in the Grammar School and Master of the Indian School before going to England for ordination in the Church of England ca. 1740. Succeeded the Rev. James Blair as rector of Bruton Parish in 1743. Commissary of Bishop of London, 1752. President of the College 1755 - died 1760.

The Rev. William Yates. Born in Virginia, 1720. Attended the College of William & Mary. Usher in the Grammar School. Rector of Bruton Parish, succeeding Thomas Dawson, 1761. President of the College 1761 - died 1764.

The Rev. James Horrocks. Born in Yorkshire, England, c. 1734. M.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge; Master of Grammar School at College; Rector of Bruton Parish, 1764-1771. Commissary of Bishop of London, ~~c. 1764-5~~<sup>1768</sup>. President of the College 1764 - died on trip to England, 1772.

The Rev. John Camm. Born Yorkshire, England, 1718. B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge. Professor of Divinity at College 1749 and 1757 and 1763-1777. Commissary of Bishop of London, 1771-1776. President of the College 1771/2 - removed from office because of Tory sympathies 1777. Died a year or so later.

James Madison (attended William & Mary College 1768-1772). Writing master, William & Mary College, 1773, when he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy. Ordained a minister in England in 1775, returning to William & Mary College as Professor of Natural Philosophy. President of the College, 1777 until his death, March 6, 1812.

The Rev. John Bracken. Rector of Bruton Church, 1773-1818; Master of Grammar School, 1775-1779. President of the College 1812 - died 1818.

Dr. John Augustine Smith. Born in Westmoreland County, Virginia 1782; graduated from William and Mary College in 1800; studied medicine and practiced in New York, becoming lecturer on anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1809. Died in New York, 1865. President of the College of William and Mary 1814 - resigned in 1826.

The Rev. William H. Wilmer. Born in Maryland, 1782. Attended Washington College, Maryland; degree of Doctor of Divinity from Brown University 1820; professor in Theo-

*Commissary  
1768-1772  
M.G.*

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logical Seminary of Virginia at Alexandria, 1823;  
rector of Bruton Parish Church, 1826-1827. Buried  
under the Chancel of the Church.

President of the College 1826 - died August 24, 1827.

The Rev. Adam Empie. Born in Schenectady, New York, 1775.  
Attended Union College, New York. Rector of Bruton  
Parish 1827-1836. Rector of St. James Church, Richmond,  
1836.

President of the College 1827 - resigned 1836.

Thomas R. Dew. Born in King & Queen County, Virginia in  
1802. Graduated from the College of William and Mary  
in 1820. Travelled abroad for two years. Became Pro-  
fessor of History and Political Law at the College in  
1826.

President of the College 1836-1846 (died on a trip to  
Paris in 1846).

Robert Saunders. Born in Williamsburg, Virginia in 1805.  
Attended the University of Virginia, "and took the  
law course of lectures." Professor of Mathematics at  
the College of William and Mary in 1833-1848.

President of the College 1846/7. Resigned 1848.

Benjamin S. Ewell. Born in Washington in 1810. Attended  
Georgetown College and then the United States Military  
Academy, graduating as lieutenant of artillery in 1832.  
Instructed in Academy until 1836. Became Professor of  
Natural Philosophy at Hampden-Sidney College in 1839.  
Became Professor of Mathematics and Military Science  
at Washington College in 1847. Became Professor of Math-  
ematics at the College of William and Mary in 1848,  
declining the Presidency, but serving as  
President pro tem 1848-1849.

The Rev. John Johns. Born in New Castle, Delaware in 1796;  
attended Princeton College; and entered the Episcopal  
ministry. Became assistant Bishop of Virginia in 1842;  
and succeeded Bishop William Meade as Bishop in 1862.  
Received degree of S.T.D. from Columbia College in  
1834, and degree of Doctor of Laws from the College of  
William and Mary in 1855. Died 1876.

President of the College 1849 - resigned 1854.

Benjamin S. Ewell. (See note above under his name.) Con-  
tinued as Professor of Mathematics at William and Mary;  
served in Confederate Army, becoming assistant adjutant-  
general and serving as chief-of-staff to Gen. Joseph E.  
Johnston. He worked for the rebuilding of the College in

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Williamsburg, after it had been burned by Federal troops in 1862, and in 1869 the College was in full operation again with Ewell as President. Acting President of the College 1848-1849. President 1854-1888.

5. Francis Nicholson (born at Downholme Park, near Richmond in Yorkshire, England, between 1655 and 1660), entered a military life, and served in both New England and New York, before being appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, under the absentee Governor General, Francis, Lord Howard of Effingham. [Effingham had been appointed Governor in 1683, and came to Virginia in 1684, returning to England in the fall of 1688, there to remain. He died in 1694, but in 1692, prior to Effingham's death, Sir Edmund Andros had been appointed Governor General of Virginia.]

Francis Nicholson's commission as Lieutenant-Governor was dated November 14, 1689, and he took his oath of office in Council in Virginia on June 3, 1690. He was a staunch supporter of the proposed College of William and Mary from 1690 on, and was the first-named Trustee in the Charter of 1693 for founding the College, to become a Visitor and Governor of the College when founded. After Andros's appointment as Governor General in 1692, Nicholson remained in Virginia for a month or so, appearing in Council with Andros in September, October and November of 1692. He then returned to England. In 1694 Nicholson was appointed Governor of Maryland, where he served until 1698; there promoting the removal of the seat of government from St. Mary's City to Annapolis in 1694; and establishing King William's School (later St. John's College) in 1696. In 1698, Sir Edmund Andros having been removed as Governor, Nicholson returned to Virginia as full Governor, or Governor General, serving until he was removed from office in 1705. In Virginia, as already noted, he aided in establishing the College of William and Mary at Middle Plantation, and he succeeded in having the seat of government moved from James City [Jamestown] to Middle Plantation, where the Capitol and new City of Williamsburg was built. He fell at odds with the President of the College, the Rev. Mr. James Blair, and most of the members of the Council, during his 1698-1705 administration as governor. On August 15, 1705, Nicholson presented to the Council Queen Anne's order that he be succeeded as



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Governor General by Edward Nott, Esqr, Nott being present as governor at this Council. For a time Nicholson returned to his military career. In 1719/20 he was appointed Governor of South Carolina, and remained governor until his death in London on March 5, 1728, although he returned to England on leave in 1725 because of ill health. Nicholson never married. [See Lyon G. Tyler, Encyclopaedia of Virginia Biography (New York: 1915), Vol. I, pages 54-56; Dictionary of American Biography (New York: 1934), Vol. XIII, pages 499-501; H. R. McIlwaine, ed., Executive Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia, 1680-1699, Vol. I (Richmond: 1925), pages 55, 101, 114, 268, 269-272, 398-399, 512; Ibid., 1699-1705, Vol. II (Richmond: 1927), pages 328, 391-395, 426-429, 435-438; Ibid., 1705-1721, Vol. III (Richmond: 1928), page 23.

