

Chem.

Dew by hand  
Rogers by Bryan. (cont)



# The ALUMNI GAZETTE

*The College of William and Mary in Virginia*

VOLUME VI

MAY, 1939

No. 4



SIDNEY BARTLETT HALL, '20  
*President*

The Alumni Association of the  
College of William and Mary  
in Virginia



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## KEMP AND KRUPA PLAY FOR FINALS

Repeating the elaborate program for finals inaugurated last year, the College is now proceeding with plans for a gala week-end, commencing Friday, June 2nd, and extending through Monday, June 5th. Notable addition to this year's program will be different bands for the two dances, both of which will be held in the Sunken Garden, weather permitting. Gene Krupa, formerly drummer in Benny Goodman's band, will bring his band to the campus for the June Ball, on Friday. The Alumni Dance on Saturday night will feature Hal Kemp and his band who made a hit on the campus last finals when he brought a name band to the campus for the first time. The June Ball will start at ten o'clock and last until two-thirty in the morning. The Alumni Dance will be from nine until twelve. The program for Alumni Day, Saturday, June 3rd, will begin at eight-thirty in the morning when the Alumni Office will be open for registration. The Flat Hat Club Society will hold its annual meeting at ten o'clock in the Apollo Room.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association will start promptly at ten-thirty, with President Sidney Bartlett Hall, presiding. In addition to regular business, the Board of Directors, following a resolution adopted at the last annual meeting, will submit revised by-laws for the approval of the members. Members of the Board of Directors whose terms expire are: Robert Perry Wallace, '20, James Malcolm Bridges, '25, and Ernest Whitmore Goodrich, '35. The term of Henry Lester Hooker, ex-'08, on the Athletic Committee, also expires. President Hall has appointed a committee to make nominations for these vacancies consisting of Lucy Mason Holt, '24, chairman, Earl Benton Broadwater, '18, Howard Chandler Smith, '20, Catherine Teackle Dennis, '21, and Harry Day Wilkins, '24.

Following the meeting of the Association, the memorial service will be held at the grave of Colonel Benjamin S. Ewell, for all William and Mary sons and

daughters who have died during the past year. This traditional service this year will be led by Robert Gilchrist Robb, ex-'95, of the faculty, who will read the ritual, followed by the reading of the roll of dead, and ending with the placing of the Phi Beta Kappa wreath on the grave by Archie Brooks, ex-'76. The Alumni Luncheon will take place at one o'clock in the College Refectory, at which time Vernon Meredith Geddy, '17, vice-president of Williamsburg Restoration, Inc., will deliver the alumni oration, following a custom established in 1842 when the Alumni Association was founded and Beverly Tucker delivered the first oration. President Bryan will present alumni medallions to Oscar Lane Shewmake, '03, attorney of Richmond and formerly Judge on

the State Corporation Commission; and to Catherine Teackle Dennis, '21, member of the North Carolina State Board of Education. These two alumni are the first to receive the award under the criteria recently adopted which stipulates that not more than two medallions may be awarded in any one year.

The graduating class will be presented to the Alumni Association by Edward Themak, Jr., president of the class, and will be received by John Evans Hocutt, '35, assistant dean of men at the College.

A prize will be presented to the alumnus returning for the occasion from the most distant point from Williamsburg.

Following the luncheon, class reunions will be held for all classes ending in four and nine.

At four o'clock the college reception will be held on the north lawn of the Sir Christopher Wren Building when Hal Kemp and his band will give a concert.

Baccalaureate and Commencement Days will follow the usual routine. St. George Tucker, Episcopal Bishop of the United States will deliver the baccalaureate sermon, and Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State

*(Continued on page 29)*

### Accommodations for Finals

During the finals week-end, alumni may be housed in College dormitories to the extent of the facilities available, and meals may be taken in the College Refectory. The rates for these accommodations per person, per day, will be as follows:

Room only	.....	\$1.00
Room and Meals	.....	2.00
Separate Meals		
Breakfast	.....	.40
Luncheon	.....	.60
Dinner	.....	.60

Admission to the dances will be by card only. Alumni may purchase tickets for themselves at the special price of \$6.00 for both dances or \$3.00 for the Alumni Dance alone.

