

Phys Ed. Admission, Lambert Rogers, by Bryan (cont. in next)



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# The ALUMNI GAZETTE

*The College of William and Mary in Virginia*

VOLUME VI

MARCH, 1939

No. 3



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# THE ALUMNI GAZETTE

*The College of William and Mary in Virginia*

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## *The Problem of Selecting Those Qualified for Admission*

By DEAN J. WILFRED LAMBERT, '27

A significant phase in the growth and development of the College during the past two decades has been the increase in the size of the student body from a total of approximately 125 during the session 1918-'19 to approximately 1,300 during the current year. Of equal significance is the fact that the number of applicants for admission each year is increasingly greater than the number that can be accommodated by dormitory and teaching facilities. For the current session practically twice as many applied as were accepted for admission. It is interesting to note not only that more men are being admitted to the College, but that there has been for several years a constant increase in the number of men's applications.

For the class of 1943 the College has already (February 10th) received some 500 applications from men and women, and it appears probable that by June 1st this number will be increased to at least 1,000. The class which will be accepted for admission in September will number approximately 500.

The problem of selecting from those who apply, those best qualified for admission, while becoming increasingly difficult, is not a new one. In order to assure a better selection of applicants, the College instituted in the session of 1933-'34, at the direction of President Chandler, the policy of admitting only those who graduated in the upper half of the high school class.

### ADMISSION

By Act of the General Assembly of Virginia, men and women are admitted to the College on the same conditions. The total number of students is limited by the physical capacity of the College to approximately 1,300.

Applicants for admission must present their applications on printed forms secured from the office of the chairman of the Committee on Admissions. While priority of application does not guarantee selection, candidates should apply early, women preferably before March 1 and men preferably before May 1. Assignments to rooms are made after selection for admission in the order of time of application.

The first selection of applicants will be made on or about May 1. Candidates will be notified of the action of the Committee as soon thereafter as is feasible. Additional selections will be made later.

It is most desirable that those expecting to apply for admission to the College begin early in their high school careers to plan their courses toward the meeting of the entrance requirements. The chairman of the Committee on Admissions and the other members of the faculty will gladly assist in preparing a desirable program of studies. The College desires earnestly that the student's studies in both high school and college should represent a coherent and well integrated program.

### THE SELECTIVE PROCESS OF ADMISSION

The essential requirement for admission to the College of William and Mary is graduation in the upper half of the class from an accredited secondary school with a minimum of sixteen acceptable units or the equivalent of this requirement as shown by examination. Candidates for admission from secondary schools requiring more than the normal four years for graduation may be accepted when their transcripts show the full equivalent of graduation from a four-year secondary school in the upper half of the class.

Since the number of applicants who meet the essential requirement is considerably in excess of the number that can be admitted, the College selects those who present the strongest qualifications in scholarship, character, personality, performance in extracurricular activities, and breadth of interests.

The high school record, the recommendation of the principal, and such other sources of information as may be available, will be utilized in determining the appli-

*(Continued on page 3)*

This policy has been found inadequate, however, in that it fails to provide a sufficiently broad basis for selection. Moreover, unless the final date of accepting applications from women is set in the early spring, the total number of acceptable applicants will be increasingly in excess of the dormitory accommodations. In April, 1938, President John Stewart Bryan appointed a committee to study the admission policy and to recommend such revisions as appeared necessary for the solution of the problem. The committee on admissions which wrote the present entrance requirements, and which is charged with carrying out this policy, consists of W. Melville Jones, Associate Professor of English; R. L. Morton, Professor of History; R. C. Young, Professor of Physics; Grace Warren Landrum, Dean of Women; and J. Wilfred Lambert, Dean of Men, chairman. To this committee are added ex officio James W. Miller, Dean of the Faculty, Kathleen Alsop, Registrar, and Charles J. Duke, Jr., Bursar.

In the formulation of the new policy, the committee felt that since class rank alone is not an adequate criterion of scholarly competence and since the bases of selection should be broadened, it should consider other measures of scholarship such as the degree to which the applicant possesses certain fundamental traits as indicated by the principal's evalua-

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tions. No change has been made in the policy of allowing free election in the high school units presented for admission, since the operation of this policy during the past four years indicates the desirability of individualizing the student's program. In addition to scholarship, character, and personality, the committee will take into account also the applicant's participation in such extra-curricular activities as forensics, athletics, and the arts.

In order to facilitate the presentation of applications for admission, the \$5.00 room reservation fee has been abolished and no deposit on the account will be required until the applicant has been selected for admission. To make possible the presentation of applications considerably in advance of the intended date of entrance, a system of preliminary application has been instituted. The usefulness of such a plan may be seen in the fact that for classes beyond that of 1943 some 100 applications have already been presented.

While the committee feels that priority of application should not determine selection, it has recognized the importance of giving early consideration to applications made well in advance of the opening of the session. For the further purpose of meeting the competition of colleges that do make early selections, it has established May 1 as the date of the first selection of applicants. And to the end that late applicants may receive due consideration, it will continue to make selections throughout the summer months.

The committee has anticipated the future coöperation of the alumni through organizations not yet developed, in the selection of applicants, and has written into the policy a clause making an interview by a representative of the College a possible requirement for admission. It is hoped that pending the full development of such a system alumni will coöperate



Dean J. Wilfred Lambert

(Continued from page 1)

candidate's fitness for selection. A personal interview by a representative of the College may be required of the candidate.

#### SCHOLARSHIP

Evidence of superior achievement in the secondary school is considered of prime importance in determining selection for admission. High ranking in the graduating class will be taken as presumptive evidence of superior scholarship and will weigh heavily in the applicant's favor.

Although the College does not prescribe specifically the high school units to be presented, preference will be given to candidates who present at least four units in English, three in a foreign language (ancient or modern), or two in each of two foreign languages, two in history, two and one-half in mathematics, and two in science. The remainder of the sixteen units should consist of additional credits in these preferred subjects.

#### PERSONALITY AND CHARACTER

Evidence of good moral character and of such traits of personality as will make for desirable adjustment to the College will be considered of importance secondary only to the student's academic achievement. It is understood that these terms necessarily deal with intangibles. In general, however, the student whom the College desires to enroll is the person of genuine intellectual ability and moral trustworthiness; in addition, he or she should possess the qualities that will make for friendly and congenial relations in the college group.

#### PERFORMANCE IN EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

A record of interested participation in extra-curricular activities when accompanied by good achievement in the field of scholarship increases the likelihood of the applicant's selection. The Committee, therefore, takes into account the participation of the candidate in such fields as publications, forensics, athletics, and the arts.

#### ADMISSION OF TRANSFER STUDENTS

In order to be able to admit as large a freshman class as possible, it is the general policy of the College to admit with advanced standing from other colleges only applicants with exceptional academic records and personality qualifications.

willingly in interviewing applicants at the request of the chairman.

Under the present system a student may present an application by filing with the chairman a small card carrying his name, address, age, school, and the year in which he wishes to enter the College. These cards are filed until March of the year for which he is applying. A master file card is then prepared and the personal application forms are mailed. In addition to the usual personal data required on such forms, the applicant is requested to name any relatives who have attended William and Mary. When the personal application is presented, the high school principal is requested to present a transcript of record and provide additional personal information concerning the applicant. Unless a personal interview is requested, the application is then complete and is presented to the committee for its action. Upon reviewing the application in late April the committee may (1) select the applicant for admission pending his graduation from high school in June, or (2) reject the applicant, or (3) defer action until the complete record is available in June.

Neither this nor any other policy of admission can guarantee the creation of a desirable student body; it can only make possible the selection of the best of those who apply. Its adequate operation will depend in a large measure on the amount and kind of information concerning the applicant that is in the hands of the committee when it makes its selections. It is for this reason that the committee has retained the right to require a personal interview as a supplement to the personal application and the principal's recommendation. The coöperation of the alumni in holding such interviews would be most helpful in the proper operation of the system.

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of the College of William and Mary in Virginia  
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## Off and On the Record

The cover picture for this issue is known in the photographic world as a "montage" and is, we think, appropriately used at this time when an article is included on the department of Physical Education, written by Professor Jones, head of that department.

And while speaking of this issue we have been concerned in recent months over the fact that the new ALUMNI GAZETTE, which has apparently met with the approval of many who have received it, has not been subscribed to over and above the old newspaper despite the fact that we have mailed over a thousand copies to alumni who are not members including eighty-three whose memberships expired last July, and thirty-two whose memberships expired last October, and another forty whose memberships expired in January of this year. Perhaps the fault lies with the Alumni Office, in which case you ought to tell us about it but if the fault is not with the Alumni Office and you do approve of the GAZETTE, how about telling friends and alumni about it?

Since the last issue of this publication the resignation of Leslie Cheek, Jr., as head of the Department of Fine Arts and his appointment to the Directorship of the Museum of Fine Arts in the City of Baltimore has been announced. His leaving is a great loss to the College. In less than four years he has built a monument that has reflected honor upon the College and upon himself. The development of Fine Arts at the College has been phenomenal and has been, and is, the most talked of department in the College. It has received public attention and acclaim far and wide. That such is the case has been due to the ability and farsight of Leslie Cheek, accompanied by the support of an able staff.

A new department in this issue is the Question Box entitled "How Much Do You Know About Your College, Past and Present?" How many can you answer without looking them up? If you can answer four then you may consider yourself among a select few. We tested several students before sending this issue to press and were not a little taken back that many thought the Honorable James Hubert Price was Rector of the Board of Visitors.

On a trip to Birmingham, Alabama, in January, to attend a meeting of alumni secretaries in the Southeastern District, we visited the Vulcan Tower on Red Mountain, the second largest statue in the world, and there inscribed at the base of the statue midst a multitude of names written all over the walls by visitors we found "William and Mary, '42," which is, we suppose, one way of expressing one's college interest and spirit. Somewhat different though is the lingering spirit coming from Cambridge, Massachusetts. Beverley Bridge, '38, writes us, "We are very near Harvard Yard and hear the bell as it strikes the hour. It serves the purpose, but I don't think it has the same pitch as our Wren bell."

Incidentally, the above mentioned conference of alumni secretaries will come to Williamsburg in 1940.

Within a few days we shall be starting our "swing about the circle" to visit alumni chapters. As we go to press we are preparing to visit Richmond on February 17th and to visit Norfolk on the 24th for a mass gathering of alumni and alumnae. President Bryan is to speak in Norfolk. In April we shall wind up with a visit to all the chapters out of the state, beginning with Boston on the 10th, and with New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington on successive evenings. At all of these meetings the alumni will have the privilege of hearing and meeting the president of their Alma Mater. The Washington Chapter appears to be headed for happier days with the final admission of women to the chapter.

In this issue you will find an article on the admissions policy of the College written by the Director of Admissions, Dean J. Wilfred Lambert, '27, which will as-

surely be of interest to all, if the many questions we have had to answer on the subject are any indication. The alumni have for sometime not understood the new policy of the College and should welcome this explanation from the one person who can answer all of their questions. It should be added that Dean Lambert has received high praise for the efficient manner in which he has handled the admissions.

/ / /

We regret to announce that this issue contains the last sports review by our well known and entertaining columnist, Ira Estes "Spike" Moore, ex-'39. He has been covering the sports for us since September, 1937, and has always given a fair presentation of the facts regarding our athletics.

/ / /

Little more than a year ago the William and Mary Players presented a very enjoyable mystery drama entitled "The Night of January 16th." We speak now of the same date and title, but of another year, for it was on this same date in 1939 that a man, much heard of in recent months, reported for duty to the College of William and Mary. It so happened that there was a basketball game that evening and though none of the students or faculty had ever seen him, except the select few who had met him at the time of his appointment, yet as he walked through the doors of the gym to attend this game he received a spontaneous ovation from a packed gallery, making another mystery on "The Night of January 16th." Carl Voyles had arrived to take over his duties as Athletic Director of the College. Those in attendance somehow felt his presence among them. If the assistance he receives in the future compares favorably with the ovation he received upon arrival, the success of Carl Voyles seems assured.

/ / /

After sixteen years of calling the governing board of the Alumni Association the Board of Managers it has given away to become the Board of Directors as prescribed under the new charter of the corporation recently adopted by the Association (see page . . .). "The old order maketh way for the new" in many instances and doubtless much good results from it. Things and people change at William and Mary almost daily and for the most part it is always an improvement and so we hope it will continue.

/ / /

William and Mary, like other colleges we suppose, seems to be placing more emphasis and more effort upon the process of education rather than on the product which after all will improve the product. It has been an ageworn idea that the product is the only factor which reflects honor and glory upon the institution. We are concerned with the process. We are concerned with the students who are the alumni of tomorrow. The Board of Directors is interesting itself in student problems and making an honest effort to create a class unity and loyalty in the student body while they are yet in Wil-

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liamsburg. We have tried for many years to develop this same spirit among the alumni. Many have been corralled, as it were, and have taken an interest in our alumni organization but the great majority, however, yet remain totally outside the realm of William and Mary activity. Your Alumni Association will continue to try to bring into alumni affairs a greater number of the alumni but the new order will place more and more

*(Continued on page 11)*

# Physical Education at William and Mary

By LEIGH TUCKER JONES, '26

*(Editor's Note: This article is the second of a series concerned with the various departments at the College. The Economics Department was featured in the last issue. The next of the series will be on the Chemistry Department and will be written by Robert Gilchrist Robb.)*

"The principal aim of gymnastics is the education of all youth and not simply that minority of people highly favored by nature."—ARISTOTLE.

