

The ALUMNI GAZETTE

OF THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM & MARY IN VIRGINIA

VOLUME III

WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1936

NUMBER 8

Jackson Davis, '02, Tells of African Trip

(Contributed to the Alumni Gazette by Request)

Mrs. Davis and I were invited to visit South Africa and the British colonies of Africa on an educational mission for the Carnegie Corporation. Interest in Native education and development in Africa has been steadily increasing since the World War. Two commissions, or surveys, sponsored by the Phelps-Stokes Fund in 1920 and 1924 exercised a profound influence upon missionary activities and upon government policies. Dr. James H. Dillard was a member of the second commission and largely at his suggestion several Jeanes schools were set up as demonstrations with the aid of the Carnegie Corporation. The Jeanes teachers working in the Negro schools of the Southern States are extension workers assisting the teachers and the people in developing a more practical type of education in the schools and in developing community improvement projects through self help. This work has grown in Africa and a central point of our travels was the Inter-Territorial Jeanes Conference at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, May 27 to June 7.

We sailed from Norfolk on February 28, landed at Havre and proceeded to Geneva where our daughters were soon settled in school. I then went to London and, arriving about 3:30 in the afternoon, found the city in darkness enveloped in a pea-green fog. Having had the experience of a genuine London fog, I was pleased that it lifted that night, and for the next several days the weather was mild and spring-like about as the weather in Virginia would be at the same time of year. In London I renewed acquaintances with officers of the International Missionary Council at the Edinburgh House, and at the British Colonial Office. They sent letters about our trip to persons in the various countries in Africa and we had many occasions to be grateful for their interest in our behalf. They opened many doors to us and enabled us to enjoy the most delightful hospitality wherever we went in British territory. After purchasing the usual tropical outfit, a helmet, mosquito boots, mosquito nets, etc., and a good supply of quinine and a few emergency remedies for the medicine kit, I sailed from Liverpool for Liberia. Mrs. Davis came by a later boat for Cape Town and I joined her on her ship at Accra, The Gold Coast, on April 19.

Liberia was established during the administration of President Monroe something more than a hundred years ago as a country for the freed Negroes of the United States. For many reasons this plan of gradual emancipation and resettlement of the Negroes from the South in Africa did not meet the hopes of those who sponsored the undertaking; nevertheless a considerable number of Negroes established themselves in Liberia. They took with them the manners and customs of the old South and they set up a republic with a government modeled after that of the United States. The descendants of these colonists, about 15,000, are known as Americo-Liberians and live along the coast. They form an aristocracy and control the native tribes of the hinterland. The treatment of these native tribes has been a source of trouble and controversy and was the subject of severe condemnation by a recent commission of the League of Nations. Before my arrival the government of Liberia had declined the offer of the League to assist, and had put forward its own plans of dealing with the situation in a number of promising reforms. Liberia has been much criticised, but we must remember that these Negro colonists in Africa had all the hardships that our forefathers had at Jamestown, and their isolation and poor means of communication with Europe and the United States have been added difficulties. The country is about the size of the State of Ohio and is naturally fertile and capable of producing most of the staples of tropical agriculture. Coffee of excellent quality was formerly exported from Liberia but the coffee plantations have declined and palm oil, copra and rubber are now the chief products. The Firestone rubber plantations are the most promising economic development. More than ten million rubber trees have been planted out and some of them are beginning to yield. The rubber is of good quality and it is shipped to the Firestone plant at Akron, Ohio. The sap, called latex, is gathered from the trees, some six thousand natives being employed for this and other work. The latex is taken to the plant on the Du River and is treated there for shipment. The cured rubber is smoked and it looks not unlike sides of bacon when it is loaded on the barges at the Du landing.

Monrovia is not unlike an old Southern town, most of the houses have wide verandas on their first and second floors. These were often shaded with blinds to keep out the rays of the tropical sun and in the best homes they were screened, a very necessary precaution. But the health department with its limited funds is doing its best to keep the town free of mosquitoes. Every morning I could observe the sanitary squad out chopping grass. Their knives were made from steel barrel hoops which the natives would bend into the desired shape and sharpen. They displayed remarkable inventiveness in adapting discarded containers of every kind to local uses. For example, the tins in which gasoline is shipped throughout Africa are put to the greatest variety of uses. They are not only receptacles for water, grain, etc., but they are used for roofing houses, and I once saw a musical instrument made from a petrol tin.

One of the most interesting things that I saw in Liberia was a project in road building. The government is undertaking to build two roads, one paralleling the coast and one running from Monrovia back to the French border. I saw work on this road about sixty miles from Monrovia. A vast throng of natives, dressed in every conceivable fashion from a mere loin cloth to regulation western styles, were at work carrying dirt in little baskets holding about a shovelful which they dumped on the road. The mere force of numbers made the work go on rapidly. I asked why they did not use wheelbarrows. The man in charge laughed and said, "We tried them but the natives wanted to carry them on their heads so we found we get better results letting them work in their own way." The government had no money and natives had none either with which to pay their taxes so they work a month on the road in lieu of paying taxes. This is the Liberian pay-as-you-go plan which works very well and is rapidly opening up the hinterland for the benefit of the people. They were building a bridge, the timbers of which were beautiful mahogany logs. I was told that mahogany was the only wood that would withstand the termites and they regarded

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MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

Norfolk, under the leadership of Dr. G. Bentley Byrd, '10, and W. G. Thompson, Jr., '28, led the field in the recent membership campaign.

The results among the alumnae in Richmond under Mrs. Melba Finch, '28; in Portsmouth, under H. A. Hunt, '01; in Hopewell, under R. W. Copeland, '20, and in Washington, D. C., under Chas. P. McCurdy, Jr., '33, and Miss Margaret Clark, '33, also were very gratifying. Reports have not been received from other sections.

Seventy two new members have come into the Alumni Association since January 1st.

DR. GEORGE O. FERGUSON TO BE ALUMNI SPEAKER

Dr. George Oscar Ferguson, '07, has accepted the invitation of the Board of Managers of the Alumni Association to make the alumni address here on Alumni Day, June 6th.

Dr. Ferguson received his A.B. degree at William and Mary and his M.A. and Ph.D. from Columbia University. He was a member of the faculty at William and Mary from 1907 until 1916 serving as professor of Philosophy and Psychology from 1907 to 1911 and as Associate Professor of Education from 1911 to 1916.

He went to Colgate in 1916 as Associate Professor of Psychology and Education and while there had a year and a half leave of absence in order to serve as chief psychological examiner at Camp Lee, Va.

In 1919 he became professor of Psychology and Education at the University of Virginia and in 1926 was made Assistant Dean of the College. He was appointed Dean of the College in 1934 when Dean Page retired. He also was chairman of the Athletic Committee at Virginia for six years.

Dr. Ferguson is a native of Loudoun County, Virginia. He was married in 1916 to Miss Belle Faulkner of Winchester, Virginia.