All of these accommodations may be arranged at the Alumni Office at registration.



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# LOYALTY FUND CREATED FOR SCHOLARSHIPS

With the appointment of Carl Voyles as Athletic Director for the College, effective last January, and with the changes that have and will take place in the athletic program, it has become necessary for the alumni through the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association, to organize an ALUMNI LOYALTY FUND in support of the program.

To this end a committee was formed consisting of two members of the Board of Visitors: Alvan Herbert Foreman, '99, and Channing Moore Hall, '08; two members of the Board of Directors: Sidney Bartlett Hall, '20, and Robert Perry Wallace, '20; and two members of the Athletic Committee: Henry Lester Hooker, ex-'08, and James Durette Carneal, '20.

This committee has organized the ALUMNI LOYALTY FUND and will make an effort to contact every living alumnus of the College, either by mail or in person through the several alumni chapters. The fund is organized primarily as a vehicle through which the alumni may more effectively and in a tangible way express their loyalty and interest in their alma mater. It is more than a money raising effort. The College seeks and needs the enthusiasm of her alumni as well. The program is planned as a continuous educational effort to encourage and cultivate alumni interest.

It differs from a so-called Endowment Fund Campaign because it does not seek a definite financial goal, but rather hopes to enlist alumni interest in the habit of giving, and at the same time create a medium through which the alumni may from time to time receive information concerning the College.

The College anticipates and needs a larger endowment, but with your help that will come later. Our most essential and immediate need is an adequate scholarship fund that will enable the College to assist needy and worthy students, particularly men, in their ambition to obtain an education.

The alumni have expressed whole-hearted approval of the selection of Carl Voyles to head athletics at the College. It is to the alumni now that the College turns for the necessary support that will enable this new program to be effective.

The plan as outlined by Voyles calls for a Department of Physical Education that will contribute as much to the education of the students as any other department in the College, by developing broad interests, wholesome recreation and moral character. Quoting Voyles:

"In intercollegiate competition, we want a well rounded program, good teams in all sports, teams that can hold their own with their natural rivals, the Virginia schools and some of the schools in the so-called Ivy League. We are not out for 'big time' football in the sense that we want Rose Bowl teams, or that we want to play schools that just have football reputations. We want to play with our natural rivals and hope to be able to break even with them over a ten year period."

He sums up his program by saying: "We would like for every student in the College to take part in some form of sport, because we believe that they can get real educational value from it. It will teach them poise, self-control, how to work and play with others and they will get many other worth-while benefits from taking part in a sports program, whether it be in required physical education courses, intra-murals or intercollegiate athletics."

## Resolution

*Be It Resolved* by the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association that a committee known as the LOYALTY FUND COMMITTEE of the College of William and Mary in Virginia, be established for the following purposes:

To multiply the existing facilities for the dissemination of information to the Alumni concerning the general purposes and objectives of the College, to stimulate and nurture Alumni interest in the problems of the College and encourage their aid in solving them, to promote understanding and good will to the end that there shall be a unity of purpose and a community of spirit, dedicated to the service of William and Mary; and more specifically, to seek the aid of the Alumni in increasing the proportion of Virginia students in attendance at the College, and to create a scholarship fund, to be known as the ALUMNI LOYALTY FUND, that will assist needy students, particularly men, in attaining their ambition to secure an education at the College.



# The Alumni Gazette

of the College of William and Mary in Virginia  
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Editor ..... Charles P. McCurdy, Jr., '33  
Assistant Editor ..... Alyse F. Tyler

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## OFFICERS

President ..... Sidney B. Hall, '20  
Vice President ..... James Malcolm Bridges, '25  
Secretary-Treasurer ..... Robert P. Wallace, '20  
Executive Secretary ..... Charles P. McCurdy, Jr., '33

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

To June, 1939

Robert Perry Wallace, '20, Williamsburg, Va.  
James Malcolm Bridges, '25, Richmond, Va.  
Ernest Whitmore Goodrich, '35, Washington, D. C.

To June, 1940

Joseph Ewart Healy, '10, Norfolk, Va.  
Sidney Bartlett Hall, '20, Richmond, Va.  
James Sidney Jenkins, '23, Greenville, N. C.