## HISTORICAL SKETCH

There are records, good and bad, of physical activities at the College of William and Mary since its beginning. Considering its royal foundation and the type of people who settled in eastern Virginia and whom the College was intended to serve, it is easily understood that there was no lack of natural physical education among the student body so far as the needs of the day were concerned. Our Virginia lore is crammed with legends of young men who were always ready for a fight or a frolic, and even to work if they must. In a previous article in the ALUMNI GAZETTE of October, 1934, dealing with intramural activities, I brought to light the fact that sports had been in vogue at this ancient college since its founding. I really believe that William and Mary was the birthplace of sports within the student body in America since its early students were all sportsmen, being well-known for their dancing, fox hunting, shooting, fencing, wrestling, horse racing, and cock fighting, to mention only a few of the diversions practiced in this part of the country. The students were cavaliers by ideals, and traditions, and in some instances sports prospered beyond the desires of the faculty, who from time to time had to make rulings to check the enthusiasm of the young Virginians, examples of which are the following, quoted from the minutes of the faculty:

\*"At a meeting of ye President and Masters of William and Mary College, Sept ye 14th, 1752, present, Ye Rev. Mr. Smith, president, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Robinson,

\*From notes gathered by Martha E. Barksdale.



Left to right — Joseph F. Flickinger, Otis W. Douglas, Jr., Joseph C. Chandler

Mr. Preston, and Mr. Graham. Ye following orders were unanimously agreed to:

1. Ordered, Yt no scholar belonging to any school in the College, of what age, rank, or quality soever, do keep any race horse at ye College in ye town, or anywhere in the neighborhood, Yt they be not any concerned in making races, or in backing or abetting those made by others, and Yt all race horses kept in ye neighborhood of ye College and belonging to any of ye scholars, be immediately dispatched and sent off, and never again brought back, and all this under pain of ye severest animadversion and punishment.

2. Ordered, Yt no scholar belonging to ye college of what age, rank or quality soever, or wheresoever residing within or without ye College, do presume to appear playing or betting at ye billiard or other gaming tables, or be anyway concerned in keeping of fight cocks, under pain of ye like severe animadversion and punishment.

(signed) WILLIAM SMITH."

"At a meeting of the Society: Monday febery 15th 1830—It appeared from the rolls of the Professors that the following Students have been absent from lectures during the course of the last week.

Philosophical Class.

Hannon once skating

Archer do no excuse.

J. B. Southall do Sleighing.

Garrett do do

Willison do do

Byrd do unwell.

Minge do Skating.

Resolved that it is unnecessary to call before the Society the Students who were engaged in Skating and Sleighing instead of attending their lectures, but that they be admonished by the President, and informed that having by this offense precluded lenient treatment from the Society in the future, the Commission of the same or any other offense will subject them to more rigorous proceedings."

To those knowing the feudalistic history of the South up to the War for the Confederacy, it will not be necessary to draw a picture of the physical education which was a necessary part of each young gentleman's preparation for life in his community and which produced such ex-



amples of manhood as our famous Chancellor, George Washington, the outstanding all-round athlete of colonial days; John "Silver-heels" Marshall, the swiftest foot-racer of the campus; and Thomas Jefferson, who in addition to his regular activities added a daily two-mile run to his routine. Such examples as these could be multiplied far beyond the limits of this article.

Sometime after the reopening of the college in 1888, that is to say, in 1901-'02, it was found that due to changing conditions and the desires of the student body it was necessary to make some provision for the training and entertainment of the students, and W. J. King was appointed in 1901 to have charge of the work in physical activities, and though it may be surprising to many who believe that something may be new, sixty per cent of the men enrolled engaged in the following organized sports in addition to their classes in gymnastics: tennis, football, baseball, gymnastics and bicycling. This percentage does not include shooting and hunting in which nearly all were proficient. Mr. King must have been a great source of help and information along activity lines. He was a pupil of the famous Dr. Sargent at the new Harvard Summer School. His students were trained in exercises of gymnastics, sports, and acrobatics, many new to this part of the country, and according to the statement in a letter from an alumnus of that time, the instruction was appreciated and enjoyed.

From the time of Mr. King's resignation until 1919 organized physical education was not in the hands of trained teachers, but some attempt was made to have the pupils engage in exercise. Then regular classes for the newly admitted women students were started, and our modern intramural program had its beginnings. In 1922 the writer came to the college as full Professor of Physical Education, bringing two well-trained but inexperienced assistants, and laid the foundation for the extensive program which is now flowering.

Facilities at this time were terribly limited, one gymnasium in a girls' dormitory, the bad dream of an architect, and a swimming bath of minute proportions, plus a primitive athletic field for men and four tennis courts, represented the physical education and athletic equipment. Under such circumstances the reborn Department of Physical Education undertook to conduct all classes for men and women, provide for intramural games, allow for practice of varsity teams, and conduct a course for teachers of physical education, and until 1924, except for the building of an athletic field and four tennis courts for women, the program had to go on under these unfavorable conditions. In 1925, Blow Gym-

.....  
*Left to right—Virginia Dix Sterling, Martha Elizabeth Barksdale, Lucille Lowry*



*Leigh Tucker Jones*

nasium was built, which permitted many improvements, including the extension of the required courses to two years instead of one. In spite of increased facilities, it was found difficult to do what should have been done for intramurals or educational athletics because of administrative restrictions regarding the use of the gymnasium during evening hours for that purpose. In 1935, with additional teaching force and changes in regulations, these activities were reorganized with considerable increase in the scope of the program and the number of students reached, especially on the men's side. In 1931, there were six hundred women participants and four hundred men, while the departmental report for 1937-

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# INDIAN QUINTET HAS FAIR SEASON

By SPIKE MOORE

At the beginning of the current basketball campaign there was considerable speculation among local court followers as to whether William and Mary's sophomore quintet had the necessary equipment to wreak on veteran varsity teams the havoc it had wrought on freshman and high school clubs in 1938. The "midget sophomore five" has now played fourteen varsity contests, and, judging from past performances, there still is considerable speculation as to just how good these five boys are.

Apparently playing on the theory that "the best defense is a good offense," the Andrews brothers, Gondak, Mackey, and Taffe have done much this season to uphold that ancient maxim, but unfortunately there are times when even the best offenses don't click. William and Mary's offense is fairly simple and certainly it is no secret. A pass, a screen, a set shot. There are occasions when the boys break through for layup baskets, sure, but this is merely an incidental part of the William and Mary system.

Although the Indian cagemen (through the St. Joseph's game) have managed to win only half of their fourteen games, they have done enough scoring, under ordinary circumstances, to take several of the games lost. In fourteen contests, the Tribesmen have tallied 613 points for an average of 43 a game. Scandously deficient on defense, they have allowed the enemy 584 points—or an individual game average of 41 points, just two less than their own. All of which tends to prove that the Indians' seven won, seven lost record is in keeping with the figures.

A brief resume of varsity basketball activities to date shows that Coach John Kellison's boys engaged in three games before the Christmas holidays, faring rather badly in two of them. Opening the season here with Davidson, William and Mary did well for one half, but went to pieces in the last period and when it was all over Davidson was comfortably in front, 55-35. Then followed a two-game invasion of North Carolina, where the Tribesmen upset a veteran N. C. State team, 32-27 and lost to Wake Forest's league-leading Deacons, 58-35.

The long Christmas holiday layoff apparently did no harm to the Indians. University of Virginia's previously unbeaten Cavaliers were toppled here on January 10 by a 48-38 score, but it was only in the last four minutes that William and Mary forged ahead. Vince (Reds) Taffe, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. set-shot ace, pocketed 19 points for the local quintet. A foray into western Virginia produced only one triumph in three tries as Washington and Lee outscored the Kellisonmen, 62-42; V.M.I. won in a mild upset, 48-43; and V. P. I. went down before the Tribe's long-range shooting, 46-33.

Home again for a three-game stand, the Indians put on a display of scoring power that has rarely been seen

in Blow gymnasium. Massive Morgan Mackey, popping the meshes with monotonous regularity from midcourt, scored 23 points in a 60-37 rout of Randolph-Macon and two nights later diminutive Tom Andrews went Mackey one better and tossed in 24 points during the Tribe's 64-40 triumph over Hampden-Sydney. Then V.P.I. again fell before the Indians' mastery, this time, 57-30. Virgil Andrews, dead-pan brother of the smiling Tommy, tallied 18 markers against the Techmen.

Starting on the second half of its 20-game schedule, the Tribesmen invaded Ashland for a return game with Randolph-Macon. William and Mary won, 36-25 after a tough first half in which the Jackets once tied the count at 14-14 and trailed by but two points at intermission. A second game with Virginia, this time in Charlottesville, resulted in a 39-37 victory for the Cavaliers who, despite one loss to Richmond, had recently conquered a fine Navy team. William and Mary scored little in the first half but, with Virgil Andrews leading the way with 21 points, the Indians rallied and almost overtook the Cavaliers in the last period. Almost.

It remained for the Richmond game here February 11 to provide the most spine-tingling battle seen here since William and Mary's midget five of 1936 upset undefeated Washington and Lee by a two-point margin. The Spiders, minus three regulars—Hoskins, Ely, and Wright—unable to play because of sickness, faced an Indian team that, paradoxically, was without the guiding hand of its coach, Honest John Kellison, confined at home due to illness.

Richmond, playing superb ball, won the game, 39-36 and maintained its four-year record of never losing a basketball game to William and Mary. The Spiders played the only kind of game by which they could hope to win; they guarded closely, giving the Indians few chances at set shots, and they took advantage of the Tribe's notable weak defense to work early pickoff plays and run up a 14-2 advantage on layup baskets before six minutes of the first period had passed.

The Indians trailed, 24-12 at halftime but revived somewhat in the final period and rallied sufficiently to three times tie the score, once at 32-32, again at 34-34, and again at 36-36. Each time, however, Richmond's Captain Spears and big Bill Burge slipped through for crisp shots, putting the Spiders back in the van. Reds Taffe registered 17 points for the Tribesmen and Burge counted the same number for Richmond.

On February 13 the Indians opened a three-game northern invasion at St. Joseph's of Philadelphia. The Saints won, 52-43. Other games on the trip will carry William and Mary against Maryland at College Park and Navy at Annapolis. There still remain home games to be played with V.M.I., Washington and Lee, and Wake Forest, and there is a return game to be played with Richmond at Richmond.

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# Mid-Atlantic



By JACK ERIC MORPURGO, '38

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Picturesque scenes in Mid-Atlantic. Simple enough to describe: Sea-gulls, a tramp steamer seen from the deck of an ocean liner, lovers looking at the moon shining on the icebergs. But this is not the Mid-Atlantic of my title. Rather it is a geographical habitat for the mental outlook of those who, like myself have lived in the States and in England.

There comes a time when such people find themselves enjoying equally, the *New Yorker* and *Punch*; when they criticize indiscriminately President Roosevelt and Mr. Chamberlain. There comes a time when they are not sure whether London or New York is the largest city in the world; when they defend British foreign policy to American audiences, and American foreign policy to an English audience, and when they are doubly sure that both foreign policies are futile. On the day when they are not quite sure which words go best to Carey's tune, "My Country 'tis of Thee," or "God Save the King"—then they qualify as true inhabitants.

The terrifying and tragic events of the last few months have shown that although there is a great deal of sentimental clap-trap talked about hands across the sea, about the "Old Country," and about "Our Kinsfolk in the New World," there is nevertheless a great deal of similarity between the ideals of Great Britain and the United States. Despite many misunderstandings, and many blunders, it does seem that the hope of democracy in the world is shared between the American and British peoples. All citizens of my mythical "Mid-Atlantic," must often wish that Mr. Chamberlain would exchange his umbrella for a riding whip when next he calls upon a Dictator, to quote an Opposition Member of Parliament, when he is next "taken for a walk up the Bechtesgaden path." But again these citizens of "Mid-Atlantic," must wish that American politicians would cease to criticize Great Britain for following an American lead in keeping out of European wars.

There is obviously a long way to go before Great Britain and the United States are fully agreed on the line that the two countries should take in saving the world from men whose moustaches have begun to clog

their brains, but the attitude to the Nazi pogroms taken by the people of both countries does prove that they want to do something. If I were asked to name any one event that had done more than any other event to increase Anglo-American unity, I should not cite the Anglo-American Trade Agreement, nor even Mr. Kennedy's untiring efforts for peace. I should refer to a comparatively minor incident. Mayor LaGuardia's action in posting a Jewish police guard outside the German Consulate in New York. Despite current American beliefs, Englishmen have a sense of humour, and they appreciate humour in someone else. Particularly do they approve of humour in politics, and one of the things that exasperates Englishmen about dictatorships, is their obvious lack of humour.

It has been my good fortune, since I graduated from William and Mary, to be engaged on some research in England in connection with the history of the College. It is fascinating and thrilling work. Imagine the thrill of finding a letter of James Blair (first president of the College) in such an unlikely place as a London office, and the excitement of suddenly finding Nicholson's signature, or Dunmore's or Horrocks'. But the attitude of a great many educated Englishmen towards American history, has given to me the depressing conviction that there are relatively few inhabitants of "Mid-Atlantic" resident in England.

There are those who, frankly, do not believe that American History exists as a subject for serious study. They are best ignored.

Then there are those who are prepared to admit that American History might be an interesting sideline. ("After all there was Washington and Lincoln—they must have been interesting men.") On the other hand, there are plenty of Americans to study their own history, and we have plenty of our own to bother with. I personally, unless I am feeling in a particularly argumentative mood, usually compromise with this class by calling my subject by the deliciously vague title of Colonial History.

A third class consists of those who know little, if anything, about American History, but who would like to see something done to increase its popularity in this country.