6. For copy of the 1691 "Supplication" to King William and Queen Mary [from the Journals of the House of Burgesses, 1659-1693 (Richmond: 1914), pages 368-369] see typescript "College... Historical Notes," pages 10-11.
7. For copy of the "Severall Propositions" of the Clergy of 1690 [from Public Record Office, London, C.O. 5/1305] see "College...Historical Notes," pages 1-2.
8. For a copy of the May 1691 "Instructions to Mr James Blair Comissary &c" from the General Assembly of Virginia, signed by Lt. Gov. Francis Nicholson. [From MSS Public Record Office, London, C.O. 5/1306] see "College...Historical Notes," pages 12-14. See also Journals of the House of Burgesses... 1659-1693, page 372.
9. Letter from the Rev. Mr. James Blair "London, Decr 3rd, 1691," to Lt. Gov. Francis Nicholson in Virginia-copy in "College...Historical Notes," pages 15-16. [From William Stevens Perry, Historical Collections Relating to the American Colonial Church - Virginia, Vol. I (Hartford: 1870) pp. 3-8; also MS copy of letter in Nicholson Papers, Colonial Williamsburg Archives.]
10. "College...Historical Notes," page 29, [from Executive Journals of the Council ...Vol. I (Richmond: 1925) page 294.]
11. "College... Historical Notes," page 32. [From MS "note of Particulars of Expedition money and ffees about the College

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Business" presented to Gov. Andros and the Assembly by the Rev. Mr. James Blair, dated October 19, 1693. Nicholson Papers, MSS Colonial Williamsburg Archives.]

12. "College...Historical Notes," pages 24-29 - "Charter granted by King William and Queen Mary." [From Hunter D. Farish, ed., The Present State of Virginia, and the College by Hartwell, Blair, & Chilton (Williamsburg: 1940) pages 72-94.]

Note: The original charter has disappeared. The College of William and Mary has a copy which was printed in Williamsburg by William Parks in 1736.

13. See note 12 above. [There was no burgess for the College until after the transfer of the College from the surviving Trustees to the President, Masters and Professors, when, for the first time, the College had its full faculty. The first burgess, elected by the President, Masters and Professors, was "George Nicholas, Gentleman," who was present in the House of Burgesses on May, 25, 1730, and represented the College until his death. He was succeeded by Sir John Randolph, who was also elected Speaker of the House, in August, 1734. (See Journals of the House of Burgesses...1727-1740 pages viii, x, 62, 173, 322.)]
14. "College Historical Notes," pages 32-35. [From Journals of the House of Burgesses... 1659-1693, pages 465, 466, 492; Legislative Journals of the Council..., Vol. I (Richmond: 1918 pages 205-209.)]
15. "College...Historical Notes," page 36. [From Hening, The Statutes at Large..., Vol. III (Philadelphia: 1823) page 122.]
16. "College...Historical Notes," pages 33-34 - footnote, and plat facing page 34; Ibid., page 55. [From William & Mary College Quarterly..., 1st series, Vol. X (Richmond: 1902) pages 91-92, copy of deed of 1674/5; MS survey by R. Beverley, June, 1678, in Virginia Historical Society; William and Mary College Quarterly..., 2nd series, Vol. VIII (Richmond: 1928) pages 220-224, account of expenditures on College to April 15, 1697, from Public Record Office, C.O. 5/1309.]

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17. "College... Historical Notes," pages 35, 36, 37. [From Journals of the House of Burgesses...1659-1693, page 475; Legislative Journals of the Council..., Vol. I, pages 205-209; Hening, The Statutes at Large..., Vol. III, pages 123-124.]
18. "College...Historical Notes," pages 53-58, 67-68. [From account of expenses as published in William and Mary College Quarterly..., 2nd series, Vol. VIII (1928), pages 220-224, from Public Record Office, C.O. 5/1309; also account of Conference at Lambeth, Dec. 27, 1697, as published in Perry, Historical Collections Relating to the American Colonial Church - Virginia, Vol. I, pages 55-57.]
19. "College...Historical Notes," page 47. [From Executive Journals of the Council..., Vol. I, page 334; also MS letter from R. Wormeley of August 16, 1695, to the Hon. William Blathwayt at the Plantation Office, Whitehall, London, in Blathwayt Papers, MSS Colonial Williamsburg Archives.]
20. "College...Historical Notes," pages 53-54. [From Public Record Office, London, C.O. 5/1309 (photostat, Colonial Williamsburg Archives.) Letter from Trustees of College to Governor Andros, April 22, 1697.]
21. "College...Historical Notes," pages 55-58. [From Public Record Office C.O. 5/1309, as copied in William and Mary College Quarterly..., 2nd series, Vol. VIII (Richmond: 1928) pages 220-224.]
22. "College...Historical Notes," pages 60-68. [From Perry, Historical Collections Relating to the American Colonial Church - Virginia, Vol. I, pages 10-29, 36-65; also William and Mary College Quarterly... 3rd series, Vol. II (Richmond: 1954) pages 54-56 - Wm. Byrd's vindication of Gov. Andros.]
23. "College...Historical Notes," pages 61-62. [From William and Mary College Quarterly..., 2nd series, Vol. X (Richmond: 1930) page 68-69.]
24. See note 5, page 324 of this report for data on Gov. Nicholson.

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25. "College...Historical Notes," pages 48, 56. [From William and Mary College Papers - Folder #8, William and Mary College Archives - typed copy from Lambeth MSS headed "Sr E. Andr. is an enemy to the College...", not dated; also from Public Record Office MSS, C.O. 5/1309, building expenses of College, as copied in William and Mary College Quarterly..., 2nd series, Vol. VIII, (Richmond: 1928) pages 220-224.]
26. "College...Historical Notes," pages 53-54. Letter from Trustees of College to Governor Andros, April 22, 1697. [From Public Record Office, C.O. 5/1309. Photostat in Colonial Williamsburg Archives.]
27. "College...Historical Notes," pages 68-71. [From Legislative Journals of the Council..., Vol. I, pages 258-259; also from Journals of the House of Burgesses...1695-1702 (Richmond: 1913) pages 135, 165, 166-167.]
28. "College...Historical Notes," page 69. [Copy of the fifth speech in Nicholson Papers, MSS, Colonial Williamsburg Archives. See also Journals of the House of Burgesses... 1697-1702, page 167, 199.]
29. "College...Historical Notes," pages 73-74. Letter of Gov. Nicholson to Archbishop of Canterbury, "James Town, May 27, 1700." [From Perry, Historical Collections Relating to the American Colonial Church - Virginia, Vol. I, pages 117, 120.]
30. "College...Historical Notes," pages 74, 90-91, 94-97, 99-101. [From Perry, Historical Collections Relating to the American Colonial Church-Virginia, Vol. I, pages 120-121, Letter from Gov. Nicholson to Archbishop of Canterbury, James Town, May 27, 1700; Ibid., pages 131-138 - Further Affidavit of James Blair...May 1, 1704; Papers Relating to an Affidavit Made by His Reverence James Blair Against Francis Nicholson, Esq; ... (London: 1727) pages 1-4, 23-24 (Photostat, William and Mary College Archives); Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. VIII (Richmond: 1901) pages 143-146 - Accounts of "Barring Out" of Master in Grammar School, 1700-1704.]
31. "College...Historical Notes," page 85. [From typed copy of "A List of parishes, Ministers, Tithables, together with Trustees,...and Number of Scholars of her Majesties Royall

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Colledge of William & Mary...July the 8th 1702," in William and Mary College Archives - from Public Record Office, C.O. 5/1312.]