To June, 1941

Robert Murphy Newton, '16, Hampton, Va.  
Cornelia Storrs Adair, '23, Richmond, Va.  
Amos Ralph Koontz, '10, Baltimore, Md.

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## To the Members of the Alumni Association of The College of William and Mary in Virginia:

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the members of the Alumni Association of the College of William and Mary in Virginia will be held on the campus, at the College of William and Mary, in Williamsburg, Virginia, on the 3rd day of June, 1939, at 10:30 o'clock, A.M., for the transaction of regular business, election of members of the Board of Directors, and such special business as may properly come before said meeting.

WITNESS my hand and seal, in the City of Williamsburg, in Virginia, this the 1st day of March, 1939.

ROBERT P. WALLACE, *Secretary.*

By order of the President.  
Williamsburg, Virginia, January 7, 1939.

## Off and On the Record

We come to the close of another interesting year for the William and Mary Alumni Association which, for the most part, has been marked with continuing progress and innovations. Always desirous of improving upon the past (something none too easily done at William and Mary) and profiting from experience it at least can be said that alumni affairs have not been in a state of inertia. That such has been the case is due in large measure to SIDNEY BARTLETT HALL, '20, president of the Alumni Association since June, 1937. An outstanding public figure in his own right, he has rendered the College lasting services that cannot be questioned by any person anywhere, any time. No other explanation is needed for the portrait printed on the front cover of this issue, done by Henry Kibel, ex-'40.

The month preceding Finals each year is always the busiest time of the year both in the alumni office and on the campus generally. Committees are at work daily planning another program that should make every alumnus feel justified in returning for the occasion. Plans this year are directed toward the classes ending in four and nine which have been invited to return for their respective reunions. Class secretaries are coöperating with this office in bringing their classmates back to the campus but, as usual, the program is being arranged for the enjoyment of all, irrespective of class. VERNON MEREDITH GEDDY, '17, will follow a long line of distinguished alumni who have delivered the alumni oration and, having lived in Williamsburg all his life, he is well known to most of our alumni. Formerly commonwealth's attorney for Williamsburg and James City County he is now vice president of Williamsburg Restoration, Inc. Whether he gives "Old 36," title of his speech about the Restoration, or speaks on any other subject we are assured a pleasing and interesting oration.

There appears to be only one obstacle in the path of a delightful Finals program and, as usual with all William and Mary programs, we insert the words "weather permitting." Rained-out three times in as many years, we hope for better luck this time.

Elsewhere in these pages will be found information relating to the ALUMNI LOYALTY FUND, a program recently undertaken by the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association in the interest of creating funds for scholarships. It has been said that a good definition of an alumnus is that he is one who "raises hell and an endowment." Sometimes there is little difficulty in proving that the definition is fifty per cent correct anyway. Now we are making an effort to prove the other part. It is not the intention of this program to raise a large endowment, however desirable it might be, but the College has very few sources to which to look for financial assistance and certainly it has every right to look to its alumni for whatever assistance they are able to give.



This drive will be a continual process. It hopes to reach every living alumnus and trusts every living alumnus will listen to its need if nothing more.

The principal business for the annual meeting of the Alumni Association this year will be revising the by-laws. The Board of Directors has met in five separate meetings since the last annual meeting of the Association, the greater part of these meetings having been utilized in a thorough study of the by-laws in an effort to present to the Association comprehensive yet adequate regulations for the proper management of alumni affairs. Only members of the Association have the right to approve or reject these by-laws and it is to be hoped a large proportion of the membership will be on hand for this meeting, to give attention to the matter.

The Alumni Secretary, in the company of the President of the College, visited alumni chapters in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington during the second week in April and was gratified indeed with the interest in the College displayed at all these meetings. President Bryan was the principal speaker at each city, his first visit to these Chapters in four years. He told the alumni of the progress the College is making and reminded them of their obligation to themselves to support the College in every conceivable way—an obligation greater to themselves than to the College.

#### Walter Vest Honored by Medical School

As we go to press announcement is received that Walter Edward Vest, '02, of Huntington, West Virginia, will receive the only honorary degree conferred annually by the Medical College of Virginia at their commencement exercises June 6, 1939. The degree to be conferred is that of doctor of science.