Finally, there are those who realize that international understanding must be based on a mutual understanding of national history and institutions. Most of the men in this class, have been inhabitants of "Mid-Atlantic," for years. If Englishmen, they are working to get American history taught in English schools. If they are themselves Americans they are trying to eliminate from American history teaching some of the distortions of fact that still smack of anti-British propaganda.

Recently I have spent a great deal of time in the English university towns, and I have naturally been on the lookout for comparisons with William and Mary.

Most noticeable difference is the virtual isolation, one might almost call it "freezing-out" of the women stu-

dents at the two major English universities. The important part that the coeds play at William and Mary, and the position of the sororities, of Chandler, Barrett, and Jefferson (incidentally, I have often wondered if Jefferson would have been pleased at being the eponymus of a girls' dormitory), makes it almost impossible, even for me, to realize the difference.

Perhaps, because of this difference, there are far fewer dances and social events of that type at the English universities. The undergraduates are, however, by no means lacking in "extra-curricular activities."

Cambridge University, which has probably not more than five times as many students as William and Mary, nevertheless has clubs for practically every conceivable interest. Besides those activities with which we at William and Mary are familiar, there are political organizations varying through all the political creeds from Left to Right, from Communist to Fascist, there are religious societies for all denominations, and for no denomination. There are newspapers and magazines without number. There are professional organizations like the Colonial Service Society and the Medical Society. Probably there is a University Bee-Keepers Club. I do not know of it, but its existence would not surprise me. Yet with all these activities, the Cambridge undergraduate finds time to talk, and to drink sherry, two of his great hobbies.

Add to all this the part that sport plays in the life of a university and the William and Mary alumnus may well wonder how a Cambridge man ever finds time to work.

Cambridge University has fixtures with Oxford, varying in importance from the great rugby and cricket matches, and the vastly popular boat race, to the very minor sports like Eton fives, tennis (the old real tennis, not lawn tennis which is by no means a minor sport) and chess. At the top end of the scale of importance are the varsity sports (track), the soccer match, field hockey, golf, lawn tennis, and swimming. There is a varsity ice-hockey match, a winter sports meeting, squash, badminton, polo, raquets, lacrosse. The Australians at Oxford play the Australians at Cambridge at their own particular brand of football. There used to be a baseball meeting between the two universities. In fact the only games that are not represented in the university fixture list, are so far as I can think: American football, basketball, and pelota. I may even be wrong about these three.

The fact that makes this even more striking, is that I have only mentioned the meetings between the varsities, and yet the men who play in such games are picked men, selected from hundreds of others who are playing without the reward of a blue (a varsity letter), a half-blue (a minor letter), often without even a college colour such as is given to men who represent their college against other colleges.

Each college has its own teams, probably at least two rigger fifteens, two soccer and two hockey elevens,

four or five eights on the river, besides the players playing other minor sports. In the summer there are the swimming and cricket teams to account for. All these out of a college of about two to four hundred undergraduates.

After all this, one must come to the conclusion that a large proportion of the undergraduates at Cambridge take part in some sport, voluntarily, without the compulsion of graduation requirements, and that they are even prepared to face the more strenuous sports, without the prospects of glory and honours; usually without the glamour of a crowd of spectators.

In my attitude to sport, I find it hard to be truly "Mid-Atlantic," and much easier to maintain my "Englishness." I am sorry when William and Mary loses a football game, but the defeat does not make me think that the end of the college is at hand. I console myself by thinking that there are many colleges in the States that have crack squads every year, whose players are given All-American selections, and that are yet unheard of, AS COLLEGES, outside their own state. There are other colleges, and William and Mary is one of them, that are nationally and even internationally famous, and yet do not turn out first-class athletic teams. Here, in England, for thirteen years Oxford could not win a boat race. Yet I am not aware that the University suffered any loss of reputation in consequence. Perhaps this is hardly a fair example, but if one takes the "public schools," among which there is often the same rivalry for student enrollment as exists among American colleges, it is still true that the numbers entering a certain school, do not fall off, merely because that school has a bad football season. My own school, although it has had good sides, has never been rated as the leading football school of the country. Yet, nobody would deny that it is one of England's greatest schools. The same is true of William and Mary in America.

This afternoon (December 6th) I went to watch the university rugger match between Oxford and Cambridge. There was a large crowd, nothing like the crowd for the Army-Navy game on Franklin Field, but nevertheless large, considering that today is a Tuesday, and in no sense a national holiday. It was the first major sports event that I have seen since I came home, and I quickly realized the difference from the sporting events that I watched in the States.

There was no band, and no marching and counter-marching before the game. There were no mascots, no cheering sections and no cheer leaders. (The hardest thing for me to realize was that neither of these great sides had professional coaches.) Yet despite the absence of organization, there was a great deal of cheering and enthusiasm, not only from the undergraduates, but also from the great majority of the crowd, that had no connection with either university.

As I looked around the stadium, I wondered if this enthusiasm without organization was not due to the very fact that I have already suggested, when writing

about Cambridge; a large percentage of the crowd either are, or have been regular players themselves. From the internationals sitting in the grandstand to the small boy, aged about twelve, who stood just in front of me proudly showing off the magic letters "1st XV" on his school cap, they were all players. When the Cambridge wing three-quarter, broke away and began a "fifty yard run," John McGregor who played on the wing for Scotland in '05, felt personally excited, so did George Smith who spends every Saturday afternoon playing for the Washable Paint Company's team as wing three-quarters; and Jack Robinson who plays fullback for the Tweseltown-on-the-Mud Extra C (i.e. Fifth Fifteen), knew exactly what the Oxford fullback was thinking as he positioned himself for the tackle. So did I, who, although really a forward, once played fullback in a house trial game at school, and so did thousands of others in the crowd. There was no need to tell us to shout. We shouted.

I am not suggesting that an American football crowd never gets excited in this way, nor yet that it is anything to do with the difference in the two games of football that makes it possible for an English sports crowd to dispense with artificial aids towards enthusiasm such as cheer-leaders and pep-rallies. I remember a moment during the Homecoming game in 1937, and another moment during the V.P.I. game in the same year, when I felt desperate because I could shout no louder. It was not the cheer-leaders who made me shout like that, but the excitement of the game.

I have played rugby football in England, where there are no cheer-leaders, and in Canada, where organized cheering is habitual, and from the player's point of view it makes little difference. However, I must admit, what is already patent, that I am still English enough to object to being told when I am to shout at a game.

Perhaps on this account, I will be refused a passport as a "Mid-Atlantic" citizen. Perhaps, on the other hand, an ability to criticize both sides of the Atlantic is a true qualification. When I am appropriately drowned in "Mid-Atlantic" by a mixed crowd of Americans and Englishmen, who think that, on the one hand, I am trying to introduce Americanisms into England, and, on the other, that I am trying to influence Americans towards foolish English ideas, I will be proudly wearing a William and Mary ring, and an Old School tie. (Well! Perhaps not wearing them. But they will be in my pocket.)

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### Off and On the Record

(Continued from page 5)

emphasis, effort and energy on the future alumni who are on the campus now.

The Alumni Office has on hand a supply of *Colonial Echoes* for recent years (except 1934) which it will be glad to sell for \$5.00 a copy to alumni who may desire them.

Classes to hold reunions on June 3rd of this year will be those ending in four and nine. Class secretaries have been asked to call meetings of those classes. Already the classes of 1894 and 1899 are making their plans. Another interesting reunion to be held this year will be that of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity which is planning a reunion for all of its members who were in College at any time during the "gay nineties." The Alumni Office welcomes these various groups that are coming back for reunions and will lend its assistance whenever it is requested.

John Kellison's Indian basketball team commands the attention this year of our alumni everywhere. At the present writing they have won seven out of eleven games. A team of five sophomores, it has played some of the fastest and finest basketball William and Mary has seen for several years.

### Healy Heads Education Association

Joseph Ewart Healy, '10, Norfolk, Virginia, was elected to the presidency of the Virginia Education Association, at its annual meeting in Richmond last November.

Mr. Healy was born in Middlesex County where he attended the public schools. Later he attended West Point Academy, at West Point, Virginia, for two years. After receiving an A.B. degree from William and Mary, he took his M.A. degree from Columbia University. His first teaching experience was in the Albemarle County schools and later he became principal of Ashland High School. He was also principal of Barton Heights School in Richmond, and of the Robert Gatewood and George Washington schools in Norfolk. Since 1926 he has been principal of the Blair Junior High School in Norfolk.



Mr. Healy served for eight years as director of the extension work of the College in Norfolk. He is a member of the Theta Delta Chi social fraternity and Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha of Virginia. He was elected to the Board of Managers of the Alumni Association in June, 1932, of which he is still a member. He served three terms as president of the Association from 1934 to 1937, and received the alumni medallion in 1935. He is actively interested in alumni work in Norfolk.

Mr. Healy has a long record of service in important official capacities with the VEA. He was one time president of his district and therefore a member of the board of directors of the State Association. His ability as a school man and loyalty to the teaching profession have long been recognized.

## Physical Education at William and Mary

(Continued from page 7)

'38 shows that approximately seventy-five per cent of the men and seventy per cent of the women participated in organized activities.

Though our present facilities are not adequate for the quality and quantity of our program, it may be well to list them here to show that gains have been made. We still have the dormitory gymnasium and the little pool, but we have added Blow Gymnasium for men with a larger pool. From four tennis courts for men we have grown to twenty-two courts, ten of which are available to men. Two athletic fields for women have been built and a large archery range, but more fields are necessary, particularly for men, who are confined to the stadium and the adjacent parking space. At least twenty new tennis courts should be built within the next two years if we are to meet the demands in this activity. Blow Gymnasium, which is ideally situated, should be enlarged by an addition, 100 feet by 150 feet, which would add a basketball auditorium, another general exercise floor, special activity rooms for squash, handball, fencing, and permit the expansion of the swimming pool and its spectator space. A new physical education building for women is an imperative and immediate need so obvious that it would seem unnecessary to mention it. So far as game equipment is concerned for physical education classes and intramurals, we are deeply grateful to the present administration who have denied us nothing and who in addition have supported our activities wholeheartedly.

The greatest step in improving the required courses for both men and women has been the adoption of the two-hour physical education period. This was done in 1936 for women and proved so successful that a similar change was made for men in the second semester of the year 1937-'38. This has enabled us to put into effect more activities and to carry out within the capacities of our pupils all the major objectives of physical education. There are six hundred and fifty students in regular physical education classes with approximately four hundred additional (without repetition) engaged in intramural activities. This means that more than eighty per cent of the entire student body is served by this department. These figures do not include intercollegiate sports.

At first glance it would seem superfluous to include in an article of this nature a statement regarding the aims and objectives of physical education because the average man or woman can answer the question with considerable ease and satisfaction. This cannot be said for the average educator who has spent the past twenty years in the mystic maze of conflicting educational philosophies, naturalism, progressivism, and a myriad of objectives, trying to keep in step with everyone, and especially with the last one who read a convention paper that he didn't fully understand. The practice of "progressive" education, with its shotgun method, and the explanations accompanying it seem to have many mod-

ern teachers so bewildered that they find difficulty in expressing themselves about the simplest questions. From the start, this Department has held as guiding principles these plain statements:

Physical education is that phase of education which when properly organized and conducted contributes to the all-round development of the individual, supplying the kinds and amount of activity and leadership needed to: (1) Develop beautiful, strong, and well-conditioned bodies; (2) Educate in skills and play applicable to safety, work, and present and future recreational needs; (3) Set up ideals and manners in general, in coöperation with other departments, but with particular reference to behavior as related to sports. It has held as its first duty the physical education of all students in need of its services; second, to supply instruction in modern recreational activities and organized opportunities to engage in these activities whether they be of a competitive or a non-competitive nature; third, to train teachers with the classical, scientific, and technical background necessary for positions of leadership in the education field. In other words, it purposes as its chief function to develop happy, healthy, and efficient men and women as contrasted to the training of physically developed athletes for intercollegiate contests. Our ideal is so beautifully expressed by the dedicatory tablet in our Blow Gymnasium that it must be included here:

"UT SIT MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANO

THIS BUILDING IS DEDICATED TO THE PURPOSE  
OF MINISTERING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANHOOD  
AND THE MORE ABUNDANT LIFE

IT IS TO BE USED AS A MEANS FOR MAKING THE HUMAN BODY  
THE FIT TEMPLE OF A DIVINE SPIRIT

HERE THE BODY WILL BE TRAINED TO CONTRIBUTE  
TO THE GROWTH OF A CULTURED MIND  
AND BE MADE THE ALERT INSTRUMENT FOR THE EXPRESSION  
OF CLEAR THOUGHT AND NOBLE FEELING

HERE MEN WILL BE ENDUED WITH STRENGTH TO HELP TO BEAR  
THE BURDENS OF THE WEAK:  
HERE THEY WILL GAIN PHYSICAL VITALITY  
AND LEARN TO REVERENCE AND CONSERVE IT IN LIVES OF  
CHASTITY  
AND TO EXPEND IT IN DEEDS OF CHIVALRY

HERE THEY WILL LEARN THE JOY OF FELLOWSHIP  
AND GO FORTH AS COMRADES IN SERVICE

AND IN THE FURTHER QUEST FOR THE TRUTH THAT MAKES MEN FREE"

In 1933, scholarship standards for admission to the college were raised so that only those in the upper half of a graduating class were admitted. This has resulted in an increased size of the students, as was to have been expected from scientific studies that had been made on this subject, which seem to show that brighter pupils are usually better grown for their age than those of lesser mental capacity. It is a sad commentary on modern physical education in high preparatory schools to say that there has been no increase in knowledge and abilities in activities. In fact, only those with a record of inter-school athletic competition even approached what should be the normal development for the age of eighteen, and they were equally lacking in ability to

play standard individual and team sports. In many cases of both men and women, pupils had not even been exposed to gymnastics or our traditional games. It seems unbelievable that not fifty per cent of the men could throw and catch a ball well enough to play "soft ball" with satisfaction. Postural defects were common, the average posture being "C," with only ten per cent of the entire class scoring "A." Forty per cent exhibited weak and defective feet. In summing up, more than two-thirds of the class were found to have noticeable postural disharmonies, the majority of which would have been prevented or corrected by even a fairly good high school program in physical education, which many of our schools seem to have only on paper.