32. "College...Historical Notes," pages 73, 76-77, 79, 80, 81, 84, 86, 87, 88, 90, 101. [From Executive Journals of the Council..., Vol. II (Richmond: 1927) pages 61, 74, 107, 118, 128, 142, 143, 218, 253-254; Ibid., Vol. III (Richmond; 1928) page 4; Legislative Journals of the Council..., Vol. I, pages 282- 283, 295-296; Journals of the House of Burgesses ...1695-1702, pages 205, 222, 243, 247, 367, 372, 385-386; Ibid., 1702/3-1712 (Richmond: 1912) pages 1, 3. Perry, Historical Collections Relating to the American Colonial Church - Virginia, Vol. I, pages 134, 137-138; Nicholson Papers, MSS Colonial Williamsburg Archives - Deposition of Capt. Moodie, May 1, 1704.]  
See also note 62 following page 340 dates Assembly met at the College.
33. See note 32 above.
34. "College...Historical Notes," pages 89, 90, 91, 97, 105-106, 109-110. [From Cecil Headlam ed., Calendar of State papers...American and West Indies, 1704-1705 (London: 1916) page 105 - "Affidavit of Stephen Fouace" April, 1704; Perry, Historical Collections Relating to the American Colonial Church-Virginia, Vol. I, pages 131, 137-138; Papers Relating to an Affidavit Made by his Reverence James Blair...Against Francis Nicholson, Esq;... (London: 1727) pages 1-4, 36, 54; Virginia Magazine of History..., Vol. VI (Richmond: 1899) pages 272-277; Nicholson Papers, MSS Colonial Williamsburg Archives - Letter of Mungo Ingles to F. Nicholson, December 22, 1705.]
35. "College...Historical Notes," page 110. [From Robert Beverley, The History and Present State of Virginia (London: 1705. Reprinted and edited by Louis Wright, Chapel Hill: 1947, page 266.)]
36. "College...Historical Notes," pages 88, 89-97, 103. [From Papers Relating to an Affidavit Made by His Reverence James Blair...Against Francis Nicholson, Esq;..., (London: 1727) pages 1-6, 21-26, 36, 54, 94-97; Perry, Historical Collections Relating to the American Colonial Church - Virginia,

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Vol. I, pages 87-111, 131-140; Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. VII (Richmond: 1900) pages 391-393; Ibid., Vol. VIII (Richmond: 1901) pages 143-146.]

37. "College...Historical Notes," pages 57, 58, 103. [From Account of expenditures from 1694-April 15, 1697, sent by Trustees of College to Governor Andros, from Public Record Office, C.O. 5/1309, as printed in William & Mary College Quarterly..., 2nd series, Vol. VIII (Richmond: 1928) pages 220-224 - payments to Ingles; Perry, Historical Collections Relating to the American Colonial Church - Virginia, Vol. I, pages 139-140; Nicholson Papers, MSS Colonial Williamsburg Archives, Mungo Ingles to Francis Nicholson, August 8, 1705.]
38. "College...Historical Notes," pages 104-110, 111, 113-114. [From Executive Journals of the Council..., Vol. III (Richmond: 1928) page 46; Legislative Journals of the Council..., Vol. I, page 435; Journals of the House of Burgesses...1702/3-1712, pages 139-140; Virginia Magazine of History..., Vol. VI (Richmond: 1899) pages 272-277; Nicholson Papers, MSS Colonial Williamsburg Archives, Mungo Ingles to Francis Nicholson, December 22, 1705 and February 7, 1705/6; William and Mary College Quarterly..., 2nd series, Vol. X (Richmond: 1930) pages 73-74.]
39. "College...Historical Notes," pages 114-119, 120, 121, 122-125, 129-130. [From William and Mary College Quarterly..., 2nd series, Vol. X (Richmond: 1930) pages 75-77; Executive Journals of the Council..., Vol. III, page 218; Louis B. Wright & Marion Tinling, eds., The Secret Diary of William Byrd of Westover 1709-1712 (Richmond: 1941) pages 49, 51, 67, 82, 99, 116, 434, 476; Public Record Office, MSS Treasury Papers 64, Vol. 90, report of W. Blathwayt, "Whitehall 28, Febry 1709/10"; R. A. Brock, ed. Official Letters of Alexander Spotswood... (Richmond: 1882) Vol. I, pages 17-18, 103, 156, 177-178; Ibid., Vol. II, page 63; Virginia Magazine of History..., Vol. IV (Richmond: 1897) pages 161-175; Robert Beverley, The History and Present State of Virginia (2nd ed. revised, London: 1722) pages 90, 93, 98, 231-232, 249.]
40. See "College...Historical Notes," pages 148-151. [Copy of "The Transfer of the College of William and Mary, in Virginia," as printed in The History of the College of William

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and Mary...1693-1870 (Baltimore: 1870) pages 16-31. This "transfer" of the College property to the President, Masters and Professors was dated February 27, 1729, and was signed by the two surviving Trustees, Pres. James Blair and the Rev. Stephen Fouace. It mentioned the College property, named the six Masters and Professors, and described the Boyle legacy from the Brafferton estate in Yorkshire, England, and the new building (the "Brafferton") erected for the Indian school from this legacy. The College faculty in 1729 consisted of the President, the Rev. James Blair; the two Professors of Divinity or Theology, the Rev. Bartholomew Yates, late of Christ Church Parish, Middlesex Co., Va., and the Rev. Francis Fontain, late of York-Hampton Parish, York Co., Va.; the two Professors of Philosophy, Alexander Irwin, "of the city of Williamsburg," and the Rev. William Dawson, late of Queen's College, Oxford; the Master of the Grammar School, Joshua Fry "of Williamsburg"; and the Master of the Indian School, Richard Cocke.

Although the Transfer was dated February 27th, the actual business of transferring the College to the President, Masters and Professors was not then completed; and the actual date of the Transfer was August 15, 1729. (See MS "Journal of the Meetings of the President & Masters...1729-1784," page 1.)

41. See "College...Historical Notes," pages 131, 133, 150. [A brick was found in wall of "The Brafferton" with the date 1723 scratched on it (see William & Mary College Quarterly..., 2nd series, Vol. VIII (1928) pages 237). The Rev. Hugh Jones, whose Present State of Virginia was published in London in 1724 (see Sabin ed.: 1865, page 88), wrote "...there is lately built an Apartment for the Indian Boys had their Master"; and the "Transfer" of 1729 (see note 40 above) stated that the Boyle charity had "caused to be erected one convenient building of brick, for an Indian school..."]
42. See "College...Historical Notes," pages 151, 152-a. [From William & Mary College Quarterly..., 2nd series, Vol. XIX (1939) pages 460-461 - copy of letter from President James Blair to the Bishop of London, June 28, 1729: "We are going about the building our College - Chappel, having the bricks burnt..." Also Ibid., Vol. XIX, pages 466-467 -

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copy of letter from Blair to Bishop of London, Sept. 8, 1729, noting that they "had laid the foundation of the chappel...the walls are now finished and we are going to set on the roof... ." Also MS "Journal of the Meetings of the President & Masters of William & Mary College 1729-1784," pages 7-8: "June 28. 1732. The College chappel was opened. Mr Presidt preached on Pro. 22.6." (MS volume in William and Mary College Archives. Also in William and Mary College Quarterly..., 1st series, Vol. I (1893), pages 135-137.