He was a brilliant student at William and Mary and as a member of the Phoenix Literary Society took an active part in the debating and oratorical exercises of that organization. He played on the William and Mary football team and is a member of Kappa Sigma and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities.

His brothers, W. C. Ferguson, '16, with the World Book Company and W. F. C. Ferguson, '19, a professor at New York University, are both graduates of William and Mary.

W-M ALUMNI OF HOPEWELL ELECT R.W. COPELAND HEAD

The alumni and alumnae of Hopewell and Prince George County met on the night of February 28th and organized the William and Mary Alumni Association of Hopewell. R. W. Copeland, '20, superintendent of Hopewell schools and a member of Governor Peery's staff was the prime mover in effecting this organization and was elected its first president. Other officers elected were: Mrs. Frank C. Maloney, nee Iola Johnson, '28, vice president; Miss Audrey Chambliss, '30, secretary; and Alfred S. Thompson, treasurer.

President John Stewart Bryan was the chief speaker at the meeting which came at the close of the campaign for members for the general Alumni Association, headed in Hopewell and vicinity by Mr. Copeland.

The Association plans another meeting for the latter part of May.

EDWARD COLES, STUDENT 1805-07, BECAME SECOND GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS

Native of Albemarle County Frees All of His Slaves in Dramatic Fashion.

In the William and Mary Alumni catalogue of 1859 under the class of 1807 is the following listing: "Edward Coles, Albemarle. Son of John Coles. Governor of some Territory." Thus was dismissed, through ignorance, the name of an alumnus of the College who became one of the greatest figures in the history of the State of Illinois.

Edward Coles was born December 15, 1786 at "Enniscorthy," Albemarle County. His father was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War and a man of great wealth in land and slaves. "Enniscorthy" was a mansion where the elite of Colonial Virginia were entertained and the Coles family was one of the most prominent in the colony and the state. Young Edward saw many men of note in his father's home. Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Madison, the Randolphs, Tazewell, and Wirt were among those who were entertained there.

In 1805 Edward Coles entered William and Mary, then under the presidency of Bishop Madison. He stayed for two years, leaving in 1807 on account of a severely fractured leg. Among his classmates were Winfield Scott, later head of the U. S. Army, Wm. S. Archer, to become a U. S. Senator, John Tyler, to become president of the United States, and Briscoe G. Baldwin, to serve on the U. S. Supreme Court.

Shortly after leaving college where he was described as of handsome physique, splendid intellect and of irreplicable character, he was selected by President James Madison, a cousin of Bishop Madison, as his private secretary. He served in this capacity for six years where he was immensely popular with many noted men who came to the Nation's capitol.

Early in life he became strongly convinced that slavery was inherently wrong and when his father died in 1809 and left him a plantation and about twenty slaves in Albemarle he determined to free the slaves. He had

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REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY SOUTHERN CONFERENCE IN FEBRUARY FORM NEW CODE

Athletes Put on Same Basis as Other Students as to Financial Aid.

It has been and is an accepted part of the provision of all intercollegiate athletic conferences that an athlete may be awarded a scholarship, loan, job or other financial aid on his merits as a person and student on the same basis as other students but it is the purpose of this Conference in seeking to carry out the ideals of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to make more explicit and effective its present prohibition of scholarships, loans, jobs and any other material consideration for athletes as athletes.

a. Any student, who, as a consideration for his athletic ability or promise of athletic ability, received, or is to receive any preferential consideration in the matter of tuition, fees, room, board, clothes, books, charge account, job, loan, scholarship, or any other financial aid or material consideration whatever, whether provided or to be provided by the institution or any of its associations, representatives, or agencies, direct or indirect, or any alumnus or group of alumni or any student or group of students or any other person or persons interested in the institution or any of its teams, is ineligible to represent the institution in an intercollegiate contest. This regulation does not apply to athletic clothes for practice and games, to the necessary expenses of travel for games, to proper medical expenses incident to athletic training and games, and to awards of sweaters and monograms provided by the institution.

b. Any scholarship, loan, job, remission of charge, financial aid or other material consideration within the direct or indirect control of the institution or any of its allied associations or agencies, to be open to an athlete must fulfill all the following requirements.

(1) Be equally open to non-athletes on the basis of character, scholarship, financial need, competence for any specific task and general merit.

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News of William and Mary Alumni

Luther E. Fuller, '17, of Honaker, Va., is a candidate for Congress from the 9th District of Virginia.

W. O. Deel, '13, is teaching in Dickenson County, Virginia.

Miss Virginia Codell, A.B. of '35, is teaching in the high school at Farmville, Va., and her sister, Miss Rose Mary Codell, B.S. of the same class, is teaching at Winchester, Ky.

Miss Zaidee E. Green, A.B. of '24, is Assistant Professor of English at Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa. Miss Green has an M.A. from the U. of Michigan, Ph.D. from Cornell and an LL.B. and LL.M. from the Washington School of Law. She is a member of the bar of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, and a member of the bar of the U. S. Supreme Court. Miss Green is a sister of Dr. A. Wigfall Green, '25, professor of English in the University of Mississippi.

Robert Preston Price, a B.S. of 1930, is with the First National Bank at Martinsville, Va.

J. M. Abrams, '06, with the C. & O. Railway, was a visitor here recently. He had not been back to William and Mary for many years and he was very much interested in the changes since his days here. He inquired for many people he knew in Williamsburg 30 years ago and was particularly interested in locating the lecture rooms in the Wren Building as he knew them while here as a student.

Chas. B. Fuller, A.B. of '35, is with the Central National Bank of Richmond. Mr. Fuller entered William and Mary from Waltham, Mass.

Miss Vi Martin, '33, Librarian at the Collegiate School for Girls in Richmond; Miss Mary Andrews Whitely, '35, teaching at Holland, Va.; and Miss Mary Edwards, '35, Librarian at Clintwood, Va., were visitors at the college recently.

Bernard Brugh, '33, of Rocky Mount, Va., was here on February 25th for the William and Mary-Richmond University basketball game.

Rev. W. Franklin Venables, '92, who

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Established June 10, 1933.

A monthly publication in the interest of the College of William and Mary in Virginia and its Alumni

Published on the last day of each month by the Alumni Association of the College of William and Mary in Virginia

The Alumni Association of the College of William and Mary in Virginia Organized 1842—Chartered March 5, 1923.

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Subscription Price: \$3.00 Per Year

JACKSON DAVIS, '02, TELLS OF AFRICAN TRIP

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bridge building as a much better way to make use of it than furniture making.

In Liberia I was just a few degrees north of the Equator and the sun was directly overhead. The thermometer rarely got over 90 and after night-fall it was pleasant when a breeze was blowing and there was usually a breeze on the coast. The sun between 11:00 and 3:00 was very trying for persons not used to it and I found it advisable to stay indoors if possible during these hours.