In spite of what has been said about the analysis of physical examinations, our typical young man and woman show that they have come from well-bred stock, present a pleasing appearance and have plenty of heart, as we say in sports. They take with a smile the gruelling program which aims to make up for the loss the majority have suffered during earlier years under the (mis) direction of whistle-blowing instructors of physical education. \*Mr. William is eighteen years and nine months old, 5 feet 8½ inches tall, weighs 146 pounds, a normal chest of 34½ inches and 3-inch chest expansion. Miss Mary is a year younger than Mr. William. She is 5 feet 4 4/10 inches in height, weigh 122 pounds. She is as good looking as Mr. William but is lower in proportionate strength, physical ability, and posture. It is interesting to note that our pupils belong largely to two biologic families. Forty-three per cent are leptosomes, forty-five per cent are normals, while only twelve per cent are members of the pycnic or heavy group. Our program is adapted and intensified each year according to the needs of the test findings, and it is hoped that by June, 1939, these young people will have been so fortified in physical strength, fundamental skills, and general bodily controls that they will be able to profit greatly by the more specialized program of the sophomore year.

It may be interesting to outline briefly the plan followed at William and Mary in the required courses. As has been previously stated, the period is two hours long and is roughly divided into hard physical work, technical training, and play, with work and technical training predominating. The student reports ten minutes after the hour and spends twenty minutes practicing the fundamentals of the sports for that season of the year along with the other members of his squad (team). On the half hour, assembly is called, the roll is taken, and a few minutes of marching and running practiced. The second part of the instructional period consists of posture gymnastics or exercises for the muscle groups involved in good body mechanics, namely, the spine, back and shoulder girdle, abdominal and feet regions. The third part consists of large-range body-building exercises which differ from ordinary calisthenics in that

they involve body control in falling, rolling, lifting, and other fundamental skills. Part four is devoted to the teaching of specialized skills in sports and games; dancing; apparatus and tumbling; boxing, wrestling, fencing, judo; swimming; safety activities. It is perhaps needless to state that no attempt is made to carry on a great number of activities in this division at one time. Two or three in one season, taught rather intensively is the plan. Some form of safety training is carried on throughout the course, and every student in college will have been equipped by the end of the course to meet emergencies. In this category are found, in addition to self-defense, resuscitation, management of the tourniquet, life saving, carrying the injured, etc. Part five, called "recreative," is given over to the free practice of activities and the playing of organized games. For this phase of the work the class is divided into permanent teams of as nearly equal strength as possible, the students themselves acting as promoters and officials. Part six, the period is usually closed with a class run, the length depending on the condition of its members, and is then formally dismissed. During the fall period, each man in the Freshman class without organic defects, among other achievements, succeeded in running a mile.

The main features outlined above apply to both men and women except that in the case of the latter dancing is emphasized, and the only defensive activity taught is fencing. This represents, undoubtedly, one of the most strenuous physical education programs in the world. It presents the serious, hard work necessary for the development of the disciplined, capable, and enduring young men and women needed in this rapidly changing and unpredictable world.

#### PROGRAMS

<i>Teaching</i>		<i>Intramural</i>	
Men	Women	Men	Women
Apparatus and Tumbling	Apparatus	Basketball	Badminton
Badminton	Archery	Tennis	Ping Pong
Basketball	Badminton	Foul Shooting	Hockey
Body Building	Basketball	Touch Football	Song Contest
Boxing	Bowling	Swimming	Swimming
Fencing	Canoeing	Life Saving	Bridge
Handball	Dancing	Ping Pong	Basketball
Horseshoes	Tap	Volleyball	Bowling
Judo	Folk	Wrestling	Tennis
Life Saving	Modern	Bowling	Canoeing
Riding	Fencing	Boxing	Archery
Softball	Hockey	Handball	Fencing
Speedball	LaCrosse	Badminton	Softball
Swimming	Life Saving	Gym Meet	Cage Ball
Tennis	Personal Development	Horseshoes	Riding
Touch Football	Riding	Canoeing	Life Saving
Track	Softball	Golf	LaCrosse
Volleyball	Speedball	Softball	
Wrestling	Swimming	Track	
	Tennis	Archery	
		Song Contest	

Students demonstrating satisfactory skill, physical development and knowledge of recreative activities may substitute any sports in our program for the class requirement.

\*Based on statistical report of Mr. Chandler and Miss Sterling.

It is interesting to note that all seven members of the faculty of the Physical Education Department secured their basic training and are graduates of the College of William and Mary—the only department in the College so constituted.

After having graduated from the New York School of Physical Education, L. Tucker Jones, head of the department, became a teacher and lecturer in the field of Physical Education and allied courses; having lectured at various times to the Chautauqua School of Physical Education and at Columbia University. He was Physical Director at St. John's College, Brooklyn, New York, and was Director of Physical Education in the Richmond, Virginia, public schools. He became affiliated with the College of William and Mary in 1921 and meanwhile worked towards an academic degree which he received in 1926. Before coming to William and Mary Mr. Jones was associate professor at the University of Virginia. When he first came to William and Mary he was track coach and basketball coach and he now specializes in coaching fencing.

Martha Elizabeth Barksdale (A.B. '21, A.M. '29), first woman graduate of William and Mary, has continued with the College since her graduation, teaching

and coaching. In 1926 she received the O.D. degree from Gymnastic Peoples College, Ollerup, Denmark, and has completed the course requirements for the Ph.D. at the New York University.

Joseph C. (Scrap) Chandler (B.S. '24) took his M.A. at Columbia University in 1931. Since 1925 he has been varsity track coach as well as associate professor in the department.

Lucille (Pat) Lowry (B.S. '32) likewise cast her lot with her Alma Mater. She held a graduate fellowship at the New York University where she was instructor in education and completed courses for her M.A. She is director of women's intramurals.

The instructor in swimming for women, Virginia Dix Sterling, completed her B.S. in 1936 and has taken graduate work at the New York University.

The director of men's intramurals, Otis W. Douglas, Jr. (B.S. '34) is instructor in Physical Education and has been assistant football coach, swimming coach and athletic trainer. He has done graduate work at the University of Michigan.

Joseph F. Flickinger (B.S. '37) has been freshman coach in football and basketball. He has done graduate work at the University of Michigan.



## William Barton Rogers, Organizer and Educator

By JOHN STEWART BRYAN\*

A happy convention has given me the privilege of speaking to you today about William Barton Rogers, the first Virginian and the first Southerner to be president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Perhaps some one may rise to say that a man whose parents were Scotch-Irish on his father's side and English on his mother's side; a man who was born in Philadelphia, and who dedicated the important part of his life to Massachusetts is not technically a Virginian. However, this Commonwealth has been for generations charged with holding the theory laid down by an old citizen when he said to his son: "Never ask anyone where he is from, my boy; if he is from Virginia he will tell you so, and if he is not he will be ashamed of it!" Certainly on the theory that love makes kin William Barton Rogers is as much a Virginian as anyone who ever lived.

A strange concurrence of dates runs between the Rogers family and this old Commonwealth. Patrick Kerr Rogers, father of William Barton Rogers, was born in 1776, just at the time that Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, and, like the American nation, the Rogers family owed its place on this continent to a certain zeal for liberty.

Patrick Kerr Rogers emigrated, or rather we might say that he was expatriated, because he undertook to attack the British government in the Dublin newspapers. It required eighty-four days for him to come from Londonderry to Philadelphia, where he landed in 1798, and shortly thereafter he became a tutor at the University of Pennsylvania.

\*Address of John Stewart Bryan before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at The Mosque, Richmond, Virginia, December 28, 1938.

In 1801 Patrick Kerr Rogers married Hannah Blythe. Receiving his degree in 1802, after studying medicine under Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton at the University of Pennsylvania, he named his second son, William Barton Rogers, who was born December 7, 1804, in honor of his professor.

After practicing medicine in Philadelphia for some years Patrick Kerr Rogers went to the College of William and Mary in 1819 as successor to Dr. Robert Hare, and there lived with his wife and children in the Brafferton House. (It may be remarked that this house, which was built in 1721 through a legacy of the Hon. Robert Boyle, is the oldest building in continuous use at any college in America.) Here, in an atmosphere of extraordinary sympathy and understanding, the Rogers family dwelt; here William and his brothers were educated. Robert, the youngest, was given his middle name in honor of the twelfth president of William and Mary, Adam Empie.

Wholly devoted to teaching, and blessed with an unusual gift in that field, Patrick Kerr Rogers regarded the instruction of his scholars and, above all, of his children as the great and controlling purpose of his life. This effort was exerted on youths of extraordinary ability, for at the age of seventeen and a half William Barton Rogers gave an impressive poem at Jamestown, and in that same year (1821), with his brother Henry, opened a school in Baltimore, where he taught and lectured with an ever increasing reputation and success until 1828. That year his father died of malarial fever, his mother having preceded him eight years earlier of the same disease.

For my own part I wonder if the diagnosis under present conditions would not have been typhoid fever. Certainly those

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# The Beginning of Mathematics in Virginia

(EDITOR'S NOTE: At the meeting of the American Mathematical Society which was held in Williamsburg during Christmas week, Dr. Julian Lowell Coolidge, professor of mathematics and master of Lowell House, Harvard University, delivered this address in which he points out the part that William and Mary has taken in the history of mathematics in this country.)

Louis Pasteur is credited with the saying that, although science knows no country, the individual scientist has a fatherland. I am sure that we all are agreed with him in that. There is no such thing as American mathematics. I do not think that most of us approve the action of one of the countries of Europe in publishing a mathematical journal where the word "mathematics" in the title is preceded by an adjective indicative of the country. On the other hand, we have come here from various parts of our broad land and various cultural influences. Some of us are from the south land, some from the west, and others like myself are hyphenated, that is to say, damned-Yankees, but the State of Virginia has welcomed us all equally. It occurred to me, therefore, when Mr. Murnaghan did me the honor to ask me to speak to you tonight that it would be not inappropriate if I should say something about the early history of mathematics in the Old Dominion.

I suppose we should naturally begin with that college which is the oldest and whose hospitality we are enjoying tonight, William and Mary. The date of the founding was for some time a matter of dispute. We at Harvard were at one time alarmed by the claim that the Virginia institution antedated us, but I believe that 1693 is now accepted as the official opening. The first professor of mathematics, from 1717, was the Rev. Hugh Jones. I do not know what contributions he may have made to our science, but he is said to have written an interesting and spirited account of the Colony of Virginia. More important was his successor from 1758 to 1764, William Small, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. (These were the times of important appointments. In 1761 Mrs. Foster was appointed stocking-mender to the College at a salary of twelve pounds.) He subsequently went to England and became a friend of Erasmus Darwin and other leading men. From our point of view his claim to recognition was the very real influence that he had on that man whom, with no disparagement to others, we may safely call the most distinguished graduate of William and Mary, Thomas Jefferson. In fact, we find the latter writing in 1811 to the Rev. James Madison, "I have been for some time rubbing up my mathematics, from the rust contracted by fifty years' pursuits of a different kind and, thanks to the good foundations laid at college by my old master and friend, Small, I am doing it with a delight and success beyond my expectations." This letter marks a more cheerful mood than one written four months earlier to Benjamin Rush, wherein he says, "Having to conduct my grandson through his course in mathematics, I have resumed that study with great avidity. It was ever my favorite one. We have no theories there, no uncertainties remain on the mind. It is all demonstration and satisfaction. I have forgotten much and recover it with more difficulty than when in the vigor of my mind I originally acquired it."

Jefferson's interest in mathematics as a topic in itself has been ably treated by D. E. Smith in the very first number of the *Scripta Mathematica*. He was especially enthusiastic about mathematical astronomy and the work of the French mathematical astronomers. He was in correspondence with numerous scientists during his residence in Paris and after and was concerned that mathematics, especially what he conceived to be French mathematics, should be taught in the Academy at West Point. Smith sums up the matter by saying,

"(1) He gave to the subject a more prominent place in the curriculum of the University of Virginia than it had in other American colleges of his time;

(2) He was influential in carrying out Washington's idea of establishing a military academy, and he was also influential in giving to the mathematics there taught the French trend, which led to a more progressive system than that of the English schools;

(3) By his association with the intellectual leaders of Europe he rendered possible the encouraging of Americans to study the achievements of scholars in other lands;

(4) By his own contributions he awakened a spirit of individual research among the young scholars of the New World."

To return to William and Mary, I am afraid that after Small's departure mathematical interest may have somewhat lapsed in the college. In the year 1800 John Shelton Watson wrote to his brother David, "As for the mathematics, that, you know, has been out of fashion in this place." Watson may have been a pessimist. In another letter he estimated that not more than twenty per cent of the students had any interest in their work.

I will not trace the mathematical history of the college through succeeding decades. I note the names of Ewell, Sneed, and Stubbs as holders of the professorship. The college was cruelly tried by the depredations of Federal troops during the War Between the States. For many years the catalogue spoke of William and Mary College and State Normal School. One has the impression that the latter function was the more in evidence, but greater things have come to pass in recent times, as we see all about us. And the college to which we owe the lecture system, the honor system, and the  $\Phi\beta\kappa$  needs no further commendation for its contributions to American culture.