43. See "College...Historical Notes," pages 152-a, 154. [From MS "Journal of the Meetings of the President & Masters... 1729-1784," pages 7,8: "July 31, 1732, The foundation of the Presidents house at the College was laid, the President, Mr Dawson, Mr Fry, Mr Stith, and Mr Fox, laying the first five bricks in order, one after another. ...Mr Henry Cary the Undertaker, had appointed his bricklayers to be ready that day, and...they could not proceed till the foundation was laid." Also in William and Mary College Quarterly..., 1st series, Vol. I, page 137. Also Ibid., 1st series, Vol. IX (1901) page 220 - letter of August 11, 1732, from the Rev. William Dawson of the College, to the Bishop of London, stating that the "foundations of a common brick House for the President was laid opposite to Brafferton. It is to be finished for £650 current money by Oct. 1733, according to the articles of agreement."]
44. See "College...Historical Notes," pages 206, 226-a, 238. [Jefferson's plan of ca. 1772 for an addition to the main building, in which the use of the rooms on the first floor in the original portion are noted (see page 19 of this report); and also advertisement in The Virginia Gazette (Williamsburg: Purdie & Dixon, eds.) September 3, 1772, that the "Visitors and Governours of the College intending to make an additional building to the College," had appointed a committee, consisting of Lord Dunmore, the Governor, Peyton Randolph, Robert Carter Nicholas, and Lewis Burwell, to "procure an exact estimate of the expense thereof, to be laid before them at their next meeting," noting that a "Plan thereof is lodged with Mr. Matthew Davenport" for anyone to see who wished to send in "Estimates and Proposals, sealed up, on or before the first Day of October next." In The Virginia Gazette (Williamsburg: Dixon & Nicolson, eds.) for September 13, 1780, the College announced that it had



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"for sale, a considerable quantity of scantling, originally intended for an additional building." See also Lawrence Kocher and Howard Dearstyne, "Discovery of Foundations for Jefferson's Addition to the Wren Building," published in the Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, Vol. X (1951) No. 3, pages 28-31. This article adds to the above an entry from the College MS "Bursar's Book" for November 8 and 9, 1774, noting the sum of £205:14:8 1/2 for an order placed with John Norton & Sons, London, for the "New Building." It also quotes from the MS College "Journal of the Meetings of the President & Masters...1729-1784" an entry on June 25, 1776, allowing the College steward to "lend out to each person present 10 Pds. Nails," if the steward was funished with a receipt, "provided that the new building be drop'd for the present, & the College be not left without a sufficient quantity for ordinary Uses." (MSS in College Archives.) Ebenezer Hazard, who visited Williamsburg in 1778, was also quoted, as stating: "...there is also the Foundation of a new Building which was intended for an Addition to the College, but has been discontinued on Account of the Present Troubles..." (From MS "Journal of Ebenezer Hazard's Journey to the South, 1778," in Pennsylvania Historical Society - photostat in Colonial Williamsburg Archives). Archaeological evidences of the foundations were uncovered, studied, and covered over again in 1950.]

45. See "College...Historical Notes," pages 232-238. [From Paul L. Ford, The Works of Thomas Jefferson (New York: 1904) Vol. I, page 78. [Jefferson's account of his having, as governor of Virginia and a Visitor of the College, "effected...a change in the organization...by abolishing the Grammar school, and the two professorships of Divinity & Oriental languages, and substituting a professorship of Law & Police, one of Anatomy Medicine and Chemistry, and one of Modern languages; and the charter confining us to six professorships, we added the law of Nature & Nations, & the Fine Arts to the duties of the Moral professor, and Natural history to those of the professor of Mathematics and Natural philosophy." See also The Virginia Gazette (Dixon & Nicolson, eds.) December 18, 1779, publishing the statute passed on December 4, 1779 by the Visitors and Governors of the College changing the professorships as follows: 1st, Law and Police; 2nd, Anatomy and Medicine; 3rd, "Natural Philosophy and Mathematicks"; 4th, "Moral Philosophy, the Laws of Nature

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and of Nations, and the fine Arts"; 5th, Modern Languages; and 6th, "for Brafferton." Commons, or meals, were to cease in the College Hall; students could board with some "sober and discreet male person" who would be "allowed the use of the college-kitchen and garden"; and the Grammar School was to be discontinued. Also see MS "Journal of the Meetings of the President & Masters...1729-1784," page 280, dated "Decr. 29th 1779," noting that the lectures in the different schools would commence on January 17, 1780, and listing the President and professors: the President, the Rev. James Madison; Law and Police, George Wythe; Anatomy & Medicine, James McClurg; Moral Philosophy, Laws of Nature & of Nations, and fine Arts, Robert Andrews; Modern Languages, Charles Bellini.]

46. See "College...Historical Notes," pages 239-240. [From William & Mary College Quarterly..., 1st series, Vol. IX (1901), page 83. Letter of John Brown, student at College, Oct. 27, 1780 "...it is more than probable that the College will be suspended for some time...Mr Madison talking of resigning his Professorship, & the Studts all turnd Soldiers & everything in the utmost Confusion." Also MSS Madison Papers, Library of Congress, Vol. XIII, p. 31. f.15, 487, Letter of Pres. James Madison of the College to James Madison, Jan. 18, 1781: "...The University is a Desert. We were in a very flourishing way before the first invasion... we are now entirely dispersed. The student is converted into the Warrior,..."
47. See "College...Historical Notes," pages 240-247, 250. [Sick and wounded French soldiers in "hospital" in main College building October, 1781-ca. July, 1782 - see letter from John Blair to Gen. Washington October 15, 1781; and from Gen. Washington to President and Professors of University of William & Mary, Oct. 27, 1781, concerning "sick and wounded" in College - from Washington Papers, MSS Library of Congress. Also see account of French hospital in College by Dr. James Tilton, in John E. Lane, Jean-Francois Coste, Chief Physician of the French Expeditionary Forces in the American Revolution, pages 8-9 (reprint from Americana, No. I, Vol. XXII, January, 1928). Also see copy of letter from President James Madison to Ezra Stiles, President of Yale College, June 19, 1782, stating "The College is still an Hospital and has been such ever since the Arrival of the

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French Army;..." - (typed copy in William and Mary College Papers, folder 13.)]

48. See "College...Historical Notes," pages 240, 246, 247, 249, 270. [From Magazine of American History, Vol. VII (1881) pages 207-208 (MS letter also in Tucker Papers, College of William and Mary Archives.) Letter from St. George Tucker to his wife, from Williamsburg, July 11, 1781: "...Here [Williamsburg] they [the British] remained some Days...Our Friend Madison [President James Madison of the College] and his Lady...were turned out of their House to make Room for Lord Cornwallis. ...]" Also MS Washington Papers, Library of Congress (photostat, Colonial Williamsburg Archives) - letter of Count de Rochambeau to Gen. Washington, from Williamsburg, Dec. 24, 1781, reporting that "The Wing [meaning President's House] of the College where we Lodged our wounded officers has begun to be burnt down..."; and from Ibid., a letter of C. Blanchard to Washington noting that on "the 22d a pavilion took fire, which was attached to the hospital [President's House] for the officers, then amounting to twenty-two, of whom several were severely wounded...." Also minutes of meeting of "President and Professors of the University on the 3d June 1782," authorizing the Bursar "to negotiate the Bills of Exchange received from the French army, for the destruction of the Presidents house"; and an account for the rebuilding noting that "the Treasury of France" had given a bill of exchange amounting to £1542:13:6 for the rebuilding, which was not completed until the latter part of 1786. (From MS notes in William and Mary College Papers, Folder 13-A.)]
49. See The Virginia Gazette, or The American Advertiser (Richmond: James Hayes, ed.) August 31, 1782. [The notice headed "William and Mary, August 9, 1782" informed the Public that "the University of William and Mary is now open for the reception of Students: The Commencement of Public Lectures is postponed until the first Monday in October, ...But the Professors will give instructions privately to those who attend before the above-mentioned time. Many respectable families in town will board Students upon reasonable terms. ..."]]
50. See "College...Historical Notes," pages 276-277. [From William & Mary College Quarterly..., 1st series, Vol. II

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(1894) page 195. "A Letter, to the Rev. Jedediah Morse... By a Citizen of Williamsburg" (St. George Tucker, professor of law at the College of William and Mary) 1795: "...The college, though divested of three fourths of its revenues at the revolution, and wholly disorganized, at that period, ... has, since the peace, been successfully revived and generally the resort of from thirty to forty students, in philosophy, or in law. Their number appears to be encreasing at present,... The grammar school, which was for a time discontinued, has been revived in the college; there are about fifty or sixty boys in this school, who are instructed by two professors, and an usher. The students in philosophy, and law, board and lodge in the town. Grammar scholars, if their parents choose it, are boarded and lodged in college, the expense of which, including washing and tuition is 28 per ann. or twenty guineas. ... Williamsburg, May 28th, 1795."]