From Monrovia I went on to The Gold Coast which is one of the best developed British colonies of the West Coast. The Ashanti gold mines are prospering and agricultural interests are well established. The Gold Coast now produces 75 per cent of the world's supply of cocoa. Under the able administration of Sir Gordon Guggisberg, one of the finest of the British governors, an excellent harbor at Takoradi was built at considerable expense and difficulty. There are few natural harbors on the West Coast and the surf is heavy all along the Guinea coast. Cargo and passengers have to be lowered into surf boats which are handled very skilfully by natives. I often watched ten to fifteen of these surf boats, usually with eleven natives in each boat, singing as they paddled through the surf, plying back and forth to the ship anchored a half mile or more from the landing. The paddles were carved and decorated with native designs and the boatmen were magnificent specimens of physique, but I was told that ten years of strenuous labor of this kind made a man old.

At Accra I joined Mrs. Davis and Professor C. T. Loram, of Yale University, on the S. S. Adolph Woermann. This ship tarried long enough in Accra for us to visit Achimota College, which was built by the Rev. Alexander Fraser with the assistance of Sir Gordon Guggisberg. Achimota is the most important native college in all Africa and it is projected on a university scale but it has students all the way from the kindergarten to the university. Mrs. Davis and I were delightfully entertained by our old friends Mr. and Mrs. Fred Irvine, who had been on the staff of Hampton Institute for a year before going to Achimota. Mr. Irvine has become an authority on tropical agriculture and on plant life of the West Coast. Here is an institution patterned largely after the English university but with a program particularly in the mode of living peculiarly adapted to native customs. This part of Africa is definitely black man's country and the plan of Achimota is to give the best in western education and civilization to a selected number of natives who will fit themselves for civil service, teaching, the ministry, business and other opportunities as the country develops and requires native leadership of larger outlook and experience. Achimota is destined to play a large part in the spiritual and intellectual development of the West Coast and it is a tribute to the foresight and wisdom of two remarkable men.

Leaving Accra we had nearly three weeks of delightful voyage to Cape Town. We had a few hot nights but the sea was usually calm and there were shore trips at Lagos, Pointe Noire, Loanda, Lobito, and Walfishbay. We landed at Cape Town on May 8 and went immediately to a luncheon meeting of the Institute of Race Relations. There were about twenty-five persons, most of them teachers in the universities of Cape Town, Witwatersrand and Stellenbosch and leaders in civic life. They were considering the government committee report on native affairs and the new native bills. The arguments pro and con made me feel very much at home. South Africa has the bi-racial civilization similar in many ways to that in the South and yet more complicated. In the Union of South Africa there is a white population of about 1,800,000 and a native population of 5,500,000. The native population, however, is divided into many separate tribal groups with differences in custom and language. The government has pursued a policy of land segregation but the native lands are generally so restricted that it is expected that they should have to work for the white farmers. The men also leave the native reserves to work for periods of from six months to a year or more at the mines at Kimberley and Johannesburg. This is creating many problems with which the people are dealing and the Institute of Race Relations represents an effort of the best minds to cope with the problems on a basis of dispassionate study of the facts and experience. Their methods are similar to those of our own commission on Interracial Cooperation.

The central part in our journey was the Inter-Territorial Jeanes Conference held at Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia, May 27-June 7. The conference was attended by government officials and missionary teachers from all parts of British Africa. There were reports from the several Jeanes schools that have been set up as demonstrations. The Jeanes work and the farm demonstration work have been introduced very successfully into Africa and they have carried even further the idea of practical adaptations to local needs. One of the most interesting reports described a special short course for the chiefs and another for their wives, which resulted in one hundred per cent cooperation with health and village education programs. Native education is largely a matter of village schools teaching the school arts in the vernacular with a few practical arts and skills. The Jeanes work has to do with this practical aspect and in relating the school to the home and community life.

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PHILADELPHIA MEETING

Arrangements have been completed by the Philadelphia Alumni for their annual dinner which will be held in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel on Friday, April 24th, at 7 p.m. Prof. T. J. Stubbs and Charles J. Duke, Jr., will represent the College and Charles A. Taylor, Jr., the Alumni Association.

It is hoped that as many alumni as possible living in Philadelphia and vicinity will attend and reservations can be made by getting in touch with Ernest P. Farthing, 234 S. 46th street, Philadelphia.

NEW YORK MEETING

William and Mary alumni of New York met at the Lexington Hotel on the night of February 13th. President John Stewart Bryan was the chief speaker. Another guest was J. Wilder Tasker, former head coach at William and Mary and now head coach at Rutgers.

Carroll B. Quaintance, '24, was re-elected president of the organization. Other officers elected were: Richard Mann, '29, and Miss Louise Lang, '34, vice presidents; Lincoln Clarke, '19, re-elected secretary and Philip McKee, '30, treasurer.

The New York Club, which is one of the most active of all William and Mary alumni organizations, has arranged a very attractive and interesting program for the remainder of the year. It includes a clam bake in May, a week-end party to a resort in June, and the usual Xmas party. Several informal meetings will be held in the homes of different members and monthly luncheons have been planned for the third Thursday of each month at Leeds Restaurant, 40th Street and Madison Avenue.

A scholarship at William and Mary is being sponsored by the Club and the Club publication, "What's News," will be continued.

MEDALLIONISTS

The Board of Managers of the Alumni Association has awarded the Alumni Medallion for Service and Loyalty to the College to W. G. Jones, '76, Richmond, Va.; J. A. Salle, '81, Hallsboro, Va.; Joseph H. Saunders, '96, Newport News, Va.; Walter E. Vest, '03, Huntington, West, Va.; W. G. Thompson, Jr., '28, Norfolk, Va.; and Charles P. McCurdy, Jr., '33, Washington, D. C.

Nominations for the medallion award are made to the Board of Managers by a special committee composed of H. L. Bridges, '93, Dr. W. T. Hodges, '02, and Robert M. Newton, '16, but nominations may be made to the committee or to the Board by any alumnus or alumna.

This award system was adopted in 1933 and the first awards were made in 1934.

The medallions awarded for this year will be presented to the alumni chosen, on Alumni Day, June 6th, and the presentation will be made by President John Stewart Bryan.

WILKINSON FOR GOVERNOR

Dr. William J. Wilkinson, who graduated here in 1902 and for many years has been head of the Department of History at Colby College, Waterville, Maine, was urged by many of his friends recently to run for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination for Maine to succeed Gov. Lewis J. Brann, Democrat, who will not run for a third term. Dr. Wilkinson has declined the honor on the grounds that his personal affairs will not permit.

In 1933 he was elected an alderman in Waterville from a district that was considered a Republican stronghold.

Dr. Wilkinson entered William and Mary from Brooklyn, N. Y.

SWIMMING SCORES

W. & M. 53—Randolph Macon 31
W. & M. 42—Duke 41
W. & M. 38—Virginia 46
W. & M. 31—W. & L. 54
W. & M. 44—V.P.I. 40
W. & M. 29—N. C. State 55

OLD POEM BY ALUMNUS

The following poem entitled "Virginia," was written by Col. Francis S. Key Smith, '92, shortly after he had left William and Mary, and was published in a Virginia newspaper at the time.