Dr. Vest is a graduate of the Medical College of Virginia as well as a graduate of the College of William and Mary. He interned at Memorial Hospital in Richmond and practiced in Virginia until 1916. He is now internist at the Chesapeake and Ohio Hospital at Huntington and attending physician at St. Mary's Hospital of the same city.

In addition to holding the presidency of the Southern Medical Association, Dr. Vest is a fellow of the American Medical Association and a member of its house of delegates. He is a member of the American College of Physicians, past president of the West Virginia Medical Association, past president of the alumni associations of both the Medical College of Virginia and William and Mary and a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha of Virginia. He was awarded the William and Mary alumni medallion in June, 1936. At the present time Dr. Vest is a member of the West Virginia State Board of Medical Examiners and editor of the *West Virginia Medical Journal*.

## The Alumni Chapters

- BALTIMORE, MARYLAND  
Robert W. Corstaphney, Legal Department,  
Maryland Casualty Company.
- BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS  
Philip B. Hamilton, 85 Hyde Avenue, New-  
ton, Massachusetts.
- GREENSVILLE-BRUNSWICK COUNTIES, VIRGINIA  
Wilson E. Somers, North Emporia, Va.
- HOPEWELL, VIRGINIA  
Maude C. Weaver, Hopewell.
- NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA  
William Ralph Van Buren, Jr., 70 Columbia  
Avenue, Hampton, Virginia.
- NEW YORK CITY  
Cameron E. Ogden, 158 South Harrison Street,  
East Orange, New Jersey.
- NORFOLK, VIRGINIA (MEN)  
Roy R. Charles, 911 Brandon Avenue, Nor-  
folk
- NORFOLK, VIRGINIA (WOMEN)  
Dorothy Elizabeth Pierce, 241 East 40th  
Street, Norfolk.
- NORTH CAROLINA STATE  
Norman Gold, Rocky Mount, N. C.
- PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA  
George Barthalomew Cranston, 1327 South  
52nd Street, Philadelphia.
- RICHMOND, VIRGINIA (MEN)  
Horace Rowe Hicks, Highland Springs, Vir-  
ginia.
- RICHMOND, VIRGINIA (WOMEN)  
Edith Holt, 1527 Porter Street, Richmond.
- RICHMOND, VIRGINIA (JUNIOR)  
Mary Wells Garrett, 819 West Franklin Street,  
Richmond.
- SCOTT COUNTY, VIRGINIA  
Ernest R. Wolfe, Gate City, Va.
- SOUTHSIDE VIRGINIA
- SUFFOLK, VIRGINIA  
Irma Hurff, 100 Parkway, Suffolk, Va.
- SUSSEX-SURRY COUNTIES, VA.  
Margaret Faye Bryant, Waverly, Va.
- WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Rolfe Ewing Kennard, 204 Standard Oil  
Building, Washington, D. C.
- WEST VIRGINIA STATE  
Robert G. Haile, Jr., 712 Kanawha Banking  
& Trust Building, Charleston, W. Va.
- WILMINGTON, DELAWARE  
Dorothy Marie Kincaid, 2230 West 17th  
Street, Wilmington, Delaware.



# What I Expected at William and Mary and What I Found

By SIDNEY JAFFEE, Ex-'39

Early in the year the Alumni Association announced a prize of twenty-five dollars to be awarded to the senior graduating in June who would submit the best article



on the subject *WHAT I EXPECTED AT WILLIAM AND MARY AND WHAT I FOUND*. This article by Sidney Jaffee, ex-'39, was adjudged the best and the writer will receive the prize at the Alumni Luncheon, June 3rd. Judges of the competition were: a member of the faculty, Theodore Sullivan Cox; a member of the Board of Directors, Amos Ralph Koontz,

'10; and an alumnus not connected with the College, Pearle Maupin Young (Reynolds), '32. Sidney Jaffee, Suffolk, Virginia, has been active in campus affairs. He is managing editor of the "Flat Hat" to which he contributes a weekly column on the international situation. He is a member of the International Relations Club, Phi Beta Kappa, Omicron Delta Kappa, and Pi Lambda Phi, social fraternity. He has recently been awarded a scholarship for study at the Geneva School of International Studies and will leave for Europe immediately after graduation.