The child of William and Mary and of its most distinguished graduate, the University of Virginia, showed an early interest in mathematics. When Jefferson submitted to the House of Burgesses in 1779 a project for re-arranging the teaching at William and Mary, he favored a separate professorship of mathematics, but this was not approved and mathematics continued to be bracketed with natural philosophy, but in the University the so-called College of Mathematics was independent from the start. The problem was here, as in the case of other professorships to find the best possible man. Patton tells us in his "Jefferson, Cabell, and the University of Virginia," page 8, "For more than five years Mr. Jefferson and his colleagues had tried to find and engage American scholars 'of the first order of science,' but few were found and none were engaged." It is interesting to a New Englander that Nathaniel Bowditch declined the offer of a professorship. Bowditch did not play favorites. He also declined offers from Harvard and West Point. In despair of getting an American, a commission was sent to Europe. They originally intended to proceed to Germany but were diverted northwards at London and went to Edinburgh. They returned with a collection of professors in the bag. The first professor of mathematics was Thomas Hewitt Key, from 1825, to 1827. He is incorrectly described as a Master of Arts of Trinity College, Cambridge. The description becomes correct if the two elements are separated. He doubtless was a Master of Arts of Cambridge University and certainly had been connected with Trinity College. His principal interest seems to have been the classics and he returned to his mother-country after two years. The successor was his colleague Charles Bonnycastle, who was transferred from the chair of natural philosophy. Bonnycastle was a graduate of Woolwich and the son of a professor in that place. There can be no doubt as to his interest in mathematics. In 1832 there were five classes in the College of Mathematics. They began with arithmetic, although the catalogue warns us "The student is required to have some knowledge of it when he enters the university." But the classes proceeded up through Algebra to the Calculus.

We find the influence of La Croix in the Calculus and work from La Grange for seniors, I have the impression that perhaps the program was over-ambitious, for the catalogue of 1840 suggests that nothing quite so advanced was attempted. I wish it had been possible for me, in the short time since I was informed that I should have the honor of speaking to you tonight, to find out more about Bonnycastle. None of his writings were immediately available to me. Bruce in his "History of the University of Virginia," volume 4, page 27, refers to him as the most original mathematician of his time. It is possible that this author wrote more in the spirit of a loyal and enthusiastic alumnus than of the critical historian, but there are two of Bonnycastle's works in the Library of Congress and Cajori in his "History of Mathematics in the United States" tells us that there are many of his manuscripts in the archives of the University of Virginia. It seems to me that it would be eminently worth while for some one to make a critical examination of these documents. I feel sure that it would repay the trouble. Bonnycastle's successor was another Englishman, and I may add with disparagement to none, the most distinguished mathematician who ever came to Virginia, James Joseph Sylvester. The adventure of bringing over this distinguished scientist proved unfortunate from the start. Sylvester felt that it was a reflection upon him that his appointment was for only one year. That was natural, but it was also natural for the Visitors to feel hesitant about giving a permanent appointment to a young man who was not their countryman and who was only twenty-seven years of age. There was criticism because he was an Englishman, there was further criticism because he was a Jew. He was sensitive by nature and did not seem to understand the habits of some of the Virginia students. He had continual difficulty with discipline in his classes, culminating in an incident where a student ostentatiously read a newspaper throughout the lecture. Sylvester upbraided him and an angry discussion followed. The student told him to stop his jaw, the professor ordered him from the room. The student, whose name I have forgotten, but who, I feel sure, must afterwards have had a distinguished career at the Bar, replied that the professor had no right to order him from the room as the lecture was over. Sylvester appealed to the Visitors who apparently sustained the student's legalistic attitude, and the mathematician resigned. I suspect that all conditions of life must have been trying to him. A sensitive nature must have been shocked by the fact that the year before he came a respected professor had been murdered by one of the students. One can imagine him saying sadly to himself, "How different from the home life of our dear Queen!" These troubles do not concern us now, but it is interesting to wonder whether, if Sylvester had remained at Charlottesville, the rebirth of American mathematics, which he produced thirty years later in Johns Hopkins, might not have come in this state.

The next professor of mathematics was Edward H. Courtney, graduate of the Military Academy at West Point. He added Descriptive Geometry to the mathematical curriculum. We are indebted to him for a text book in the Calculus published in 1855 after his death. It is rich in material, though lacking in rigor. He was not at all bothered by the question of the convergence of his infinite series like greater men before and since. He differentiates the logarithm of  $x$  by giving, without any proof, the series development for the logarithm of  $1 + x$ . He was followed by Albert Bledsoe, who seems to have been interested in the philosophy of mathematics and the history, introducing courses in the latter subject. By 1860 Professor Bledsoe had two assistants, but the staff was subsequently reduced and

the university had heavy going during the war. Charles Venable was in charge for nearly thirty years, largely alone. There was some expansion in the curriculum. I note that the Calculus of Variations was introduced in 1870, but the great advance of mathematics in the university was quite apart from Venable.

In 1884 two members of the university, W. M. Thornton, who had for years been teaching applied mathematics in the School of Engineering, and Ormond Stone, who had been teaching astronomy since 1878, founded the *Annals of Mathematics*. This journal maintained a surprisingly high standard from the start considering that it was the responsibility of two men, not professionals in pure mathematics, and very much occupied with other duties. Thornton did not make any personal contributions. Stone's were largely in the field of Astronomy. Other editors were added, one after another. I note especially W. H. Echols and James Page, the former a civil engineer, the latter the head of a private school. Echols made numerous contributions dealing especially with Determinants. The latter took the doctor's degree in Leipzig with Sophus Lie and contributed to the *Annals* a series of papers dealing with the Lie theory of groups. Echols came to the School of Applied Mathematics about 1892. We find the Ph.D. degree introduced and courses in Higher Algebra and Quaternions. The great advance was in '97 to '98 when the mathematical staff was Echols, Page, and Edgar Odell Lovett, afterwards president of the Rice Institute. We find courses in the Theory of Functions, Curves and Surfaces, Projective Geometry, the Lie Theory, Transformation Groups, and Analytic Mechanics. There was a wonderful spirit and enthusiasm in mathematical teaching and mathematical research, perhaps more enthusiasm than strength to carry it through. The *Annals* proved too heavy a load and was transferred to Harvard University in 1900, the senior editor, Ormond Stone, remaining upon the board.

I have not time to dwell at equal length on mathematics in the other Virginia institutions. It seems to have been customary to teach Calculus to the junior class, at least such was the habit at Randolph-Macon, Hampden Sydney, and the Virginia Military Institute. I note that in the catalogue of this last named institution for 1847 the junior class had Differential and Integral Calculus, the text being that of Boucharlat in French. I suspect that the standard in mathematics was higher than that in natural Philosophy. I have been told that just before the War Between the States, the Institute was planning to dismiss the professor of natural philosophy as being really too incompetent to hold his chair. The war prevented that action and the professor's incompetence in natural philosophy was quickly forgotten for his extraordinary brilliance in military science. His name was Thomas Jackson.

I have closed my examination with the beginning of the present century, for it would take us far too long to continue. Virginia mathematics are today part of American or world mathematics, as the number of teachers trained in research increases, the number of institutions where research is carried on advances. All of the seats of higher learning have a far higher standard than in the last century. May I mention my personal satisfaction that here in William and Mary Professor Stetson has courses in Projective Geometry and Vector Analysis? Many of us are familiar with the admirable work that Professors Whyburn, McShane and Linfield and their colleagues are doing at the University of Virginia. One of our New England academies has on its seal, "Finis origine pendet." I do not look forward to any end for mathematics in the Old Dominion, but I think its future will be bright, for it began well.

# Alumni News

1894—

*(45th Anniversary Reunion in June, 1939)*

Judge John Weymouth (g), P.B.K., was the principal speaker at the February meeting of the Men's Club of the Hampton Presbyterian Church.

1899—

*(40th Anniversary reunion in June, 1939)*

Robert M. Hughes, Jr. (g) and Thomas Jefferson Stubbs, Jr. (g) are making plans for the reunion of this class.

1904—

*(35th Anniversary Reunion in June, 1939)*

William Harris Lanham (ex) is in the real estate business in Washington, D. C., and resides at the Savoy Apartment House.

1905—

Edward Francis Birckhead (g), P.B.K., was the official representative of the College of William and Mary at the inauguration, January 20th, of Robert Lee McLeod as President of Centre College, Danville, Kentucky.

James Noah Hillman (g), P.B.K., visited Williamsburg on January 9th in his official capacity as Grand Master of the Masonic Order in Virginia. Dr. Hillman, who is President of Emory and Henry University, received three degrees from the College of William and Mary, A.B.-'05, A.M.-'09, and LL.D. in 1931.

1906—

Milton R. Morgan (ex) was tendered a testimonial banquet of 100 guests, at which he was presented with a handsome wrist watch, in honor of his appointment by the Corporation Commission as Virginia's new Commissioner of Banking. He has been connected with the Bank of Eagle Rock (Virginia) for twenty-five years, the last few years as president. Since 1928 he has been a member of the General Assembly, and was at one time chairman of the committee on insurance and banking. In 1899-1900 Milton Morgan was a House page and it is interesting to note that the oath of his new office was administered by the other House page of forty years ago.

1908—

Ashton Dovell (g), P.B.K., was a speaker at the Virginia Press Association meeting in Roanoke, Virginia.

Early B. Dovell, Jr. (ex) is a physician at Unionville, Virginia.

Guy Ansell Bond Dovell (g) is located at Tacoma, Washington.

1909—

*(30th Anniversary Reunion in June, 1939)*

1914—

*(25th Anniversary Reunion in June, 1939)*

1916—

George B. Zehmer (g), P.B.K., has been appointed Dean of the Summer Quarter at the University of Virginia. He is considered an authority on problems of adult education in the United States and foreign countries.

1919—

*(20th Anniversary Reunion in June, 1939)*

1920—

Sidney Bartlett Hall (g), P.B.K., was the principal speaker at the January meeting of the Farmville Branch of the American Association of University Women. Dr. Hall chose as his subject, "Federal Aid in Education."

1921—

The address of Fred M. Alexander (g), P.B.K., is 5109 Devonshire Road, Richmond, Virginia.

Hugh Howard Jones (g) is living at 909 4th Street, S.W., Roanoke, Virginia.

1922—

Josephine A. Benschoten (g) lives at 4 Perry Street, New York City.

1923—

Cornelia Storrs Adair (g), P.B.K., has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Citizens Service Exchange, Richmond, Virginia.

Under appointment by Governor Price, Robert Curtis Harper (ex) is State Press Secretary—a new title in Virginia. He is taking over the work of State Director of Publicity held by the late Mr. Wormeley.

1924—

*(15th Anniversary Reunion in June, 1939)*

Carlton E. Holladay (g), P.B.K., attorney and former trial justice for the town of Wakefield (Virginia) has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Commonwealth's Attorney of Sussex County.

Oscar Fitzallen Northington, Jr. (g) and Mrs. Northington (Etta Belle Walker [g]) have a new address—the Crater House, Petersburg, Virginia. Mr. Northington also received the M.A. degree from William and Mary in 1929.

1925—

Kate Stone (Williams) (ex) is publicity chairman of the Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs for the seventh district.

Ida Trosvig (g), P.B.K., has been appointed acting assistant principal of the secondary department of the Mathew Whaley School, Williamsburg, Virginia. In 1935 Miss Trosvig received the M.A. degree from William and Mary.

The present address of Mildred Vaiden (Aird) (g) is 107 Monument Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

1926—

Magnus Watkins Booth (g) is located on Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Virginia.

Bessie M. Brown (M.A.) is assistant professor in Psychology and Education at Meredith College, Raleigh, North Carolina.

On January 1st Robert Lee Corr (ex) was appointed manager of the Richmond (Virginia) office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at 400 East Grace Street.

Lucy Helen Smith (Mugler) (ex) is editor-in-chief of the *Virginia Club Woman*, the official magazine of the Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs, representing 201 clubs and 11,163 club women.

1927—

Frank Snowden Hopkins (g), P.B.K., is temporarily located at 18 Holden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. He is one of the first to receive a Neiman Fellowship at Harvard University.

1928—

Henry B. Frazier, Jr. (ex) is with the Fire Insurance Companies Adjustment Bureau, 503 American Building, Richmond, Virginia. His residence is at 8 Maxwell Road, Richmond.

R. Cosby Moore (ex) has been promoted to assistant cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, Norfolk, Virginia.

1929—

(10th Anniversary Reunion in June, 1939)

McLain T. O'Ferrall has entered the floor contracting business under the name of McL. T. O'Ferrall and Company and will be located at 312 Graham Street, Richmond, Virginia.

Daniel Conrad Pierce (g) is a clerk at the Daniel Boone Hotel, Charleston, West Virginia.

The latest address for Richard Ray Poole (g) is c/o Governor Taylor Hotel, Elizabethton, Tennessee.

William Edward Warren (g) is with the Farmers and Merchants Bank at Norfolk and makes his home at Lockhaven, Norfolk, Virginia.

1930—

Elsie Beebe (Swezey) (g) has changed her address. It is now 3 Farrell Street, Newburgh, New York.

James Edward Bradford, Jr. (g) and Mrs. Bradford (Dorothy Lankford [g]) are at Manassas, Virginia.

The Civic Theatre at Jamestown, New York, is owned and operated by George Edward Warren and Mrs. Warren (Harriett Smith [g] P.B.K.).

Elizabeth Harris Vaiden (g) who has been a member of the staff of the College Library for the past year has been granted a leave of absence to pursue courses in library science at Columbia University.