When happy hours of youthful days,
Forever more are gone,
When toil takes the place of play,
And hushed is childhood's song,
Then to mem'ry fondly rushes,
Those happy thoughts of Thee,
From my heart a love stream gushes,
For thou art all to me.

Thy sacred soil which gave me birth,
Through life shall I defend,
For there is none upon the earth,
To me as dear a friend:
A monument to gilded fame,
How like a martyr stands,
Thrice worthy of thy honored name,
The mother of our land.

Most sacred is each rock and rill,
Each meadow cherished dear,
Some old landmarks, like voices still,
Have gone since I was there,
But flowing gently as of yore,
Thy rivers wind their way,
I long to loll upon their shore,
To hear their waves at play.

Could I but see those friends so true,
To be with them once more,
To view the sparkling drops of dew,
Along Virginia's shore,
Could hear the little birds at morn,
Perched on tree and bower,
Warble their sweetest notes in song,
At the daybreak hour.

Oh! Mother state of all that's best,
Long ere thy course be run,
You shall be forever blest,
For thy great deeds, well done;
For valued lives of sons you gave,
Upon your country's call,
As now they lie within the grave
Their names are loved by all.

YALE TO WM. AND MARY

In 1780 President Ezra Stiles of Yale College started a correspondence with President Madison of William and Mary with the view of exchanging ideas that would be of benefit to both in their work as college executives. Stiles frankly stated in his first letter that "We have been long sensible that the New England Colleges have been beheld by our Southern & Western Brethren with ineffable contempt. But we hope the time is now come, when all will unite in viewing Things in a more liberal & generous Light." In Madison's reply he stated that he entertained no such ideas.

President Stiles knew Benjamin Franklin and said Dr. Franklin had talked to him of receiving a degree at William and Mary in 1756.

His letter also states that there were 140 students at Yale that year but an incursion of the British had reduced the number to 120 in July. He mentioned also that the faculty consisted of the president, a professor of Divinity, a professor of Philosophy and three tutors.

Madison in his reply stated that William and Mary had a president who taught Math and Natural Philosophy, a professor of Law and Police, one of Chemistry and Medicine, one of Ethics and the Belles Lettres, and one of Modern Languages. Madison pointed out that the Professorship of Divinity had been abolished "as incompatible with the Freedom of a Republic." Madison also said that the students at William and Mary could take any or all of the courses in any one term but that degrees were not conferred until the student was master of a course specified for him.

President Stiles gave some interesting figures on enrollment at the New England schools. Harvard had 120, Dartmouth 30, Jersey (afterwards Princeton) 16, Pennsylvania 20 and Rhode Island 4. Madison said, "The number of Students (at W. & M.) is more considerable than heretofore and increases daily."

Other interesting information in

ALUMNI DEATHS

William Patton Kent, '76

William Patton Kent, a graduate of 1876, died in Washington, D. C., on March 3rd. He was a native of Wytheville, Va., and a son of Robert C. Kent, at one time lieutenant-governor of Virginia.

Mr. Kent, besides being a newspaper man and a lawyer, had a long and interesting connection with the U. S. Consular Service. This service took him to Guatemala, China, Germany, Switzerland and Bermuda. Having been born in 1857 he remembered the War Between the States and as a captain of infantry he saw service in the Spanish-American War. He also witnessed five revolutions during his consular service.

His last visit to William and Mary was on Homecoming Day in 1934 when he received the Alumni Medallion for service and loyalty to the College.

He was a member of Pi Kappa Alpha and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, and a son, Tyler Gatewood Kent, assistant Secretary at the United States Embassy in Moscow.

Stonewall Jackson Brooks, '81

Stonewall Jackson Brooks died in the home of his daughter, Mrs. William Lee, at Bluefield, West, Va., on March 19th. Mr. Brooks was born in Williamsburg in 1862. He was a brother of Mr. Archer Brooks of Williamsburg, of W. M. Brooks of Richmond and an uncle of Gardiner T. Brooks of Williamsburg and of Julian A. Brooks of Richmond, all alumni of William and Mary.

Mr. Brooks was for many years connected with the Atlantic Coast Line, entering the service of this company in 1882 and retiring in 1934.

He is survived by his wife, four children and thirteen grandchildren. Interment was made in Maury Cemetery, Richmond, with Masonic rites.

JUDGE HUGHES' PORTRAIT

An oil portrait of Judge Robert W. Hughes, the only graduate of the class of 1873 at William and Mary, was unveiled with formal ceremonies, in the court room of the Federal building at Norfolk, Va., on March 9th.

Judge Hughes was judge of the United States Court for the district of Eastern Virginia from 1874 to 1896 and is one of the most distinguished and loyal alumni of the College.

He delivered the graduating address here in 1933, which was the sixtieth anniversary of his own graduation.

President Madison's reply to President Stiles' letter was:

1. William and Mary's income of 6000 pounds sterling per year from taxes on several commodities had practically disappeared and that the main income was 500 pounds per year from the rentals on 22,000 acres of land.

2. Public exercises were held weekly, probably in the Great Hall, when a professor presided and questions previously allotted were debated. Monthly meetings along the same lines were held for the law students and annually, orations, etc., for the whole college.

3. The apparatus on hand cost 500 pounds sterling and "was made by the best Hands in London."

President Madison was interested in learning from President Stiles about the weather in Connecticut of the previous winter, stating that the winter "was probably the severest ever experienced since the settlement of America." He gave the Thermometer readings for 10 days in Jan., 1780, the lowest being 6 above zero at 7:30 a.m. The highest during the year was 92 on July 10th and 11th.

He also gave the latitude and longitude of Williamsburg as worked out by himself. They check remarkably close with figures worked out by Prof. Merrymon of the present physics department at William and Mary.

VARSITY BASEBALL

Twenty-seven games on the schedule, five hard hitters in Captain "Dixie" Moore, Marable, Metheny, Harper and Edmondson, a good base running team and no pitching talent of stellar magnitude, sums up the baseball situation at William and Mary for this spring.

For the first time since 1904 the team is without a star pitcher. The long line of pitching stars of the past thirty years seems to have become extinct. And to revive the glories of the past we name those stars herewith: Hening, F. W. Lewis, Dangerfield Spencer, Haley Settles, Dewey Marshall, Frank Garnett, Bob Safelle, Jimmie Wallace, Lefty White, "Curt" Thompson, Stankus and Elliott. Any one of them could have made any college baseball team in the country.

Coach Bill Scott is non-committal on the per cent of games he hopes to win but admits that the team will have to make lots of runs in each game. Last year the team won 11 games, lost 7 and tied 1. Elliott, the last pitching star of the above list, left college during the season and after his absence the team lost most of its games. They had Washington and Lee 8 to 1 in the 8th inning and Maryland 5 to 2 in the 9th and lost both games when the pitching cracked.

Jimmy Harvell, outfielder last year, "Preacher" Franklin, Lawrence Oliver, freshman third baseman last year, and Bob Adams and Robert Sherran, freshman pitchers of last year, will have to pitch the twenty-seven games. In the outfield, Dixie Moore and Metheny, both stars, and Savedge and Redford will hold down the three positions.