I came to college because I had heard that the only way a person could "get ahead" in the world was by having a college education. I came, and I say it with shame now, because people had told me that a person could make more dollars with a college education than without. I came because my best friend was in college and I wanted to be with him. I came because the boys I had always played with were going to college. And, finally, I came to play college athletics, and to become a chemist—why a chemist I did not know, though I was sometimes bothered to discover why.

But "what I came for" as against "what I got" is a surprising contrast. Many things happened: all of my plans changed; my entire attitude towards life made a complete about-face. And if I were asked today what is the greatest change in me that has taken place, I would answer: "When I came to college I had no opinions, today I have opinions." It is as simple as that. I have also discovered somewhere during the past four years that the things I wanted then are not the things that have lasting value. And if I were asked what I brought

with me to college from my country home environment, I would say readily: "I brought with me the naivete and intellectual humility of the country lad with an abiding sympathy for stupidity in others and a horror of it for myself."

The great change in my intellectual life came during the second year at college with a quickened interest in the outside economic and social world, and a lively concern for the students and faculty around me. I suddenly discovered that I could not bury myself in the dull confines of a single subject, that humanity and the active political world were far more alluring and stimulating to me; that the idea of spending six years of time in college preparing to "be-something" was a bad idea for myself, for I could see the stolid minds of those around me who had thus specialized. I did not want to follow in their footsteps. I saw that specialization is one of the demands of the society in which we live but I saw, too, that specialization warps men's minds making it difficult to understand his fellowman who has specialized in a different field. Thus, I "got" this one plan from college which I hope remains with me: that although aware of the necessity of facing life realistically, I intend to learn much about everything, gaining an insight to a cross-section of society before settling down in one field, and to do this with all the intellectual honesty which I can maintain, and with all the enthusiasm and vigor which I possess. For I have found that without enthusiasm, study becomes hard work; and without intellectual sincerity, learning is worse than useless—it is dangerous.

I have my professors to thank for aiding to develop in me these ideas. It is they who introduced me to the scientific approach, and by constant repetition and example have made it a part of me. It is they who taught me that education is the process of learning to think clearly—not learning *of* many things but learning to think *about* many things. They taught me freely and openly to look upon the great social and economic problems as I choose. They imposed no dogma. They encouraged me to examine economic philosophies with balance and they gave me perspective, so that today I am able to look upon both sides dispassionately, at the same time critically and sympathetically. They tempered my enthusiasm where it bubbled too vigorously; they pricked my mind where it was disinterested. I "got" long hours of conversation with my professors for which I am grateful. I learned many things from them, unknowing to them, in these conversations: of their home life, of their youthful ambitions—here consummated,



there frustrated—of their education and the mistakes they had made in the process. I gained from them the stimulation of free discussion; I watched them carefully and became aware of the traits by which one may judge a person; I became more clearly aware of the evils to avoid, and the standards by which to live. I regret only that there was not more time to spend with them.

And of my fellow students—what did I gain from them? The part they have played has been no little one. And I am most indebted to those who were my severest critics. Though students with opinions have been sparse, and though the students who interested me have not been many, there have been some who had opinions and who were interesting. And the long arguments with them, the pleasure of learning one side of a question and testing my arguments on other persons, with the arrival upon a new level of thinking after buffeting the pros and cons back and forth, clearing up my own ideas while learning the other side. My fellow student has taught me how to live with difficult people, to adjust myself to different temperaments and above all to tolerate ignorance, prejudice and intolerance—though probably not with complete success. Rubbing shoulders with them, fighting in campus politics, working with them pounding out copy for the newspaper or magazine, and seeing them function in the classroom, I have gradually come to judge the intellectual caliber of my fellow student and to estimate the soundness of his character. I have learned to adjust myself to the “play boy” and the “greasy” grind, and to criticize neither. I have become more aware of the different types of minds that make up our society through meeting and knowing typical minds on campus at work. Much of this part of my education has come through fraternity life, much from campus club activities—both were invaluable in “getting” something out of college.