51. See Rev. Hugh Jones, A.M., The Present State of Virginia (first published London: 1724; Joseph Sabin edition (1865) pages 26; R. L. Morton edition (Chapel Hill: 1956) page 67.

Note: Hugh Jones, of Herefordshire, England, was born ca. 1692, matriculated at Jesus College, Oxford, in 1709, where he received a B.A. in 1712 and a M.A. in 1716. He came to Virginia shortly thereafter, as Professor of Mathematics at the College of William and Mary. In 1719, for a time after the death of Mungo Ingles, Grammar Master, until a new Master could be obtained, he assisted the Usher in the Grammar School at the College. He was also appointed chaplain to the General Assembly in 1718, and in 1719 became rector of James City Parish, or, as he put it, "Minister of James-Town." Jones returned to England in 1721 for a few years; but came back to Virginia in 1725, serving briefly as rector of St. Stephen's Parish on York River. In 1726 he left Virginia for Maryland where he became rector of a parish in Cecil County, Maryland. He died in Cecil County, Maryland in 1760. [See Ibid., Morton, ed. (Chapel Hill: 1956) pages 4, 5, 11-12, 14, 20-23, 43.]

Christopher Wren, born in Wiltshire, England, in 1632, died in London in 1723. After preliminary schooling from a private tutor, Wren attended Westminster School in London from the age of 9 until 14. About three years later he

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entered Wadham College, Oxford, as "fellow-commoner," receiving a B.A. in 1651, and a M.A. in 1653. He was elected a fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, where he resided until 1657, chiefly engaged in scientific study and experiment. In 1661 he was elected Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford; but circa 1673 he "largely abandoned science for the practice of his profession in architecture." Soon after the great fire of London in 1666, he drew a plan for rebuilding London, much of which he achieved. In 1669 he succeeded Sir John Denham, to whom he had been deputy, as "surveyor-general of the royal works," which position he held through the reigns of William and Mary, and Queen Anne, until 1718, in the reign of George I, when he was succeeded by William Benson. Besides designing some fifty-two churches in London, and St. Paul's Cathedral and other buildings, Wren designed a number of churches and chapels throughout England; and both before and after his appointment as surveyor-general, he did work for a number of universities and schools. He designed the Chapel of Pembroke College (ca. 1663), the Chapel of Emmanuel College, Cambridge (ca. 1668), the tower over the gateway at Christ Church, Oxford (1681), the Library at Trinity College, Cambridge (ca. 1677), the new Chapel at Queen's College, Oxford (ca. 1682), the "great schoolroom" at Winchester College (ca. 1683), and St. Paul's School in London, as well as Chelsea Hospital, London (ca. 1682). He also designed or supervised the design of Christ Hospital and Christ Church, and the Merchant Taylors' School after the London fire of 1666. Many of Wren's drawings are preserved at All Souls College, Oxford. As surveyor of Westminster Abbey (1698) Wren repaired that fabric. He was knighted in 1673. Wren died at his London house in St. James's Street, Piccadilly, February 25, 1723, and was buried on March 5th in St. Paul's Cathedral under the south aisle of the choir, a memorial inscription, ending with the now familiar words "Si monumentum requiris, circumspice," being erected near his burial place, at the entrance into the choir, by his successor as architect of the cathedral, Robert Mylne. [See Dictionary of National Biography, Vol. LXIII (London: 1900) pages 80, 84, 85, 86, 89, 92, 93.]

52. See "College...Historical Notes," pages 82-84 for Michel's account of the ceremonies at the College on June 18, 1702. [From Virginia Magazine of History..., Vol. XXIV (Richmond: 1916) pages 125-127. For reference to Governor Nicholson's

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proclamation ordering the ceremonies at the College for June 18th, see Executive Journals of the Council... Vol. I (Richmond: 1927) page 250. For Michel's sketch of the front of the building in 1702 - see page 13 of this report.]

53. See "College...Historical Notes," page 114. [Letter of Mungo Ingles, former Grammar Master, from "Queen's Creek, Va.," Sept. 20, 1707, noting, with reference to the Hall at the time of the 1705 fire, that there was "but one floor above it." Printed in William & Mary College Quarterly ..., 2nd series, Vol. X (1930) pages 73-74. See also Marcus Whiffen, The Public Buildings of Williamsburg (Williamsburg: 1958) page 24, for exterior dimensions of the Hall in the 1695-1705 building.]
54. See "College...Historical Notes," pages 105, 109. [Henry Randolph's testimony as to fire of 1705: "...he saw the fire coming over the brick wall into his Room & so starting out of bed he ran down a back pair of stairs, into the great hall and opened the door and ran out..." (Virginia Magazine of History... Vol. VI (Richmond: 1899) page 272-273); also letter of Mungo Ingles, former Grammar Master, to Francis Nicholson, December 22, 1705, describing the escape of Harry Randolph and two other boys "who lay yt night with him in ye northermost Chamber in ye very roof... they very happily saved themselves by ye small staire yt descended down into ye Gallery in ye Hall after they had tryed ye other way & saw ye great staires & all beyond 'em in a flame..." (Ingles also noted that the great stairs were "in ye Middle of ye Pile.") See MS letter in Nicholson Papers, Colonial Williamsburg Archives. See also Marcus Whiffen, The Public Buildings of Williamsburg (Williamsburg: 1958) pages 21-33.]
55. See page 8 of this report and note 29.
56. See "College...Historical Notes," pages 94-95, 96, 106, 108-110. [In an affidavit made by the Rev. James Blair, President of the College, concerning some events in December, 1702, Blair mentioned being "in Bed with my Wife, in my Chamber, in the College"; mentioned "a Maid, who lay in a Closet just by"; mentioned hearing someone opening "the Door of the outer Room...[who came]quite thro' to our Chamber-Door" - a "thin Pair of folding Doors," which were

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"double-lock'd, with the Key within." From Papers Relating to an Affidavit Made by His Reverence James Blair...Against Francis Nicholson, Esq..., page 1-4 (published in London: 1727 - photostat in William and Mary College Archives.) Also affidavit concerning the fire of 1705 by Col. Edward Hill, who was lodging in the room the Speaker of the House of Burgesses (Benjamin Harrison) was using during the meeting of the Assembly "wch was in ye South end of the Colledge," and which was usually occupied by President Blair. (Virginia Magazine of History... Vol. VI (1899) pages 272-277.) Also letter of Mungo Ingles to Francis Nicholson, December 22, 1705 stating that he had no doubt that the fire "broak out at ye South end and proceeded from ye Chimney of Mr Blairs Chamber takeing fire some of the soot falling on ye shingles of ye roofe at yt time very dry & ye Chimney foule"; and adding that blame must "unavoidably fall upon Mr Blair for letting his Chamber to Collo Hill and his Brother," the Speaker. (His "brother" was his wife's brother, Benjamin Harrison.) See MS letter in Nicholson Papers, Colonial Williamsburg Archives.]