Harper should be another great catcher at W. & M. Bill Scott says he has the best throwing arm he has ever seen in college baseball. Ed Motley will substitute for him.

Edmondson at first base, the polished Aubrey Marable at second, Zable of football fame at short with C. Harvell and Tuminelli substituting, and Benedetto at third, complete the team.

As the new field back of the stadium is not ready, the old field on Richmond Road will be used.

Tommy Dowler will coach the Freshman team which at this time is an unknown quantity except for Waugh from Culpeper, who is rated as one of the best young pitchers in the state.

Varsity Schedule

Friday, March 27—Vermont; here
 Saturday, March 28—Vermont; here
 Monday, March 30—W. and L.; here
 Tuesday, March 31—W. and L.; here
 Thursday, April 2—Dartmouth; here
 Friday, April 3—V.P.I.; here
 Saturday, April 4—V.P.I.; here
 Monday, April 6—Rutgers; here
 Thursday, April 9—V.M.I.; there
 Friday, April 10—V.P.I.; there
 Saturday, April 11—V.P.I.; there
 Monday, April 13—W. and L.; there
 Tuesday, April 14—W. and L.; there
 Friday, April 17—Michigan; here
 Saturday, April 25—Richmond; here
 Tuesday, April 28—Hampden-Sydney; here
 Saturday, May 2—Richmond; there
 Monday, May 4—Virginia; here
 Thursday, May 7—Maryland; there
 Friday, May 8—Middlebury; there
 Saturday, May 9—Vermont; there
 Monday, May 11—Boston College; there
 Tuesday, May 12—Boston University; there
 Wednesday, May 13—Navy; there
 Saturday, May 16—V.M.I.; here
 Monday, May 18—Virginia; there
 Wednesday, May 20—Richmond; here

VARSITY TRACK

William and Mary started to take track seriously in the early 20's with L. Tucker Jones coaching and building up from the bottom. By 1925 when J. C. "Scrap" Chandler took over the coaching it was well established and since that time the College has had an outstanding team each year, and has won about 70 per cent of all meets participated in. The teams defeated include Wake Forest,

George Washington, V.P.I., V.M.I., W. & L., Johns Hopkins, U. of Maryland, Hampden-Sydney, Randolph Macon, Catholic U., Georgetown, and the U. of Richmond. They have won the Virginia Conference for 10 straight years.

The team of '36 is without the great "Monk" Little, but the team is well rounded and "Scrap" Chandler expects the usual per cent of victories. Members of the squad and their specialties are:

- 100 and 220—Mingee, Zable, Livesay
- 1 Mile—Capt Bullard, Blanton, Marsh
- Hurdles—Smeltzer, Zable, Rowe, Harrison
- 440—Kranke, Crutchfield
- 2 Mile—Plummer, A. Baker, Elliott, Davies
- 880—Roller, A. Baker
- Shot and Discus—Degutis, Lang, Murray, McGowan
- Javelin—Lesner, Lang, Harper
- High Jump—Matheny, Flickinger, W. Murray, Knox, Degutis
- Broad Jump—Rowe, Haynie, W. Murray, Flickinger, Burgess
- Pole Vault—Flickinger, Matheny, Scruggs.

Track Schedule

- March 28—Dartmouth; here
- April 4—Apprentice; here
- April 11—U. of N. C.; here
- April 18—Open
- April 24-25—Penn Relays; Philadelphia
- May 2—V.M.I.; there
- May 9—Duke; here
- May 15—Richmond; there
- May 29-30—Intercollegiate; Philadelphia

REMEMBER THESE?

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

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

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

FIRST College in the United States to have a full Faculty, consisting of a President, six Professors, usher, and writing master, 1729.

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

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

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

FIRST College to have the Honor System, 1779.

FIRST College to become a University, 1779.

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

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

FIRST College to teach Political Economy, 1784.

FIRST College to have a School of Modern History, 1803.

ALEXANDER PROMOTED

Fred M. Alexander, '21, for nineteen years principal of the Newport News High School, has been appointed by Dr. Sidney B. Hall, '16, Supt. of Public Instruction, as superintendent of Negro education in Virginia. Mr. Alexander is prominent in educational work in this state and is well qualified for his new work.

He is a past president of the Virginia Education Association and has taken a leading part in the revision of the public school curriculum of the state during the past three years. He has done graduate work at Columbia University and is an applicant for the Ph.D. degree at that institution.

**ALUMNI DAY
 JUNE SIXTH
 PROGRAM NEXT MONTH**

JACKSON DAVIS, '02, TELLS OF AFRICAN TRIP

(Continued from Page 2)

After the conference we visited Victoria Falls, which are twice as high as Niagara, and then stopped at Bulawayo and motored several hundred miles through Southern Rhodesia to the Great Zimbabwe ruins. These great stone walls are absolutely different from anything in Native architecture in Africa and there is much speculation as to their origin. On the way we passed through farming and grazing areas, Native reserves, and saw several gold mines and stopped to visit some village schools and one kraal school.

We returned by the East Coast to Mombasa, with stops at Tanga and Zanzibar, where we were in contact with a totally different civilization. From Mombasa we went by rail to Nairobi passing through the great game reserves of the Athi plains where Roosevelt did his big game hunting. We saw herds of all kinds of antelope, wildebeestes, zebras, etc., from the train and once we caught a glimpse through the clouds of snow-capped Killimanjaro, the highest mountain in all Africa. For a week we were close to Mt. Kenya, but we never saw it for it was enveloped in clouds the whole time. The climate of this high region is delightful although right on the Equator. In fact our train crossed the Equator several times, once at an altitude of nearly 10,000 feet. Coffee, tea, and temperate zone grains are grown extensively by white planters with Native labor.

After a week in Uganda on the shores of Lake Victoria, we made the last lap of our African journey by air. The trip from Entebbe to Cairo, a distance of 2,500 miles was made in three days by air, but it would have required three weeks by rail, motor and Nile steamer. On the second day's flight not far from Juba, on the swampy flats along the Nile, our plane passed over a big herd of elephants grazing in the tall grass. This experience is typical of the contrasts that we saw everywhere outside of South Africa. Here we were in an airplane, the latest triumph of Western mechanical civilization, and there below us were these wild animals in the remote fastnesses of the untouched jungle. Perhaps no part of the world is responding so rapidly to the contacts with Western civilization. Wealth from the soil, the forest and the mine is being poured out into the arteries of world trade with a varied return of good and ill to Native life. But in the midst of this development new Native policies are taking shape which represent a long step forward from the traditional idea of exploitation.

Lord Lugard in his book "The Dual Mandate," which is the Bible of the British Colonial administrator, lays down the principle of trusteeship for the development and welfare of the Native people as the first obligation of a colonial power, and the principle of indirect rule by which government functions as far as possible through Native authorities. The working out of these policies is a matter of time and growth, but they are working out, and among the chief manifestations are increasing provision for Native education, health and welfare. In the making of these enlightened policies and in countless places in the field the influence of missionary statesmen has been a potent factor, from David Livingstone to his successors of the present day.