John C. Swanson (g) is president of the Swanson Motor Company, Danville, Virginia.

Truman Welling (g) is now located at 1307 North Rodney Street, Wilmington, Delaware.

1931—

William Blair (g) is a chemist in the State Department of Agriculture, Richmond, Virginia.

Russell Gill (g) is vice president of the Principal's Association of the Virginia Education Association.

Anne Harrison (g) elementary supervisor of schools in Elizabeth City County, is giving a series of lectures this session to Parent-Teacher Associations.

George Jeffries Oliver (g) of the State Department of Education, spoke to the Mathew Whaley Parent-Teacher Association (Williamsburg) on January 17th, taking as his subject, "Recent Trends in the Field of Secondary Education."

James Baxter Lucy (g) is living at 64 Sagamore Road, Bronxville, N. Y.

Dr. Shermer Stradley, Jr. (ex) has located at 2008 Boulevard, Wilmington, Delaware.

The present address of Rose Trueheart (g) is 1404 Sassafras Street, San Diego, California.

1932—

Ruby Adams (Kramer) (g), P.B.K., is now living in Staunton, Virginia.

The new address of Margaret Harrison Baughman (Craig) (g), P.B.K., is First Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Charles H. Dunker (g) has changed his address in Brookline, Massachusetts, to 35 Cummings Road.

W. Brooks George (g), P.B.K., has moved to 3005 Monument Avenue, Richmond, Virginia.

The December issue of *Equity Magazine* contained a statement by Martin Jurow (g) who has been touring the country as manager for such plays as George Abbott's "Boy Meets Girl" and "What a Life." Jurow challenged the American Theatre Council to make a better program, if it can. His recommendations were extensive but were primarily concerned with making the show better and avoiding distinctions between first and second companies. He urged the Council to keep the price for two tickets below a five dollar bill. He sums up his recommendations to the Council and theatre managers by saying, "Don't set the brakes now—let's take the road in high." Jurow received his law degree from Harvard in 1935, standing high in his class, and after a short period of practice in New York City went with George Abbott to pursue a profession and work that he had accomplished with marked success while at William and Mary.

George McCrae's (g) new address is 1007 Park Place, Wilmington, Delaware.

Francis V. Morgan (g) is special agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company at 1616 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. His home address is 5743 North Camac Street, Philadelphia.

Josephine Nunnally (g) is assistant librarian at Westhampton College, Richmond, Virginia.

Ellyson Godwyn Outten (g) is living at 4109 North Henderson Road, Arlington, Virginia.

Willoughby Patton (g) spent the winter with rela-

tives in Bermuda to recuperate from an appendectomy. Meanwhile she did free lance writing and gathered material for a series of articles about the island.

John Wills Tuthill is residing at Apartment 1, Gibson Terrace, Cambridge, Massachusetts. While working on his Ph.D. at Harvard he is teaching courses in money and banking at Southeastern University.

1933—

Dr. Carlton J. Casey (g) is taking special work in the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

Ann Beth Garrett (g) is private secretary to Sinclair Lewis and at the same time is taking a small part in the road show, "Angela is 22."

Barton Travers Hulse (g) has been transferred from the Naval Air Station at Norfolk, Virginia, to the Naval Air Station at Pensacola, Florida.

Virginia Tucker Jones (Heiss) (g), P.B.K., has been appointed Army and Navy Director of the Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority.

Owen Eugene McBride (g) is now at 131 Webster Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

The address of Virginia Mullan (Sams) (ex) is Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Sams have three children.

In a special match, December 19th, Lucy Munson (Rose) (ex) was voted one of D. C.'s outstanding women bowlers.

The present address of William W. Renshaw (g) and his wife, Vivian Caldwell (Renshaw), ex-35, is 4229 Vista Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Leon W. Syfrit, Jr. (ex) is living at Apartment 2, 1807 19th Street, Wilmington, Delaware.

1934—

*(5th Anniversary Reunion in June, 1939)*

Madeline Adams (Jones) (ex) lives at 1551 North Falkland Lane, Silver Springs, Maryland.

Emerson Bosley, (ex) is president of the Toledo (Ohio) Alumni Association of the Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity. His residence address is unknown to us.

Georgianna Brockway (Denton) (ex) is living at Warren, Pennsylvania.

Elizabeth Burger (g) accepted an invitation from the United States hockey touring team to play goal keeping in a series of international hockey tournaments in South America in February. Her work in organizing a girls' hockey team at the Farmville High School, where she is science teacher and instructor in hockey, has been outstanding. In addition to her B.S. degree in 1934 Elizabeth received the M.A. at William and Mary in 1935.

William D. Burton, Jr (ex) graduated at the University of Maryland Dental School in 1937 and has established an office at 829 Park Avenue, Baltimore. His residence is at 104 Beaumont Avenue, Catonsville, Maryland.

Evelyn O. Fraley (ex) is State Junior Treasurer of the Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs.

Marie Hoyt (g) lives at 1213 West Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia.

Albert M. Orgain, III (ex) is assistant district manager of the Life Insurance Company of Virginia, 650 Equitable Building, Baltimore, Maryland.

Ann Pharr (g) visited the campus recently. She spent the month of January at the Presbyterian Training School in Richmond, Virginia, where she took a special course in religious work.

The present address of Joseph F. Rowe (ex) is c/o C. L. Troup, 4200 Ethland Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

Anne Spratley (Dice) (g) is teaching in the Philippines.

1935—

Lilia Arguedas (Springer) (ex) is at Mariemont, Ohio.

H. Aulick Burke (ex) is special agent for all lines of insurance. His office is at 144 North Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Virginia.

Laura Coleman (g) is one of the eleven Virginians whose pictures were selected for exhibit at the Southern States preview at the Virginia Museum at the New York World's Fair exhibition of Contemporary American Art. Her "Brant Plantation House" will be displayed.

Walter Haden Davis (ex) and Mrs. Davis (Virginia Eubank Russell [g-34]) are living at 1748 North Rhodes Street, Arlington, Virginia.

T. Brantley Henderson, Jr. (ex) is with the Franklin Pulp Mill, Franklin, Virginia, as forester.

Deal P. Watkins (g) is at Fort Armstrong, Hawaii.

Robert Vermillion (ex) is attending the school of modern merchandising and management, at Detroit, Michigan, conducted by the Chevrolet Division of the General Motors Corporation. Bob is one of the thirty young men carefully chosen from forty-five states for this post-graduate session.

Muriel Wyman (g) is doing social work in Boston, Massachusetts.

1936—

The present address of John Bruce Bredin (ex) is Box 337, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Margery Croft (g) lives at the Dublin Apartments, Dover, Delaware.

James Begg Hubbard (ex) is with the Department of Forestry, Providence, Rhode Island.

Thelma Martin (g) is connected with the Grace Hospital, Richmond, Virginia.

William Henry Savage (g) is employed by the Standard Oil Company of California, 235-A Bush Street, San Francisco, California.

Jean Tenney (g) made a sports reel on archery this past fall at Pinehurst, N. C. For two consecutive years Jean has been National Woman's Archery Champion.

1937—

Alice Allen (Buck) (g) is living at 1820 Bull Street, Columbia, S. C.

The present address of Florence Allen (McAnally)

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(g) is c/o Edward W. Sparrow Hospital, Lansing, Michigan. She and the baby are living in the interne quarters with Dr. McAnally.

Ralph Elmore (g) who established something of a record in collegiate basketball circles while at William and Mary, is playing on the Trott Jewelry team in the Richmond Basketball Commission which team court experts have picked to win the Capitol City League championship.

Ned LeGrande (g) is with the A.B.C. Board, Richmond, Virginia.

Augusta Porter (g) is teaching at the Boykins (Virginia) High School.

Roy W. Prince, Jr. (ex) has returned to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and hopes to receive his degrees from there and from William and Mary this June. His address is Box 58, M.I.T. Dormitories, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Janet E. Robinson (g) is medical technician at the University of Virginia Hospital.

Gertrude P. Siegel (g) is with the Newport News Public Library. Her address is 316 52nd Street, Newport News, Virginia.

Clarence Verner (g) who has been doing graduate work at William and Mary the first semester, has returned to Stanardsville, Virginia, to engage in social economic research in Greene County.

Helen Wiegand (g) was a recent visitor to the campus.

1938—

Robert William Adams (g) is connected with the Household Finance Corporation. He lives at 153 North Monroe Street, Ridgewood, New Jersey.

John Britton (g) is practicing law at Winter Park, Florida.

Harold R. Dingee, Jr. (g) is taking M.A. work at Georgetown University.

Mary Virginia Flanary (g) is teaching at Dryden, Virginia.

Mary Virginia Gilbert (g) is doing substitute teaching in the Middletown (Connecticut) High School and taking courses at the Middletown Business College.

The address of Charles Harvell (g) is 3201 Fernwood Place, Wilmington, Delaware.

Jean Parmalee (ex) is living at 2401 North Broom Street, Wilmington, Delaware.

Barbara Shefler (ex) is attending Connecticut College. Her address is Box 215, New London, Connecticut.

1939—

Bruce Mattson (ex) has finished training at Quantico (Virginia) for reserve second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Joseph William Taylor (ex) lives at 1325 Washington Street, Wilmington, Delaware.

1940—

The present address of Mary Elizabeth Hammond

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Durham  
Winston-Salem  
Spartanburg, S. C.  
Columbia, S. C.  
Washington, D. C.  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Macon, Ga.

(ex) is 1005 Trenton Place, Wilmington, Delaware.

Elizabeth S. Ribble (ex) is posing for a number of national advertisers, one of her latest and most attractive being the valentine issue of Chesterfield cigarettes.

The following were visitors on the campus the first week end in February: William Brooks George (g-32); Harold R. Dingee, Jr. (g-38); George Mason, Jr. (g-36) and Binford H. Sykes, (g-32).

↗ ↗ ↗

### Engagements

1930—

Alice Proudman (g) and Donald Cochran, civil engineer with Lago Petroleum Corporation at Maracaibo, Venezuela. Marriage will take place in the early spring.

1932—

William F. Rountree (g) and Helen Latimer.

1933—

John Roland Johnston (ex) and Martha Jane Beatty. Wedding will take place in June. Miss Beatty attended Alleghany College and is a member of Kappa Alpha Theta.

1935—

Thomas Laubach Beitel (ex) and Jean Marjorie Sargent. Tom is with the metallurgical department of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Jane Lewis Dumont (g) and Gilray M. Anderson. The wedding date has not been set.

Ralph William Stambaugh (g) and Janet Duryea Tuthill.

1937—

Vira O. Somerndike (ex) and Frederick E. Foerster. Mr. Foerster is a medical student at the University of Pennsylvania.

1938—

Ted Hugh McGowan (g) and Muriel Vandeweghe.

1940—

Dorothy Herbst (ex) and John Holliday Chick of Birmingham, Michigan.

↗ ↗ ↗

### Marriages

1928—

Mary Virginia Vaiden (ex) and William Erwin Bowen, January 28, 1939. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen will live in Williamsburg, Virginia.

1929—

Cary Lane Simmons (ex) and Lelia Bennett, July 16, 1938. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons are living at 6107 York Road, Baltimore, Maryland.

1931—

Irma R. Adams (g) and Robert Goggin Gillespie, November 23, 1938, in the Wren Chapel at the Col-



lege. Ruby Adams (Kramer) (g-32) was her sister's only attendant. Mr. Gillespie was educated at Greenbrier Military Academy and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie are living at Tazewell, Virginia.

Edward Goodwin Ballard (ex) and Lucy McIver Watson, November 22, 1938, at Greenville, S. C. Mr. and Mrs. Ballard are making their home at 3 Oakhurst Circle, Charlottesville, Virginia.

Lois Linnette Stone (g) and Roy MacKenzie Pater-son, February 11, 1939.

Agnes Lillian Winn (g) and Davis Young Paschall (g-32) December 22, 1938, in the Wren Chapel at the College. The bride was attended by Celeste Winn (Stephenson) (ex-31) and Sally Copenhaver (Southworth) (g-30). Floyd B. Taylor (g-31) was the groom's best man. Paschall is principal at the Victoria (Virginia) High School.

1932—

Dyer Vaughan Guynn (ex) and June Cox, August 24, 1938, at Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

1933—

Patrick Harold Allen (ex) and Ada Tucker Hayward, December 10, 1938, at Westwood, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are living at 7200 Hampton Boulevard, Norfolk, Virginia.

Frances E. Beckerle (g) and Bertram E. Adams, November 24, 1938. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are making their home at 1204½ Clayton Street, Wilmington, Delaware.

Catherine Jean Wood (g) and William Anderson Palmer, December 29, 1938. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer are living at 1809 Grove Avenue, Richmond, Virginia.

Percy Daniel White (ex) and Maude Adams, R/N, October 8, 1938, in the Duke University Chapel. White, a member of the Virginia Methodist Conference, is pastor at Dare, Virginia. He received his B.D. degree from Duke University in June, 1938.

1934—

Charles Jones Davis, Jr. (g) and Annie Marie Brown, December 25, 1938, at Rocky Mount, Virginia.

Winifred Sears Freiot (ex) and Albert Earl Con-radis, February 17, 1939.

Edith Claire Hester (g) and William Yancey Love-lace, February 12, 1939, at the Main Street Methodist Church, Danville, Virginia.

Rebekah Mason Lee (g) and Richard Anthony Sweet, November 26, 1938, at Fredericksburg, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Sweet are residing at 3420 Henry Hudson Parkway, Riverdale-on-Hudson, New York.