57. See "College...Historical Notes," page 113. [Letter of Mungo Ingles from Queen's Creek, Va. Sept. 20, 1707, stating that a "Mr. Reedwood...went into the School, at the dore next to the North end, and would fain a gone to the other end of the School to save the Genll. Map of the World. which Coll. Nicholson (says he) gave the Colledge, but durst not for the flame that come pouring in from the south end and yet he went into the Hall after he came out of the School, had saved the Douk of Milan that hung next to the dore that opens into the Piazza,..." (William and Mary College Quarterly..., 2nd series, Vol. X (1930) pages 73-74.)]
58. See pages 95-143 following in this report for interiors of English School Rooms.
59. See "College...Historical Notes," pages 55-58. [Account of expenses for the Colledge from 1694 - April, 1697 show a number of payments to Mr. Perry & Company, who evidently handled much of the business of purchasing and supplying materials, etc. for the Colledge. (William and Mary College Quarterly..., 2nd series, Vol. VIII (1928) pages 220-224.)]

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From Public Record Office, C. O. 5/1309.]

60. See pages 155-198 following in this report for furnishings in English halls.
61. See "College...Historical Notes," page 102. [From A Journal of the Life of Thomas Story...And also, of His Travels... (Newcastle-upon-Tyne: 1747) pages 387-388. (Thomas Story, a Quaker, visited the College and was shown around by President Blair on June 26, 1705.)]
62. See "College...Historical Notes," pages 73, 76-77, 79-80, 87, for references to the use of the College by the Council, House of Burgesses, and General Court. The General Assembly met in the Hall of the College from December 5 - December 27, 1700; August 6 - October 2, 1701; May 13 - May 29, June 18 - June 25, August 14 - August 28, 1702; March 19 - April 10, 1703 - after which the Assembly was prorogued until April 21, 1704, when it met in the new Capitol. (See published Journals of the House of Burgesses for these dates.)]
63. See "College...Historical Notes," page 98. ["A Modest Reply" of Mungo Ingles, Grammar Master before the fire of 1705 (and again later), to some of President Blair's statements concerning Ingles' resignation. Ingles wrote that "when I got into my Chamber at ye School & prayed for ye use of ye porch Chamber for my Servant to Ly in & to put my things out of ye way, y't my Chamber might not be pestered w'th y'm, he Crowded a Mechanick into it tho he had told me in England y't I & each of ye Masters should have each of us a whole house & Garden to ourselves..." (Virginia Magazine of History... Vol. IX (1902) pages 153-154.) This, of course, might refer to Ingles' room in the School-house prior to December, 1700, when he moved into the College.]
64. See note 54, page 338.
65. See page 8 and note 29, page 328.
66. See "College...Historical Notes," pages 105-106, testimony of Col. Edward Hill concerning fire of 1705. [From Virginia Magazine of History..., Vol. VI (1899) pages 273-274.]



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67. See "College...Historical Notes," pages 97-a. [MS in Nicholson Papers, Colonial Williamsburg Archives.]
68. See page 9 and note 38, page 330.
69. See pages 9-11 and note 39, page 330.
70. See page 11 and note 39, page 330. See also Marcus Whiffen, The Public Buildings of Williamsburg (Williamsburg: 1958), pages 96-106.
71. See page 9 and note 35, page 329.
72. See "College...Historical Notes," pages 131-132. [From Hugh Jones, The Present State of Virginia (London: 1724 - Sabin reprint, 1865) page 26; R. L. Morton, ed. (Chapel Hill: 1956) pages 65-67.]
73. See "College...Historical Notes," page 149. [From copy of the Transfer in The History of the College of William and Mary...1693 to 1870 (Baltimore: 1870) pages 16-31.]
74. See "College...Historical Notes," page 154. [Letter of August 11, 1732 from the Rev. William Dawson to the Bishop of London, as printed in William and Mary College Quarterly ..., 1st series, Vol. IX (1901) page 220.]
75. Marcus Whiffen, The Public Buildings of Williamsburg (Williamsburg: 1958) pages 24, 97-104.
76. See "College...Historical Notes," page 123. [From "Proceedings of Visitors...1716" in Virginia Magazine of History..., Vol. IV (1897) page 169.]
77. See illustrations of exterior of building of ca. 1716-1859, frontispiece and pages 10, 16, 23 of this report.
78. Oak was plentiful in Virginia, as was walnut. The College even used "good oak" and hickory for firewood--see "College...Historical Notes," page 310, for reference from College faculty minutes of April 27, 1820 to having a "sufficient quantity of good oak or Hickory" cut during the summer "to be stored in the Cellars of the College." See also illustrations of English School Rooms, pages 97-143 of this report.

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79. See Jefferson's floor plan of the first floor at the College, page 19 of this report. See also William and Mary College Quarterly..., 1st series, Vol. XVI (1908), page 248 for reference to subjects taught by the two Professors in the Philosophy School, from the Statutes of 1758. See "College...Historical Notes," page 343, for reference to students giving a February 22, 1829 ball at the College, and being allowed the use of "the Grammar School, and the Philosophical Lecture Room" adjoining it - from MS Faculty minutes for January 7, 1829.
80. See "College...Historical Notes," page 180. [From Journals of the House of Burgesses...1761-1765 (Richmond: 1907) page 151. December 15, 1762.]
81. See page 21 of this report for partial list of "Physical Apparatus" purchased for the College by Dr. William Small in 1767--from Galen W. Ewing, Early Teaching of Science at the College of William and Mary (William and Mary College Bulletin - Williamsburg: 1938). This is taken from a manuscript in the William and Mary College Archives.
82. See "College...Historical Notes," pages 242, 243. Letter from John Blair to Washington in Washington Papers, Library of Congress (photostat, Colonial, Williamsburg Archives). Letter from George Wythe to Washinton in Pennsylvania Historical Society (photostat Colonial Williamsburg Archives.)
83. Samuel Miller, A Brief Retrospect of the Eighteenth Century (New York: 1803) Vol. II, page 503. (From copy in Library of Congress).
84. See "College...Historical Notes," page 311. [From report of President Smith to Visitors and Governor of College, July 4, 1821 - in MS William and Mary College Papers, Folder 57.]
85. See "College...Historical Notes," page 371. [From MS Faculty Minutes, 1830-1836, pages 138-139.]
86. See "College...Historical Notes," page 303. [From report of President Smith to Visitors and Governors, July 11, 1817. William and Mary College Papers, Folder 57.]

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87. See "College...Historical Notes," pages 395, 396. [From MS Faculty minutes, 1836-1846, page 8. "Professors Browne and Millington" appointed a committee to investigate "the expence of altering the Classical School rooms for the Chemical Laboraty and Philosophical rooms," on November 15, 1836. Ibid., pages 13-14: report of Professors Browne and Millington made on December 5, 1836. It was resolved that the work would be started in the spring.] See also "College ...Historical Notes," pages 510-512 for Dr. Totten's and Professor Morrison's accounts of the fire of 1859. [From MS Faculty minutes, 1846-1879, for February 8, 1859, and from William and Mary College Quarterly..., 2nd series, Vol. VIII (1928), pages 267-268.]
88. See note 79 of this report, page 342; and see Jefferson's floor plan on page 19.
89. See pages 33-94 following.
90. Hugh Jones, The Present State of Virginia (London: 1724). Sabin reprint (1865) pages 83, 90. Newly edited by R. L. Morton, Chapel Hill: 1956, pages 108, 113. See pages 17-18 of this report, and note 73, page 341, for quotation from Transfer of 1729.
91. See "College...Historical Notes," page 209. [From MS "Journal of the Meetings of the President & Masters... 1729-1784," page 218. February 26, 1773.]
92. See "College...Historical Notes," pages 397, 398. [From MS Faculty minutes, 1836-1846, pages 25-27 - January 23, 1837; Ibid., pages 39-40 - March 20, 1837.]
93. See "College...Historical Notes," pages 226-a to 227, 228, 275, 341, 348, 357. [From MS faculty minutes 1729-1784 pages 266-267 (April 9, 1777).]
94. See "College...Historical Notes," pages 228, 275, 341, 348, 357. [From MS Faculty minutes, 1729-1784, pp. 269-270 (December 29, 1777); Statutes of the University of William and Mary (Richmond: 1792), page 6; Laws of William and Mary College... (Richmond: n.d. pamphlet - ca. 1828) page 11; MS Faculty minutes, 1817-1830, pages 443-444 - meeting of November 9, 1829; Laws and Regulations of the College of

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William and Mary... (Richmond: 1830), page 20.]