DR. CASTANEDA'S FIND

Many alumni of twelve years ago will no doubt recall Dr. Carlos E. Castaneda who taught Spanish here at that time. He is now connected with the library of the University of Texas where he is in charge of the department of Spanish and Mexican manuscripts. The newspapers recently carried the following interesting story of one of his discoveries and achievements:

"What is believed to be the first American play has been translated by Dr. Carlos E. Castaneda, historiographer of the Knights of Columbus Historical Commission, who said it was found in a manuscript book, bearing the date 1619, in the Garcia collection of the University of Texas.

He said the author was Toribio de Montolinia, a priest and noted writer who knew Cortez. The play tells the story of the conversion of four Indian kings and their alliance with Cortez against the Aztec emperor, Montezuma.

"It doubtless was composed in America, and is the first play that has taken its theme from the most significant episode in the most dramatic chapter of the history of North America," he said.

The play depicts the four kings in consultation. They call upon their idol to determine the course they should follow. An angel appears and tells them to accept Jesus. Subsequently they decide to welcome Cortez. They are baptized and join forces with the invader.

"All are authentic characters, portrayed with historical accuracy," Dr. Castaneda said. "Cortez makes two long speeches in which he gives a sketch of his life."

**OLD REGISTRATIONS
 1828-29**

- Richard Blow, Jr., A.B., Sussex—Son of George Blow.
- Jas. C. Eggleston, A.B.—Amelia. Son of Ed Eggleston.
- Joseph Hobson, A.B.—Richmond. Son of Joseph Hobson.
- A. W. Robins, L.B.—Gloucester.
- Benj. E. Anderson—Richmond. Son of R. Anderson.
- John F. Archer.

WILLOUGHBY NEWTON III

We are indebted to Blake T. Newton, '10, of Hague, Va., superintendent of schools for Westmoreland and Richmond counties and a practicing attorney, for the following facts concerning Willoughby Newton III, who took his L.B. degree at William and Mary in 1824 and whose name appeared in a list of students of that period printed in the Alumni Gazette recently. Mr. Newton is a grandson of Willoughby Newton III and his father was Edward Colston Newton. He lives at "Linden," his grandfather's old estate in Westmoreland County. His son, Blake T. Newton, Jr., is a graduate of William and Mary and at present is a law student here. His brother, Robt. M. Newton, superintendent of schools of Hampton, Va., is also a graduate of the College.

Willoughby Newton III, was born at Lee Hall, Hague, Westmoreland County, Virginia, in 1802. His father was Captain Willoughby Newton and his mother was Sarah Bland Poythress, widow of Squire Richard Lee, who married Captain Willoughby in 1798. While at William and Mary College he lived with his half sister and brother-in-law, Dr. Wm. Augustine Smith, president of the College. After leaving College he spent his life in the public service and as a large planter in Westmoreland County, operating a plantation of approximately ten thousand acres and two hundred slaves. For a long period he represented his District in the General Assembly of Virginia, afterwards being elected to the Congress of the United States from the First District of Virginia. He was an ardent States Rights Democrat and was a member of the Secession Convention of 1861, as was his son, Capt. William B. Newton of Hanover. As a large planter he was much interested in the agricultural affairs of the State and nation, and with Edmund Ruffin of Hanover, organized the Virginia Agricultural Society and became its first president, Edmund Ruffin succeeding him as president and in turn he became chairman of the Board. He married Mary Stevenson Brockenbrough, daughter of Judge William Brockenbrough of the Virginia Court of Appeals and the granddaughter of Carter Braxton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. There were eight children of this union, five sons; William Brockenbrough Newton of Hanover, a member of the Virginia House of Delegates and of the Secession Convention of 1861, Captain of Co. C., Fourth Virginia Cavalry and Acting Colonel when killed in a cavalry charge at Raccoon Ford in 1864; John Brockenbrough Newton, Bishop-Coadjutor of Virginia and Surgeon in Lee's Army; Willoughby Newton, Member of Potomac Rifles, who lost his leg at Chancellorsville, and later held office in the Department of Indian Affairs during the administration of Grover Cleveland; Robert M. Newton, a member of the Potomac Rifles, who saw service through the Civil War and afterwards practiced law in Texas. Edward Colston Newton was too young for service in the War Between the States. He inherited the family homestead, "Linden," in Westmoreland County, Va., spending a long and useful life there, serving at various times as Deputy-treasurer, Commissioner of Revenue, Senior Warden of Cople Parish and for a number of years as "Squire" of his District, sitting in judgment upon the differences arising among the neighbors.

The last public service of Willoughby Newton was performed as a Member of the House of Delegates of Virginia during the period of the War Between the States. He died in 1870 at "Linden" and lies buried in the family graveyard there.

- Richard H. Turner—Williamsburg. Son of Richard Turner.
- Edward Turner—Williamsburg. Son of Richard Turner.
- William Whiting—King & Queen.
- William E. Winfree—Chesterfield. Son of Wm. Winfree.

- John B. Butler—Smithfield. Son of Dr. Robert Butler.
- Robt. G. Cabell—Richmond. Son of Wm. A. Cabell, distinguished physician.
- Bassett S. Claiborne—King William. Son of George Claiborne.
- William A. Clark—Manchester. Son of Wm. B. Clark.
- Benedict Crump—New Kent. Son of Beverly Crump
- Thomas S. Dabney—King William. Son of Benj. F. Dabney.
- Samuel J. Douglass—Petersburg.
- Thos. W. R. Edmunds—Surry.
- Edward M. Eggleston—Amelia. Son of Wm. F. Eggleston.
- George L. Fautleroy—Gloucester. Son of Wm. E. L. Fautleroy.
- R. F. Hannon—Petersburg. Son of B. F. Hannon.
- John W. Haskins—Powhatan. Son of John Haskins.
- P. W. Kemp—Gloucester. Son of M. W. Kemp.
- Newton C. King—Norfolk. Son of Miles King.
- John W. Jarvis—Mathews. Son of John D. Jarvis.
- James Johnson—King William. Son of Christopher Johnson.
- Benj. F. Jones—King William. Son of Thomas Jones.
- Anderson Jones—Mathews. Son of Thomas Jones.
- Orlando S. Jones—Mathews. Son of John Jones.
- John C. Mann—King & Queen. Son of John Mann.
- Thomas Martin—Powhatan. Son of Thomas Martin.
- George F. Morrison—Williamsburg. Son of George Morrison.
- Robert Rodgers—Williamsburg.
- James M. Scott—Richmond. Son of Robert G. Scott.
- Edward Simmons—Petersburg. Son of Robert Simmons.
- Frederick W. Southgate—Norfolk. Son of John Southgate.
- A. G. Southall.
- James B. Southall.
- Richard Taliaferro—York.
- Edwin A. Teagle—Williamsburg. Son of Edward Y. Teagle.
- George K. Taylor—Surry.
- John T. Turner—King George. Son of Richard Turner.