Then there were my studies, and what I got from books. Some students come to college and spend almost no time with books, and some come to spend all their time with books. I pity both kinds. In my four years, I think I was able to hit a medium—possibly by chance. I gained from college a love of books, the habit of reading and a respect for scholarship. And I have discovered that the books I read of my own volition are more easily retained than those assigned by professors. I got from college this understanding, that the more books I read because of my own interest in them, the sooner I become interested in others. For each book I read, two others crop up that I want to read. This, college has done for me.

As I sit here writing, a swarm of pictures of the past four years come to my mind, pictures that will remain with me to content old age. There are the friends, congenial and pleasant to be with, who seem more warm and close than the friends of pre-college days. There are the professors whom I admired and whose lectures gave me new intellectual interests. A myriad of pictures come more rapidly . . . swatting tennis balls in the

warm afternoons . . . banging away at a typewriter . . . pageant at the Christmas ball . . . strolling about campus in the soft twilight hand in hand . . . colored lights and stars at the June ball . . . the library and gay whispers . . . falling asleep in classes . . . rushing freshmen . . . Homecoming parade—the pictures bring me a glow of comforting feelings. These flashes of my four years in college come to me, and somehow the memory of them makes life more worth living.

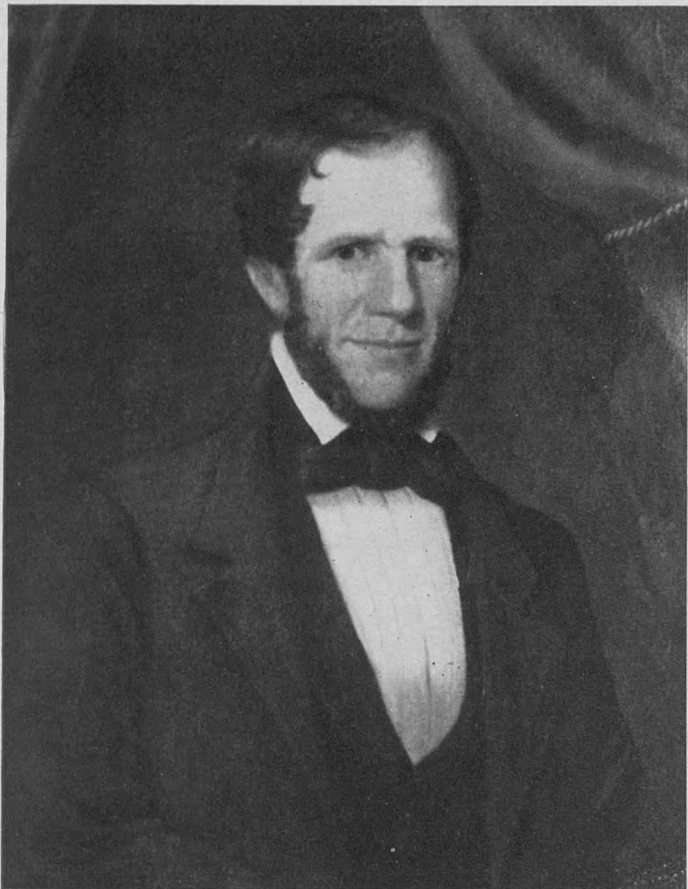
My college days are done, and even though now I have not decided definitely upon my life career, nevertheless, I have been given complete freedom to make my choice. I have made many plans; I have discarded most of them for others. I have been radical at times, but since I was not disturbed, I discovered that I could be more effective in argument by practicing temperance—avoiding the extremes so as not to antagonize. I have been given understanding and balance. Reactionaries or radicals awake in me no violent hatred or love. I don't hate Roosevelt. I don't hate Stalin, or Mussolini, or Pierpont Morgan; though I have grievances against some of them.

That I am fortunate, I know well. For I can look about me at many of my classmates and see in them the same comparatively immature person he or she entered, without having gained any substantial, permanent training in mind and body, in speech or manners and without any love of learning, as they say, “for its own sake.” I see myself differently from these students who after four years still look upon their college education as an unpleasant interlude between week-ends. And I have seen the apathy of many of our college students and the great difficulty of our educational process in penetrating their thick veneer of disinterest and previous social training. I have seen them sunk into the morass of their own disjointed, and too often insipid thinking—or going to the movies to relieve the boredom of living with themselves. I say that I am fortunate, for somewhere during the course of my four years, some professor or combination of professors awakened me to the world about and instilled in me a lively, seeking curiosity.