95. See "College...Historical Notes," page 549. [From Professor Morrison's account of the fire of 1859 and the rebuilding, as entered in the Faculty minutes of November 22, 1859.] The rare and valuable books in the Library, which were burned in the fire of 1859, included the library of the Rev. James Blair, first President of the College; books presented by Governor Francis Nicholson, and Lieutenant-Governors Dinwiddie and Spotswood, containing their bookplates; books purchased by funds given by the General Assembly of Virginia; a very fine Bible, folio in two volumes, gift of King George III; a set of Buffon's Historie Naturelle, gift of King Louis XVI of France; Catesby's Natural History... (London: 1754) in English and French, two volumes with note on first page in Thomas Jefferson's handwriting that it should never "go out of the College." See "College...Historical Notes," pages 400-401, 517, 518. [From Charles Campbell's description of the books in the Library in 1837, and newspaper accounts after the fire of 1859.]
96. See "College...Historical Notes," pages 303, 307. [From reports of the President, J. Augustine Smith, to the Visitors and Governors, July 11, 1817, and July 4, 1818. MSS William and Mary College Papers, Folder 57.]
97. See "College...Historical Notes," pages 378-379, 380, 387. [From MS Faculty minutes, 1830-1836, pages 186-189 - minutes for June 23 and 25, 1834, concerning damage done to the College premises by storm of June 21st--called "the recent Tornado" in July, 1834. Also from Report of Faculty to Visitors and Governors in July 1835, noting that expenses for repairing damage in storm of June, 1834, had "swelled far beyond" their estimation; and one heavy item still remained to be repaired; "viz. the large folding door at the west end of the north wing of the College, which together with the brick frame and arch by which it was surrounded was swept away in the storm." Arrangements had been made for this work to be done "soon after the grammar school has been dismissed"--the Grammar School then occupying the original Hall.]
98. See "College...Historical Notes," pages 483, 492. [From MS Report of the Faculty, July 3, 1854, and MS Resolutions

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of Visitors and Governors, July 4, 1854 (in William and Mary College Papers, Folders 57 and 51 respectively). Also from MS Faculty minutes for April 15, 1856, when it was decided to "repair & remodel the interior of the building the present season"; and from advertisement for "Proposals" in the Williamsburg Weekly Gazette (Williamsburg: J. Hervey Ewing, ed.) April 17, 1856. (The Proposals to be received by the Faculty until April 25th, and the work to be completed by September 15th.)]

99. Williamsburg Weekly Gazette (Williamsburg: J. Hervey Ewing, ed.) July 8, 1857. ("The College has been thoroughly repaired and altered so much that an old student would not know its interior.")
100. See "College...Historical Notes," pages 493-494. [From The Southern Argus (Norfolk, Virginia) May 30, 1856. Copied in William and Mary College Quarterly..., 2nd series, Vol. X (1930) pages 83-84.]
101. See "College...Historical Notes," pages 475, 510-512, 514, 549. [Reports of the fire of 1859 by Professors Totten and Morrison, entered in MS Faculty minutes of February 8, 1859; letter describing the fire from Mrs. Cynthia Beverley (Tucker) Washington, February 9, 1859, to her father-in-law, Lawrence Washington; and account by Professor Morrison of the fire and the rebuilding after the fire, entered in MS Faculty minutes on November 22, 1859.]
102. See "College...Historical Notes," pages 519-522. [MS Faculty minutes (1846-1879) for March 1, 1859, concerning the question of a new building, or rebuilding on the old walls. The majority were in favor of the old walls - Professor Totten was opposed. The majority of the faculty agreed that they must pay "due regard to the interests of the College as well as to posterity"; and considered two plans (one for rebuilding on the old walls and one for a new building). It was noted in the minutes that every "bricklayer who has seen the old walls has expressed the opinion that it would be wasteful extravagance to pull them down, and build new ones."] See also Ibid., pages 548-550, 558-559. [Professor Morrison's report of the fire and the changes made in the building, entered in the Faculty minutes on November 22, 1859. He mentioned that there was more

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damage to the walls in the fire of 1859 than in the fire of 1705, as shown by an examination of the walls during the renovation of the building in 1856. He also stated that the exterior of the building differed materially "from that of the late Building" and that the interior was also much changed; although the "ground plans of the Chapel" and "of the Lecture-Room on the right [the original Grammar School Room] as you enter the present Hall from the City front and of the Lecture-Room in the North-East corner [the Philosophy Lecture Room] of the Building upon the first floor have not been altered." He noted that the Library was now in the "space formerly occupied by a lecture-room & the southern end of the piazza" on the first floor, and that the piazza had been "converted in part into offices for the Professors & a room for the Faculty next to the Library." He mentioned a lecture room to the left as you entered the hall, in space "formerly occupied by the main Staircase" -- evidently one of the new "broad and conveniently located" stairways built in 1856 (see page 345 and note 100.) Also Ibid., meeting of February 18, 1860 reporting on changes and improvements in College as rebuilt.]

103. See "College...Historical Notes," page 658. [A list of students from 1786 to 1877, prepared by President Benjamin S. Ewell, in a report to the Visitors and Governors of June 12, 1878. (MS in William and Mary College Papers, folder 58.)]
104. See "College...Historical Notes," pages 583-584, 591, 593-596. [Accounts of the military uses of the College building, the burning of the College on September 9, 1862, and the subsequent looting, from Catalogue of the College of William and Mary...Sessions 1860-61 and 1865-66 (Richmond: 1866) pages 18-19; The History of the College of William and Mary from...1693 to 1870 (Baltimore: 1870), pages 52-53; MS Visitors minutes, 1860-1902, and also in MS Faculty minutes for July 5, 1865 - report of President Ewell to Visitors and Governor.]
105. See "College...Historical Notes," pages 602. [From the Norfolk Journal (Norfolk, Virginia) January 20, 1868. Clipping in William and Mary College Papers, Folder 19.]

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106. See "College...Historical Notes," Pages 604, 609, 610, 617. [Architect's elevation of front of building erected in 1868-69 opposite page 604; accounts of progress of building in The Virginia Gazette (Williamsburg: R. A. Lively, ed.) February 18th and March 4, 1869; description of interior of new building by President Ewell and building committee, in annual report to Visitors and Governors, July 3, 1869. See also picture of building on page 29 of this report.]
107. See "College...Historical Notes," page 550. [From report by Professor Morrison of the fire and the rebuilding after the fire of 1859, entered in the Faculty minutes of November 22, 1859.]
108. In July, 1792, Edmund Randolph wrote Alexander Addison concerning the condition of the College of William and Mary since the Revolution, stating that until then "most of our leading men were alumni of William and Mary; and the examples were few indeed, of a Virginian being successful in his studies on the other side of the water." He commented on the financial difficulties since the Revolution, and stated that although the "number of students is greater now, than at any time since the war" a number of people in the high lands did not send their sons to the College for fear that the climate of Williamsburg-- "the moisture and heat of its atmosphere"--would injure "the constitution of their children." He felt that the day was not very far off when some "violent act of legislature" would erect "an university, in the neighbourhood of Richmond." [See "College...Historical Notes," page 273, for copy of Edmund Randolph's letter, from original in Pennsylvania Historical Society (photostat Colonial Williamsburg Archives.)]