ALUMNI PERSONALS

(Continued from Page 1)

entered here from Barren Creek Springs, Md., is Rector of the House of Prayer (High Episcopal Church) at Newark, N. J.

Miss Jean Hogge, '34, was married last August to Dr. Ernest D. Overby of Chatham, Va.

W. Earle Andrews, '21, landscape architect, and formerly located at Babylon, Long Island, with the New York State Park Commission, is now Superintendent of Parks for New York City and has his headquarters in the Arsenal Building, Central Park.

Miss Catherine Costello, B.S. of '34, who recently joined the Alumni Association, is teaching Science at the Woodrow Wilson High School, Portsmouth, Va.

Julian (Judy) A. Brooks, '20, is Director of Procurement for the Works Progress Administration of Virginia with offices at 11 S. 12th St., Richmond, Va.

Miss Gladys Anderson and Miss Helen J. Fadden, who graduated here in 1933, were recently initiated in the Phi Delta Gamma, a national fraternity for outstanding graduate women. Miss Fadden is a candidate for the M.A. degree at George Washington this year and Miss Anderson is studying law at the same institution.

Paul J. Broderick, '33, has passed the bar examination in Washington, D. C., and will shortly be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Cyrus Hankins, '08, of Washington D. C., was a visitor in Williamsburg recently.

H. Moncure Little, '35, is teaching and coaching track at Hampton High School.

John Marshall, '26, attorney of Newport News, Va., has been elected president of the Young Democratic Club of that city.

Dallas Entsminger, '34, of Hilton Village, Va., has a position with the Newport News Shipbuilding Co.

Miss Lucy Mason Holt, '24, addressed a meeting of the Williamsburg Chapter of the American Association of University Women recently.

Rev. W. Carroll Brooke, '28, is Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Weston, West Va.

Roland B. Hall, '35, is with the Ingersoll-Rand Company of Phillipsburg, N. J.

James Warner, '34, is with the Universal Credit Company, New York City.

Miss Mary Godwin Ridout, '29, of Roanoke, Va., was married in February to Mr. Harold T. Freed of the same city.

Dudley Payne Terry, '28, is Assistant Director of Finance for the WPA in Virginia, with headquarters at 11 S. 12th Street, Richmond, Va.

Maynard H. Proctor, '30, of Bowling Green, Va., is Disbursing Officer for the E.R.A. at 11 S. 12th Street, Richmond, Va.

Thomas R. Varney, '29, is with the Sanco Vacuum Oil Company, Calcutta, India. He is in charge of the company's sales in all of India.

Walter Barrett Smith, '31, is practicing law at Alexandria and Arlington Court House, Va.

John L. Doniphan, '32, is a member of the firm of A. S. Doniphan and Son, Insurance Agents, Alexandria, Virginia.

EDWARD COLES, SECOND GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS

(Continued from Page 1)

already been in correspondence with Jefferson urging him to head a movement for the gradual emancipation of all slaves in Virginia. Jefferson was quite sympathetic but said that it was "like bidding old Priam to buckle the armor of Hector" and recommended the task to younger men.

Coles, therefore, decided to move out of the state of Virginia, where there were technicalities that would interfere with freeing his slaves. He accordingly looked for a new home and traveled through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, using a horse and buggy for conveyance. He selected land near Edwardsville, Illinois, and returned to Virginia by way of New Orleans and Charleston, S. C.

Before he could carry his plan into effect, President Madison asked him to visit Russia on a very delicate mission. The Czar was incensed at the United States over the alleged treatment of his ambassador at Washington. As a matter of fact, the ambassador had made himself very obnoxious to the U. S. Government. Coles accepted the mission and was conveyed to Russia on the U. S. Man-of-War Prometheus. It was the first time an American naval vessel had ever entered the Baltic. Arriving at St. Petersburg he succeeded so well that the Czar offered to punish the ambassador by exiling him to Siberia. Coles replied that the U. S. Government only wanted him recalled, which was done.

From St. Petersburg he went to Berlin and from there to Paris where he met Gen. LaFayette whom he was to entertain years later in Illinois. After touring England, Scotland, and Ireland he returned to America.

In 1819 he sold his plantation in Albemarle and putting all his slaves and goods in wagons set out over the mountains to the Ohio River where he bought two flat boats and loaded the whole party thereon. His slaves had no inkling of his intentions to free them. His method of freeing them, the time, place and circumstances, were dramatic, indeed. It was a bright, balmy, April day and they had drifted down the beautiful Ohio, past Pittsburg. The two flat boats were lashed together and he called all hands on deck. He then told them as briefly as possible of what had been in his mind for years and that they were now free and could leave at the first stop on the river or follow him into Illinois where he would give each head of a family 160 acres of land. In his own words, "the effect on them was electrical. They stared at me and at each other. As they saw the truth of what they had heard there came a kind of hysterical and giggling laughter. After a pause of intense and unutterable emotion, bathed in tears, and with tremulous voices, they gave vent to their gratitude, and implored the blessings of God on me." All of them wanted to go with him to Illinois and work for him on his land until he was established and prospering in his adopted home. At his advice, however, some left him at Louisville and found work there, while the others were established on their own land at Edwardsville as he had promised.

After settling at Edwardsville, President Monroe who knew him in Washington, made him Registrar of the Land Office at Edwardsville.

In 1822 he ran for the governorship of Illinois, canvassing the state in a carriage driven by a colored servant. He won out over three pro-slavery candidates and became the second governor of Illinois.

He had hardly taken office when he was precipitated into a conflict that rocked the state from end to end but from which he emerged victorious and thus won a high place for himself in the Hall of Fame of his adopted state.

When Virginia ceded the Northwest territory to the United States the deed provided that all people in the territory who were citizens of Virginia should have all their property

rights protected. Some, of course, owned slaves. The Ordinance of 1787, passed by Congress, prohibited slavery in the ceded territory and the constitution of the new state of Illinois also prohibited it. This naturally brought about a difference of opinion and there was a strong element in the state that wanted the right to own slaves. This element in the state legislature of 1822 forced the passage of a resolution calling for a convention to change the state constitution. The matter had to be submitted to the people and Coles led the party against the convention. The contest was one of the bitterest ever fought out in any state but Coles' side was victorious and Illinois remained a non-slave state.

In 1825 Gen. Lafayette visited Illinois and was received and entertained by Gov. Coles.

His term as governor expired in 1826 and his valedictory address to the state senate in December of that year is referred to by his biographer, Washburne, as one of the greatest addresses ever delivered to a state legislature. In this address he paid a splendid tribute to Jefferson, who had died in July.

He was induced to run for the U. S. Senate in 1831 but was defeated on account of his anti-Jackson sentiments. He then retired to his farm and during this time visited his old home in Virginia.

In 1833 he moved to Philadelphia and there married Miss Sally Logan Roberts, a descendant of Hugh Roberts who came to this country with William Penn in 1682.