1935—

Alice Elise Barnes (g) and James I. Hardy, Decem-ber 26, 1938, Portsmouth, Virginia. Mildred Overton, '35, was maid of honor and Bill Rountree, '32, was an usher. Mr. Hardy attended the Norfolk Division of William and Mary and graduated from the University of Virginia Law School. He is a member of the legal

staff of the Southern Railway Company. Mr. and Mrs. Hardy are living at Apartment 1, 4324 Second Road North, Buckingham, Arlington County, Virginia.

Catherine Wyatt Clark (ex) was married June 28, 1937, to R. Wesley Baxter. They are living at 3646 Georgia Avenue, Hapeville, Georgia.

Lula Jane Gilmer (g), P.B.K., and Donald Wilhelm, Jr., November 24, 1938, at Richmond, Virginia. Among those present were: Violet Ramsey (g-36); Mary Roberts (ex-35); Ernest W. Goodrich (g-35); Frances Gilliam (g-35); Jane Whittaker (g-35); Dean Grace Warren Landrum and Zoe Anna Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm will be established at Apartment 7, 87 Lake Place, New Haven, Connecticut, for the winter and both will continue work on Doctorates in Philosophy at Yale University.

John Evans Hocutt (g) and Ruby Mae Wright (g-36) December 26, 1928, in the Wren Chapel at the College. Ann Looram (g-37); J. Wilfred Lambert (g-27); and Edmund S. Keiter (g-38) were among the attendants. Mr. and Mrs. Hocutt are making their home in Chandler Court, Williamsburg, Virginia. Johnnie is instructor in chemistry and assistant dean of men at the College.

Henry Viccellio (ex) and Jane Leaverton, November 3, 1938, at Longview, Texas. Viccellio is a lieutenant in the Air Corps Reserve of the United States Army and is stationed at Barksdale Field, Louisiana.

1936—

Mary Josephine Salisbury (g) and Andrew Tessman, October 15, 1938, at Westfield, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Tessman are living at 3039 Que Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Katherine Allen Smoot (ex) and George Mason, Jr. (g) January 12, 1939. Kitty is a daughter of Dr. Wil-liam Lewis Latane Smoot, (ex-'10). George returned to the College and completed his law course in 1938, grad-uating with the B.C.L. degree, and is practicing at Colonial Beach, Virginia.

1937—

Catherine Draper Arnest (ex) and John Franklin Forsyth, III (ex-39) November 5, 1938, at the Nomini Episcopal Church at Mount Holly, Virginia. The For-syths spent their honeymoon in Bermuda and are making their home at Front Royal, Virginia.

Kate Gresham Bristow (g) and Floyd Lee Gibbs, January 28, 1939, in St. John's Episcopal Church at Tappahannock, Virginia. Among the bride's attendants were Ella May Bristow (Steger) (ex-35); Harriett Davis (ex-37); Elsie Lewis (ex-38); and Catherine Zimmerman (Kriete) (g-28).

Margaret Stevens Price (ex) and Richard Whately Holberton, December 23, 1938, Lynchburg, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Holberton are residing at Gladys, Vir-ginia.

Carmen Venegas (ex) and Paul Charles Mingee (ex-38) June, 1938. Carmen received a degree in electrical

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engineering last June from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, marking the completion of a five year scholarship given by the Costa Rican government. While at William and Mary she had courses in aviation and before coming to the United States held a license as an electrical locomotive engineer. Mr. and Mrs. Mingee are living in Chester, Pennsylvania.

1938—

Jean Lawrence (g) and James Francis Coleman, December 2, 1938, at St. Bride's Church, Norfolk, Virginia. Louis C. Willoughby, Jr. (ex-38) was a member of the wedding party.

Elizabeth Greisen (ex) and Harold Giesecke, December 18, 1938, at Fords, New Jersey.

Susan Emily Stuart (ex) and William Tierman Heydt, February 1, 1939, at Montclair, New Jersey.



### Births

1920—

A son, Walter Hughart Cheatham, Jr., to Walter H. Cheatham (g) and Dorothy Childress Cheatham, January 15, 1939.

1924—

A son to Rev. Carter H. Harrison (ex) and Mrs. Harrison, November 15, 1938.

A son to Perry Y. Jackson and Ethel May Childress Jackson (g).

1928—

A third son to Dr. E. A. Drum and Mattie Elizabeth Walker Drum (g).

A son, Randolph Adams Jones, to Robert Randolph Jones (g) and Florence Adams Jones, January 31, 1938.

1929—

A daughter, Suzanne Reitz, to Walter Reitz and Dorothy Anne Brown Reitz (g).

A daughter, to Dr. S. Charles Werblow (g) and Dorothy Liebeskind Werblow (g-34).

1930—

A daughter to Dr. William Scales Mitchell and Dettie Jones Mitchell (g) in November. The Mitchells are now living at Orlando, Florida.

1932—

A daughter, Nancy Lee Grubbs, to Harry Lindley Grubbs, (g) and Miriam Mohler Grubbs, November 14, 1938.

A daughter to Jacques Baudin and Lydia Helene Solotareff Baudin (g) summer 1938. Lita's address is 95 Boulevard Jourdan, Paris (16e) France.

1934—

A son to David J. Bierman and Ruth Proudman Bierman (g) February 5, 1939.

A daughter to Lieutenant Commander R. H. Hillenkoetter and Jane Clark Hillenkoetter (ex) spring,

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1938. Jane's address is Villa Persan, No. 4, Boulevard d'Autenil, Boultgne, s.w.(Seine) Paris, France.

A daughter, Jean, to Rev. Andrew M. Van Dyke and Ann Petty Van Dyke (g) March 9, 1938. Ann is living at Berlin, New Hampshire.

1936—

A daughter, Noel Myra Abbott, to Walter Emerson Abbott and Elizabeth Joyce Gott Abbott (ex) January 15, 1939. Betty's address is now 4259 Broadway, Chicago, Illinois.

## Deaths

Sidney Smith, Jr., '81, died December 27, 1938, in Williamsburg. He was seventy-nine years old. He had lived in Yorktown since 1890, where he successively became commonwealth's attorney, county surveyor, county judge, and clerk of court. At the time of his death he was examiner of records and chairman of the town trustees of Yorktown.

George William Delk, ex-'93, died November 24, 1938, at his home in Smithfield, Virginia. Among the survivors is Jack M. Gales, Jr., ex-'33.

Branch Martin, ex-'94, died suddenly at his home in Toano, Virginia, December 14, 1938.

Upton Beall Thomas, '94, died December 3, 1938, in Troy, Ohio, where he had served as rector of Trinity Episcopal Church for the last twenty-six years. After receiving his A.B. degree from the College, he trained for the ministry at the Virginia Seminary. He has served in churches in Blacksburg and Norfolk, Virginia, and Baltimore, Maryland, before going to Troy. He was active in the Masonic Order and chaplain of the Knights Templar, and was president of the Troy Rotary Club. He is survived by a son Upton Beall, Jr., '29.

Joseph Henry Dobbs, ex-'95, has been reported dead by his classmate John P. Wager.

Carl Cox Cornett, ex-'97, died January 8, 1936. His death is reported by his daughter, Annie Pauline, '35.

Everett Eldredge Worrell, ex-'04, died November 18, 1938, at his home in Richmond, after a long illness. Mr. Worrell had had a long career in Virginia educational circles starting many years ago as one of six State ex-

aminers. At the time of his death he was supervisor of elementary education. A long time member of the Alumni Association, he became a life member two months before his death. He received the Alumni Medalion in June, 1937, for his many years of interest and devotion to his Alma Mater. The *Virginia Journal of Education*, January, 1939, memorializes Mr. Worrell as one of the best known, greatly admired, and highly respected men in the educational service in the State.

James Otho Parramore, ex-'13, died January 23, 1939, in Chicago. After leaving William and Mary, he attended the Medical College of Virginia. For the past fourteen years he had been head of the Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Crown Point, Indiana.

Randolph Moore Gilliam, ex-'17, died January 14, 1939, at the University Hospital, Charlottesville. Dr. Gilliam received his M.D. degree from the University of Virginia in 1919. He later served in a number of institutions including the Mayo Clinic at Rochester. He entered private practice in Chicago and served as chief surgeon in charge of the middle west for the Maryland Casualty Company. He is survived by his wife and his mother Mrs. Marion P. Morecock of Williamsburg; and two half-brothers Edloe Morecock, ex-'35, and William A. Morecock, ex-'36.

Lynn Burgoyne Mead, ex-'24, is reported as having died in December, 1938.

Mary Burnley (Mrs. J. William Blincoe), ex-'25, died January 9, 1939, at the University of Virginia Hospital, from injuries received in an automobile accident in December.

Thomas Owen Williams, Jr., ex-'31, died in November, 1938, at his home in Portsmouth, Virginia.

Elizabeth Powell Brockenborough, formerly instructor of music at the College, died December 7, 1938, in Richmond.

Ashton W. McWhorter, formerly professor of classical languages at the College during the summer sessions, died in Knoxville, Tennessee, November 17, 1938.

Alexander (Uncle Alex) Goodall, Negro, long time janitor at the College and center of attraction to tourists and students for his well known "whoop," died at his home in Williamsburg, December 22, 1938.

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# Alumni Chapters

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## Baltimore

The chapter will hold its annual spring meeting and dinner on Thursday, April 13th. President Bryan will be among the guests and speakers.

## Greenville-Brunswick Counties

Secretary Wilson E. Somers, '15 is checking the list of alumni in the two counties and announces that he plans to call a meeting in the near future. The chapter has not met for several years.

## New York

New York Chapter will hold a dinner meeting on Tuesday, April 11th, in honor of President Bryan who will make his first visit to the Chapter since 1935.

Reports from those who attended and from officials of the chapter indicate that the annual Christmas dance was another success with over two hundred alumni and students in attendance. This dance has become one of the highlights in the alumni calendar, both in New York and in Williamsburg.

Prior to the banquet in April, informal luncheons will be held in February and March, following a practice established last fall.

## Norfolk

As the GAZETTE goes to press, Norfolk Chapter is arranging for a formal banquet to be held Friday, February 24th, at the Town Club. This is the first affair of this kind to be held in Norfolk for many years. The newly formed Norfolk Alumnae Chapter is coöperating with the men's group to make the event a success and advance reports received indicate that it will be the largest alumni meeting that William and Mary has ever had in Norfolk. President Bryan is to deliver the principal address.

## North Carolina

After several years of inactivity, the alumni in North Carolina are expected to rally in Raleigh, Saturday, March 4th, following the Southern Conference Basketball Tournament. James Sydney Jenkins, '23, and Catherine Treackle Dennis, '21, are making the arrangements.

## Philadelphia

The chapter plans for its annual formal banquet on Wednesday, April 12th, in honor of President Bryan who will speak to the group. A social meeting of the chapter was held at the home of George Bartholomew Cranston, '32, February 14th.

## Richmond

President Harry Day Wilkins, '24, has called a

smoker-meeting of the alumni in Richmond for Friday, February 17th, at the Richmond Hotel, to give the alumni there an opportunity to meet Coach Carl Voyles. It is expected that President Bryan will also speak.

The Richmond Chapter held its annual business meeting and election of officers on November 23rd, and elected the following men:

President: Harry Day Wilkins, '24.

Vice President: William Sterling King, '26.

Secretary: Horace Rowe Hicks, ex-'24.

Treasurer: George Washington Reilly, '26.

## Washington

The Washington Chapter met December 15th, at the University Club, and voted to admit the alumnae to its membership. With the addition of women members, plans now call for a program of increased activity, the lack of which has many times threatened to place the chapter on the sub-rosa list. Luncheon meetings have been held each month and reports received would indicate that the Washington alumni and alumnae are becoming more interested in work for the College.

Officers for the coming year are:

President: Leonard Eldon James, '34.

First Vice President: Robert Jefferson Vaughan, Jr., '29.

Second Vice President: Walter Gordon Trow, '34.

Third Vice President: Ashton Carroll Jones, ex-'04.

Secretary: Rolfe Ewing Kennard, ex-'24.

Treasurer: Ellyson Godwin Outten, '32.

The annual spring banquet of the chapter will be held, Friday, April 14th, at which time President Bryan will be the guest and speaker.

## Wilmington

Through the efforts of John Augustus MacManus, ex-'35, a new alumni chapter has been organized in Wilmington which will include the state of Delaware. Elections and permanent organization will take place on February 15th. Until then, Dorothy Marie Kincaid, '38, is serving as temporary secretary.

---

## How Much Do You Know About Your College?

1. The Rector of the Board of Visitors is (1) John Stewart Bryan, (2) Hon. James Hubert Price, (3) James Hardy Dilard, or (4) Sidney Bartlett Hall.

2. The statue of Lord Botetourt became the property of the College by: (1) gift of the reigning monarch of England, (2) purchase of the College faculty, (3) gift of the General Assembly of Virginia, or (4) gift of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated.

3. In which of the following groups of years did the Wren Building burn? (1) 1800 and 1840, (2) 1810 and 1930, (3) 1860 and 1881, and (4) 1859 and 1862.

4. Which college building is the only one neither constructed nor restored during President Chandler's administration? (1) Tyler Hall, (2) The Brafferton, (3) Washington Hall, or (4) The Library.

5. Which college president is buried in the chapel of the Wren Building? (1) James Blair, (2) Benjamin Ewell, (3) Thomas Roderick Dew, or (4) James Madison.

Correct answers will be found on inside back cover.

# Revised Charter of the Alumni Association

As announced in the last issue of the GAZETTE, the charter of the corporation known as "The Alumni Association of the College of William and Mary in Virginia," was amended by unanimous vote, at a special meeting of the Association held October 22, 1938.