In 1824, when the University of Virginia was "just about to go into operation," the College was at a very low ebb. There were only "35 Matriculations in all" and "at the Examination these were reduced to 8." The Grammar School, which had always contributed so largely to the number of students, had been abolished again in 1812. It was re-established in 1824, and 1826 the Grammar School was "well attended," but there were still only 19 students attending College classes. It was during this period that a proposition was placed before the Virginia House of Delegates

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"to remove the Ancient college of William & Mary from Williamsburgh to Richmond." This, according to one account, produced "a great deal of excitement in the Legislature"; it also caused a meeting of protest by the "Citizens of Wmsburg at court house," who presented a "Memorial & Remonstrance...against removing the College" to the House of Delegates. [See "College...Historical Notes," pages 296, 322, 323, 326, for references to abolishing the Grammar School in 1812 (in letter of October 2, 1812, of St. George Tucker to Robert Wash); and for references to re-establishing the Grammar School (from MS Faculty minutes, 1817-1830, for July 6, 1825; statute establishing "professorship of humanity" in Visitors minutes for July 6, 1825; and from Faculty's Report to Visitors of July, 1826 noting attendance.) See also "College...Historical Notes," pages 314-320 for notes on suggested removal of College to Richmond (Report of President J. Augustine Smith to Visitors and Governors, July 5, 1824; "Memorial & Remonstrance of Citizens of Wmsbg" of December, 1824 in William & Mary College Papers, Folder 15; and letters of Z. Jacob to Archibald Wood, December 31, 1824, and John Campbell to David Campbell, January 12, 1825 concerning the subject of removal.)]

The removal to Richmond after the fire of February, 1859 was again suggested by many friends of the College; and again the citizens of Williamsburg held a public meeting of protest. The Faculty, Visitors and Governors, and others were successful in opposing the move. [See "College... Historical Notes," page 525 - account from the Weekly Gazette and Eastern Virginia Advertiser (Williamsburg, E. H. Lively, ed.) March 9, 1859.] After the burning of the College in September, 1862, the question of removal to Richmond was brought up again, but again the College remained in Williamsburg, and the Main building was rebuilt on its original walls. [See "College...Historical Notes," pages 596, 598-599. (Reports of President Benjamin S. Ewell to the Visitors and Governors, July 5, 1865, and August 1, 1865, from MS Faculty minutes, 1860-1902.)]

109. See "College...Historical Notes," page 197-a. [MS Journal of the Meetings of the President and Masters...1729-1784, pages 190-194. May 22, 1770.]
110. Rev. Hugh Jones, The Present State of Virginia (London: 1724. Sabin reprint: 1865, page 84; R. L. Morton, ed., Chapel Hill: 1956, page 109.)



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111. See the following list of Grammar Masters and Ushers, (and Assistant-ushers after 1760, which, though not entirely complete, notes the colleges attended and degrees obtained, where known:

GRAMMAR MASTERS AT COLLEGE

- Rev. Mungo Ingles (M. A. from University of Edinburgh). Grammar-master ca. 1694-1705 (resigned); and again 1716-1719 (died).
- Arthur Blackamore (Christ Church [College], Oxford). Grammar-master by or before 1710-1716 (resigned).
- [The Rev. Hugh Jones (M. A. 1716 Jesus College, Oxford) Professor of Mathematics at William and Mary 1716-1721; not appointed Grammar-master but helped Usher in the School for a time before returning to England in 1721.]
- Joshua Fry (Wadham College, Oxford), Grammar-master by or before 1729-1731 (resigned to accept another professorship in 1731).
- Rev. William Stith (attended Grammar School, William and Mary; later (1730) M. A. Queen's College, Oxford). Grammar-master 1731-1738 (resigned).
- Rev. Edward Ford (M. A. Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 1737). Grammar-master 1738-1741.
- Rev. Thomas Robinson (B. A. 1742 Queen's College, Oxford). Grammar-master ca. 1742-1758.
- [Rev. William Davis (Grammar-master "pro tem", 1758 - until new Master arrived.)]
- Rev. Goronwy Owen (M. A. Jesus College, Oxford). Grammar-master 1758-1760.
- Rev. William Webb (Oxford?). Grammar-master 1760-1762.
- Rev. James Horrocks (M. A. 1758, Trinity College, Cambridge). Grammar-master 1762-1766. (Horrocks also became President of the College, after the death of the President, Rev. William Yates in 1764.)
- Rev. Josiah Johnson, Grammar-master ca. 1767-(d)1773.
- Rev. Thomas Gwatkin (entered Christ Church College, Oxford, in 1763). Came to College as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy ca. 1769, was Grammar-master 1773-1775.
- Rev. John Bracken, Grammar-master 1775-1779.
- The Grammar School was abolished for some years after 1779. [For above names see "Journals of the Meetings of the President, Masters and Professors of William and Mary College,

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1729-1784" MS volume - as published in William and Mary College Quarterly... 1st series, Vol. I (1893) pages 130-135, 219; Vol. II (1894) pages 50-51, 257-258; Vol. III (1895) pages 129-130, 196; Vol. IV (1896) pages 130, 190, 217; Vol. VI (1898) page 188; Vol. XV (1907) pages 10, 137, 164-169. See also Lyon G. Tyler, Encyclopaedia of Virginia Biography, Vol. I (New York: 1915) pages 163, 238, 240, 263, 265, 267, 331; Ibid., Vol. II, pages 165, 185. See also Edward L. Goodwin, The Colonial Church in Virginia (London & Milwaukee: 1927) pages 250, 253, 270, 275, 279, 281, 282, 283, 296, 302, 309, 315.]

USHERS AND ASSISTANT USHERS.

A Mr. Mulligan was advanced a sum of money to come to Virginia in 1696. [We know nothing further of him - there was an Usher in the Grammar School in 1697].

John Hodges, Usher, 1699.

Orlando Jones, Usher by 1700 and until he left for England in 1702.

John Allen, Usher, 1702-1705.

John Fox, Usher by and possibly before 1729 (became Master of Indian School, 1729).

Robert Barret, Usher (?) until 1737 (became Master of Indian School, 1737).

Thomas Dawson, Usher 1737-1738 (became Master of Indian School, 1738).

Francis Robinson (Wadham College, and B. A. Queen's College, Oxford) Usher ca. 1739-died 1741).

James Maury, Usher 1741 ("pro tempore" in room of Francis Robinson, deceased).

William Yates, Usher from (?) to 1744 (resigned in 1744).

Roscoe Cole, Usher 1744-1747 (resigned 1747).

John Dixson (or Dixon), Usher 1747-1754. (Minister Kingston Parish, Gloucester, 1754).

Emmanuel Jones, Jr., Usher by ca. 1754-1755 (became Master of Indian School in 1755).

James Hubard, Usher in 1755-1756 (removed in 1756).

John Stringer, Usher, 1756-c. 1758.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Hatton, Usher, 1758-1760 (resigned).

John Mathews, Usher, 1760-?

Arthur Emmerson, Assistant-Usher, July 1762-1766 (resigned).

Samuel Klug, Assistant Usher, March, 1766, in place of Mr. Emmerson.