Now at the end of my life in college I say that above all, I have learned to look without envy upon those in the world whose sole achievement has been to make money; I have learned to look with sympathy upon the poor who are warped by the life of want which they live; and I have learned to seek in my education more than just the surface material things of life. College has been generous to me.

But for me to give an account of what I “got” out of college as I have done, has this one danger: that outsiders who read this will gain the false impression that the educational process unavoidably effects all students as it has effected me, which would be totally misleading. For I have known only few students who have had an experience similar to mine. But without hesitation I say, that the things I have mentioned above are here in college for any student to have. I was fortunate enough to “get” them.





## Thomas Roderick Dew 1820

By ROBERT HUNT LAND, '34

On September 14, 1846, five weeks after his funeral in Paris, citizens of King and Queen County assembled at the Courthouse to express their sorrow for the death of Thomas Roderick Dew, late president of the College of William and Mary in Virginia. It was particularly painful to this meeting of his neighbors that Dew had "departed this life, in a foreign country, far from his relatives, and friends and countrymen." A Washington newspaper, in recording intelligence of Dew's death, found "something peculiarly melancholy in a man thus traversing the wide Atlantic to leave his bones in a foreign land." It was therefore fitting that President John Stewart Bryan should have begun a movement which culminated in the re-interment of Dew's remains in the Chapel of his beloved *Alma Mater*. At the memorial service for the thirteenth president of the College, held on April 3, 1939, President Bryan delivered a masterful address on the life and career of Dew.

Thomas Roderick Dew was born on December 5, 1802, at Dewsville a "stately and beautiful" plantation in the upper end of King and Queen County. He grew up in the comfortable surroundings of antebellum Tidewater Virginia, when life at Dewsville was said to have been "replete with all that could make glad the heart of man or boy." The house at Dewsville

yet stands, but in a dilapidated condition; however, there are those living who remember the ancient beauties of the place, and box-walks, flower garden, and its arbor, vegetable garden, orchard, slave quarters, stable, and large carriage.

Thomas Roderick Dew was one of ten children of Thomas and Lucy (Gatewood) Dew. As a young man, Thomas Dew had followed his father, William Dew, to King and Queen County from the colony of Maryland. In 1780, at the age of seventeen, Thomas Dew began service in the Revolutionary cause; he was in the engagements of Ridgeley's Mill and Guilford Courthouse in North Carolina. He was commissioned an ensign in the militia of Virginia in 1794, and a lieutenant two years later. He was made a captain in the United States Army in the War of 1812, during which he rendered distinguished service. He began occupation in King and Queen County as a farmer, "but with usual cleverness soon became the banker for all the farmers in the surrounding country" and, in time, a wealthy land- and slave-owner. In 1842, it was estimated that Captain Dew was "worth about \$200,000." He was a man of great influence in King and Queen, one to whom his neighbors came to settle their disputes. He was a deacon and clerk of the Baptist Church of Christ.

Captain Thomas Dew married Lucy E. Gatewood, the daughter of Cheyney and Elizabeth (Leamon) Gatewood of King and Queen County. It is said that Cheyney Gatewood had married Elizabeth Leamon in Scotland and had sailed from Glasgow to Virginia on a tobacco ship. Cheyney Gatewood "owned several large farms, was an early advocate of fruit culture and diversified farming, and proved his word by his works. His orchards were the pride of the country and his fields, a glowing picture of beautiful husbandry."