The amended charter was submitted to and approved by the Corporation Commission of the State of Virginia, whereupon it became the law and permit under which the Association is now operating. The amended by-laws, rules, and regulations, under the charter, will be submitted to the Association at its next annual meeting. Meanwhile, the Association is operating under its newly approved charter, but under its old by-laws.

The new charter reads, in full, as follows:

## CERTIFICATE OF AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY IN VIRGINIA

WHEREAS The Alumni Association of the College of William and Mary in Virginia, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia desires to have its charter amended as hereinafter set out; now, therefore, I, Sidney Bartlett Hall, President of said corporation, under the seal of the corporation attested by the Secretary thereof, do hereby certify as follows:

FIRST: That on the 10th day of June, 1938, after due notice to all of the managers of the corporation, there was held at Williamsburg, Virginia, a meeting of the board of managers of the aforesaid corporation at which meeting at least a majority of the managers were present and unanimously passed the following resolution declaring that such amendment is advisable:

Resolved: That it is advisable to amend the charter of this corporation so that it shall read in full as follows:

### I.

The name of the corporation is to be "The Alumni Association of the College of William and Mary in Virginia."

The term alumni as used in this charter shall refer to male and female graduates or former students of the College who shall be eligible for membership under the by-laws hereafter adopted.

### II.

The principal office of the corporation is to be at Williamsburg, Virginia.

### III.

The purpose of this corporation is to organize the alumni of the College of William and Mary in one general body, so as better to keep alive the memories of college life, and by their united efforts the more efficiently to aid in the promotion of the welfare of the College.

### IV.

The corporation shall have power to solicit, collect, and receive and disburse funds, and dispose of property in furtherance of the objectives of the Association, and with its funds to endow professorships, create scholarships, erect buildings, and to render assistance in any manner to the College, and the power to do any and all other things not prohibited by law.

### V.

The membership of the Association shall consist of alumni as may be recognized by this Association under such a constitution or by-laws and rules and regulations as may be recommended by the Board of Directors and adopted by the general Association and altered from time to time in the same manner. The by-laws shall define the voting membership and the method of taking the vote in general or special meetings of the Association. All proposed amendments to the constitution and by-

laws, rules and regulations must be submitted by the Board of Directors to the general Association with recommendations.

### VI.

The Board of Directors, or the Association in general or special meeting, shall have power to raise an endowment fund, or such other funds as may be deemed proper for the purposes and aims of the corporation, and to apply and dispose of the same towards the general objectives of the Association in such manner as may seem most judicious. The Association may receive and hold property, real and personal, and dispose of the same from time to time. The Board of Directors shall have the power to propose and recommend for approval to the Association, either at a general or special meeting, a constitution and by-laws, or any rules and regulations deemed advisable for the orderly conducting of the affairs of this Association.

### VII.

The maximum number of Directors of the Corporation is to be eleven, and the number may be increased or decreased from time to time within this maximum upon recommendation of the Board of Directors and approval of the members of the Association in either a general or special meeting provided that there shall never be less than three Directors.

The President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, shall be chosen from the Board of Directors by the said Board, the membership of the Board of Directors shall be elected by members of the Association at a general meeting.

### VIII.

The names and addresses of the members of the Board of Directors, and of the officers of the corporation who are to continue in office, until their successors are elected, are as follows:

#### DIRECTORS

Robert Murphy Newton, 47 Shenandoah Road, Hampton, Virginia.

Cornelia Storrs Adair, 3208 Hawthorne Avenue, Richmond, Virginia.

Amos Ralph Koontz, 1623 Bolton Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Joseph Ewart Healy, 6044 Eastwood Terrace, Norfolk, Virginia.

Robert Perry Wallace, College Shop, Williamsburg, Virginia.

Sidney Bartlett Hall, 4536 Seminary Avenue, Richmond, Virginia.

James Malcolm Bridges, 2319½ Grove Avenue, Richmond, Virginia.

James Sydney Jenkins, 211 Green Street, Greenville, North Carolina.

Ernest Whitmore Goodrich, The Chastleton Hotel, Washington, D. C.

#### OFFICERS

Sidney Bartlett Hall, President, Richmond, Virginia.

James Malcolm Bridges, Vice President, Richmond, Virginia.

Robert Perry Wallace, Secretary-Treasurer, Williamsburg, Virginia.

### IX.

The period for the duration of this corporation shall be unlimited.

### X.

The corporation shall not hold more than one thousand acres of land at any one time.

And the said Board of Managers thereupon passed a further resolution ordering a meeting of the members to be called for the 22nd day of October, 1938, according to law, to take action

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upon the foregoing resolution proposing to amend the charter of the corporation.

SECOND: That on the 22nd day of October, 1938, there was held at Williamsburg, Virginia, a meeting of the members after ten days notice to all members, either served in person or by mailing the same as required by law, such notice stating the time and place and general object of the meeting. That the foregoing resolution, adopted by the Board of Managers, proposing to amend the charter of this corporation in the manner hereinbefore set out was in terms laid before the meeting of the members and adopted by a vote of at least a majority of the members of this corporation having voting powers.

THIRD: That the proceedings of said meeting were duly entered on the minutes of the proceedings of the members.

Therefore, this certificate is now signed by Sidney Bartlett Hall, President of the Alumni Association of the College of William and Mary in Virginia, aforesaid, with its corporate seal thereto affixed, attested by Robert Perry Wallace, its Secretary, this 11th day of November, 1938.

Seal            *SIGNED: Sidney Bartlett Hall*  
Attest:        PRESIDENT of the Alumni Association of the  
College of William and Mary in Virginia.

*SIGNED: Robert Perry Wallace*  
SECRETARY of the Alumni Association  
of the College of William and Mary in Virginia.

STATE OF VIRGINIA

City of Richmond, to-wit:

I, John Crosby, a notary public in and for the City and State aforesaid, do certify that Sidney Bartlett Hall, President, whose name is signed to the writing above, bearing date on the 11th day of November, 1938, has acknowledged the same before me in my City and State aforesaid.

My term of office expires on the 30th day July, 1939.

Given under my hand this 14th day of November, 1938.

*SIGNED: John Crosby.*  
NOTARY PUBLIC.

STATE OF VIRGINIA

City of Williamsburg, to-wit:

I, Martha S. Wilson, a notary public in and for the City and State aforesaid, do certify that Robert P. Wallace, Secretary, whose name is signed to the writing above, bearing date on the 11th day of November, 1938, has acknowledged the same before me in my City and State aforesaid.

My term of office expires on the 19th day of October, 1941.

Given under my hand this 11th day of November, 1938.

*SIGNED: Martha S. Wilson,*  
NOTARY PUBLIC.

### William Barton Rogers, Organizer and Educator

*(Continued from page 14)*

two deaths helped to add to the bad reputation of Williamsburg for malaria. It was the belief in this charge that Thomas Jefferson gave as his reason for building the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, on the ground that it would be outside the malaria zone. It may be stated that no matter what the authority for that charge, mosquito netting has completely eliminated the danger today.

(Story: Bleed him till he gaps.)

William Barton Rogers was called to William and Mary to take the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in 1828. At once his wide and practical imagination was displayed by his insistence that something be done for the study of geology in Virginia.

Prior to this period, in 1831, The Virginia Historical and Philosophical Society, of which John Marshall was the first president, was established. Largely through the interest of Dr. Jonathan Cushing of Hampden-Sydney, among the purposes of the Society was not only the collection of historical objects and

early manuscripts, and the records of the founding of Virginia, but also the development of the agricultural resources of this State, its waterways, canals, and especially the study of geology. It was William Barton Rogers who advocated before the legislature a geological survey of Virginia, and on March 6, 1835, an act was passed directing

"The Board of Public Works to appoint a suitable person to make a geological reconnaissance of the State."

provided his compensation should not exceed \$1,500.

In the same year he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy and Geology at the University of Virginia; was chosen a member of the American Philosophical Society on July 17th, and also Director of the Geological Survey of Virginia.

"His report of the geological reconnaissance was presented January, 1836. A note on the fertilizing efficacy of marl, taken from the report of Henry D. Rogers on the Geology of New Jersey, and a plan of the proposed Geological Survey of Virginia are appended to it."

The fact that his brother Henry D. Rogers was also profoundly interested in geology gives a clear picture of the unity of purpose and the bonds of affection which existed between "the Brothers Rogers," as they were called; bonds which never failed during their lives.

The interest of William Barton Rogers in all things that concerned science never waned. He was elected an honorary member of the Boston Society of Natural History on June 1, 1842, and a Fellow of the Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1845, of which he was Corresponding Secretary from 1863 to 1869.

"In 1844-45 he was Chairman of the Faculty of the University of Virginia.

"In June, 1849, he married Miss Emma, daughter of the Hon. James Savage, of Boston, and with his bride sailed the same day. They visited England and Scotland, passed some days in Paris, a few weeks in Switzerland, and returned in October when he resumed his vocation at the University of Virginia. Mrs. Rogers became 'the promoter of his labors, the ornament and solace of his middle life, and the devoted companion and support of his declining years.'"

His recorded correspondence, some of which is found on sheets of paper from an old ledger, gives a picture of the beautiful environment in which the Rogers brothers grew up. One entry is:

"My father's chief and favorite employment in the intervals of business was the instruction of James, Henry and myself."

At the age of fifteen William wrote to his brother James:

"Christmas is now fast approaching, when I suppose the inhabitants will enter upon the same routine of dissipation as is usual at this season. For my part, I intend to visit as little as decency will permit, and Mr. Hawes has joined me in this determination. We generally sit up until between eleven and twelve o'clock without inconvenience, and find the stillness of the hour to favour studies in astronomy. It is the most sublime as well as the most difficult of all the sciences; it requires intense study and great application, but by the joint force of these its difficulties are soon overcome, and its utility and beauty become more strikingly manifest."

A report on James and William from William and Mary during this period, on February 23, 1820, says:

"They have been orderly, diligent and attentive to their studies, and in mathematics and chemistry have made the most flattering improvement. In philosophy likewise, and their progress is respectable."

In a letter to Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Kerr Rogers said:

"I take the liberty of sending you a copy of a little work which I prepared for the use of one of my classes at William and Mary. The demonstrations of the 14th, 35th and 68th and 93d propositions are by my second son, who is now in his twentieth year, and has a very extraordinary passion for physico-mathematical sciences."

In 1827, when William Barton Rogers was lecturing at the school in Baltimore which was run by Henry and himself, Henry wrote his father:

"It appears that the lecture room can contain only about three hundred persons. I cannot refrain from expressing my surprise at William's great success, as aided as he is by little more than the blackboard and chalk."

William's reputation increased, and Henry wrote again:

"William has lately delivered to very crowded assemblies a couple of lectures on the subject of railroads, which have greatly roused the attention and gained the interest of the people here."

Today it is difficult for us to imagine the excitement that must have accompanied the first discussions of the marvels of transportation that were implied in railroads, and I believe that the same strong and far-reaching imagination that characterized William Barton Rogers throughout his life must have transfused his lectures with the astounding possibilities that lay in this new application of steam to transportation. Not the least part of the success of William Barton Rogers lay in the fact that he was able to hold the attention of his audiences in a very extraordinary way, and his auditors combined in paying tribute to the fascinating character of his delivery. This power was not acquired without labor. Writing to his brother Henry from Williamsburg he said on January 12, 1829:

"Lecturing is in some respects to be considered as an art, and perhaps the same remark may be applicable to public speaking of every description, even the more eloquent displays of the pulpit, the senate and the bar. Much practice is requisite to acquire such a degree of readiness as will be satisfactory to the speaker, and enlivening to his auditory. In my opinion a very important requisite in public speaking is zeal, or perhaps I might even say enthusiasm. With respect to my own exertions, I have always observed that my success in exposition is proportioned to the earnestness with which I engage in it."

This success Professor Rogers abundantly gained, for at his Centennial Memorial celebration in 1904 Professor Francis H. Smith, of the University of Virginia, said:

"In power to make difficult things plain, he was unequalled by any other teacher I have ever known. His capacity for luminous exposition was really extraordinary. I have heard such excellent instructors as Courtenay and Bache speak with admiration of particular instances of his rare excellence as an expositor. At his touch complex subjects became simple and dark things bright. It was a memorable epoch in my own intellectual life when I first listened to his presentation of Newton's argument for universal gravitation.

"Not only boys, but men were everywhere captivated by his remarkable platform power. At a British Association banquet, after a long line of speakers, he rose last of all before a weary audience. After a few sentences all were alert and alive: the tired company grew fresh again, and he sat down the winner of the honors of the evening. I have sometimes fancied that he owed this gift to the land of his ancestors, the beautiful island which has produced so many orators; which gave to Parliament a Burke and to Physics a Tyndall."

This power of fascinating speech, coupled with the physical means by which he attracted and held the imaginations and the reason of his students, made even mathematics a popular subject, and his brother Robert says:

"William has made a number of fine models, and is making many more, to explain conic sections, spherics and all solids. Two or three students were at first very much opposed to mathematics, but now they have become very much delighted with the subject."

*(To be concluded in next issue)*

## Answers to Questions on Page 26

1. James Hardy Dillard, Charlottesville, Virginia.
2. The statue was purchased by the president and faculty of the College for \$100.
3. The building burned February 8, 1859, and September 9, 1862. It had also burned in 1705.
4. Tyler Hall was built in 1916 and is the only remaining building neither constructed nor restored during President Chandler's administration, except Old Taliaferro which was remodeled for the Fine Arts Department in 1936. Marshall-Wythe and New Taliaferro Halls and the stadium were completed after Dr. Chandler's death though contracted for prior to his death.
5. James Madison is at present the only president of the college to be interred in the Chapel. The remains of President Dew, now resting in France, are soon to be brought to this country and placed in the Chapel.

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