He lived in Philadelphia for 35 years, dying there in 1868 at the age of 82. A granddaughter is a resident of that city at this time.

Among the records of his imperishable fame in Illinois is a county named for him and a painting upon the walls of the capitol at Springfield, representing the scene on the Ohio River when, standing on the deck of one of his flatboats, he told his slaves they were free.

An engraving by Samuel Sartain, made from a painting by Henry Bown in 1852, showing his handsome and noble features, hangs in the Alumni Office at William and Mary.

REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY SOUTHERN CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

(2) Be awarded not earlier than June the first of the ensuing academic year and only after fair consideration of all applications for which due public notice had been given by April first.

(3) Be awarded only by a representative and responsible faculty committee or committees in the respective field of scholarship, loans and jobs. A list of all awards when made with the names, amounts of scholarships and loans, and the rates of pay of jobs, shall be submitted in writing to the president of the Southern Conference and a copy thereof shall be sent to the chairman of the faculty committee on athletics of each member institution.

(4) Any scholarship which by the terms of the will or gift is limited by its provisions of award to members of a particular family or group, or to students in a particular geographical area, must, in order to be open to an athlete not be based on athletic skill, must be published in the catalogue, and must when awarded be approved by the faculty committee on scholarships.

c. The respective faculty committees on athletics, loans, jobs, and scholarships, and the registrar shall make quarterly summary reports to the president or the head of the institution that all regulations concerning intercollegiate athletes for which they are responsible are being observed.

d. No student shall be eligible to represent the institution on an intercollegiate athletic team who holds any scholarship, loan or job not within the control of the institution unless such award to him has been approved by the respective faculty committee on scholarships, loans, or jobs, such

awards to be included in their regular report with names, amounts, and rates of pay as provided in section b (3).

e. Any athlete who lends his name to commercial advertising or uses his game tickets for profit or holds a sinecure job or receives more than the regular rate of pay or does less than regular work or accepts the advantage of any counterfeit bet or other material subterfuge or receives any of the aforementioned awards of scholarships, loans, jobs, or other material aid on other than the above specified terms is ineligible to represent the institution in an intercollegiate contest.

II

The faculty committee on eligibility shall, in advance of competition require of each candidate for competition in any sport, a detailed statement in writing of the amounts and sources of his financial earnings and income received, or to be received during the college year including the previous summer, from others than those upon whom he is naturally dependent for support. In case any question arises with regard to the implication of this statement, the matter shall be referred to the executive committee of the conference for decision.

III

a. No student shall be eligible to membership on any varsity team representing the institution until he has completed a full year's work at the institution to the satisfaction of the faculty, is making regular advancement to the satisfaction of the faculty, and is in good academic standing at his institution as determined by the faculty.

b. No student who is on scholastic or conduct probation or its equivalent is eligible to represent the institution in an intercollegiate contest.

c. A student may regain his eligibility by removing his delinquencies but a student who has twice withdrawn from college on account of delinquencies cannot regain his eligibility.

d. All these scholarship requirements shall in advance of competition be certified to by the appropriate officer as fulfilled by all members of the team representing the institution.

IV

a. No member of the athletic staff or physical education department shall have anything to do with the award or promise, directly or through an agent, of any scholarship, loan, job or other financial or material aid to an athlete or prospective athlete.

b. In accepting a position as a member of the athletic staff, physical education department, or any official connection with the management or supervision of athletics, the directors, coaches, managers, members of the Physical education department, and athletic committeemen and councilmen accept an obligation of honor actively to exert their influence to discourage any unfair or questionable recruiting by alumni, students or other persons.

c. No member of the athletic staff or physical education department shall receive for his services or for any athletic purposes any money or other valuable consideration except through the college authorities.

d. Hereafter the athletic director and coaches shall be chosen and their salaries fixed by the president or on the recommendation of the president by the board of control (e.g. Trustees, Regents, Visitors) according to the custom of the institution.

In accordance with the procedures of any institution, the president may if he so desire have the benefit of the advice and the recommendations of responsible administrative officers, the faculty committee and the athletic council.

V

a. Every candidate for an intercollegiate team shall after a careful explanation of all the eligibility regulations and their implications of honor or by a member of the faculty committee on athletics, declare orally to this member of the committee and in writing for the record upon his honor

his eligibility or ineligibility under each separate regulation.

b. Each member of the athletic staff, faculty committee on athletics, and respective managers, shall in writing upon his honor certify his own adherence to all the regulations and to the best of his knowledge the eligibility or ineligibility of every member of the athletic team that represents the institution.

c. It shall be the obligation of administrative and athletic officers and of other interested members of the college or university staff to interpret continuously to students and alumni through meetings and publications their personal and institutional obligation of loyalty and honor not only to observe the athletic regulations but also to do all in their power to win from others their sincere observance.

d. If there should be any bona fide information involving the ineligibility of any member of or any candidate for any athletic team in the conference such information should, as a matter of duty, be given to the chairman of the faculty athletic committee for the consideration of the committee.

VI

a. All athletic accounts shall be audited regularly by a certified public accountant.

b. These accounts shall be available as certified in their entirety for the public press and shall be published in the student newspaper.

VII

Any member institution which through its responsible officers, committees or representatives violates or connives at the violation of any of the athletic regulations of the Southern Conference shall, by a majority vote, be dropped from the Conference, and shall not be restored to membership in less than two years, and then only on a favorable vote of two-thirds of the membership.

OLD FACULTY MINUTES

May 18, 1775

Resol'd—That the Ushers be requir'd to conduct themselves with more circumspection for the future, as they appear to us to be blamable for spending a late evening at the Tavern with several of the Students who had no leave of Absence, especially since they continued with these Students till one of them at least was in Liquor, and did not take care to see him quietly lodged in his room so as to prevent his making a midnight disturbance in the College.

Resolv'd—That so far as appears to us Mr. Maury be the sole Actor in the unreasonable disturbance, and that this fault be remitted to him in consideration of its being the Effect of a single Act of Intemperance into which he was betray'd by an harmless design to give an Entertainment to some of his fellow Students on his departure from College, and in consideration of good Behavior, for which he has been remarkable from the time of his entrance into the College to the time of his leaving it. Nevertheless, we think it reasonable that he should make the following acknowledgment, Viz:

Conscious of the impropriety of my behaviour towards Mr. Gwatkin the other Evening, I now acknowledge my sorrow for and my utter Disapprobation of such Conduct. In the Cool moments of Reflection I am full sensible of the necessity of maintaining a due Subordination, a proper Obedience & Respect to my Superiours in a Collegiate Society. And I am at this time happy that my Conduct hereto (before?) this unfortunate Accident hath always manifested such sentiments. To such Conduct I attribute the Lenity of the present Decision; for which I have the most grateful Sense to the Society in general, & acknowledge particularly my Obligation to that Gentleman to whom the Insult was offer'd.

Order'd—That the 9 o'clock Roll be carefully deliver'd at the End of every week to the President for him to know, and call the Absentees (if any) to account.