Thomas and Lucy (Gatewood) Dew, described as "people of fine birth and culture" endeavored to give their sons the advantages of a college education. There is record of the attendance at William and Mary of their six sons who reached maturity.\* William Dew, the oldest son, studied at the College in 1813-14, was later graduated with distinction in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, and returned to Virginia to become a celebrated practitioner of medicine. Thomas Roderick Dew was the next to come. Doubtless, he taught his four younger brothers who followed him to William and Mary; there is proof that he had the last three in his classes. Philip Dew attended the College for one session, 1827-28; John Wesley was graduated with an A.B. degree in 1832, and returned to study law the 1834-35 session; Benjamin Franklin was awarded an A.B. in 1838 and an A.M. degree in 1840; and Luther Calvin Dew, matriculating in 1840, was the sixth and last brother at William and Mary. His account book shows that Thomas Roderick Dew furnished his two youngest brothers with spending money while they were in college for which he was reimbursed by his father.

Thomas Roderick Dew, then nearly sixteen years of age, entered the College in the fall of 1818. In the first report the College sent his parents, they were advised that Thomas R. Dew was among the fifteen who were "Best in their respective classes—Very exemplary and studious and have made the most flattering Improvement." He continued to sustain his "high character for laborious industry and accurate scholarship"; each subsequent report stated that he was first in his classes. Dr. John Augustine Smith, president of the College and moral and political professor "conceived a high idea" of Dew's ability. This feeling was reciprocated; for, a decade later, when he published his *Lectures on the Restrictive System*, Dew dedicated the book to Dr. Smith "in testimony of the high respect and affectionate regard of the author." On July 4, 1820, the College conferred an A.B. degree upon

\*Unless it is true, as stated in the Catalogue of 1859, that the seven Carter Brothers, sons of Edward Carter of Blenheim, were educated at William and Mary, it is probable that the Dew brothers set a precedent for the number who attended the College.



Dew. After a tour of Europe, probably for a duration of two years, he returned to his *Alma Mater* to receive an A.M. degree in July, 1824.

Possibly before Thomas Roderick Dew received his master's degree, he had begun the study of law under his brother-in-law, Thomas Gresham, a brilliant lawyer of Tappahannock, Virginia. Dew had "commenced the practise of law with prospect of success" before he was called to the chair of political law at the College. The faculty minutes show that on October 16, 1826, he was appointed professor by the Board of Visitors, and the following day he took his seat on the faculty. The Visitors resolved that he should "receive a salary of \$1,100 per year payable quarter yearly." A sketch of him in the *Dictionary of American Biography* suggests that Dew took up his abode with other unmarried professors in the college building. The faculty minutes of November 16, 1835, state that professors "have indeed the right to make use of apartments in the College building; but this right has not been exercised for many years, it being more convenient to them to reside in town."

At the same time that Thomas Roderick Dew was named a professor, the Board of Visitors elected the Reverend William Holland Wilmer president and Dabney Browne professor of humanity. The other professors were: mathematics, Ferdinand S. Campbell; law, Judge James Semple; and natural science, Dr. Patrick K. Rogers, who was succeeded in two years by his son, William Barton Rogers. A newspaper advertisement announced that Dew would teach the following courses: "Natural and National Law, Politics, History, the Philosophy of the Human Mind, and Political Economy." The text-books which he used for these subjects in 1828-29 were: *Tytler's Elements with the Professor's Lectures thereon—Browne abridged by Prof'r Hedge, Vattel, Smith's Wealth of Nations and original Lectures on Government.*

Thomas Roderick Dew's history course was a source of contention in the faculty. In July, 1827, the faculty resolved to permit Dew to give one lecture a week on history during the 1827-28 session, but that his class should not interfere with any of the required classes in the college, nor would attendance on it be requisite for graduation. Two years later, "guided in their decision wholly by vague rumours which had been circulated concerning the discontents of the Visitors at the arrangement of the studies" in Dew's department, the faculty attempted to persuade him to combine his historical lectures with either his political economy or his metaphysical course. Rather than do that, Dew continued the historical class throughout the 1829-30 session as a separate course without charging any fees for attendance upon it. In July, 1830, Dew carried the problem to the Board of Visitors. In a lengthy communication which petitioned the Board to establish the arrangement of the studies under his charge, Dew explained that his political economy and metaphysical courses were already too crowded and that justice could not be done should anything more be added to either. While there remain no minutes to show the nature of the resolutions which the Visitors passed; yet, it is clear that Dew convinced them of the necessity of giving his three courses separately, because he so taught them the following session.

Thomas Roderick Dew was a hard worker. It was his opinion that "the great men of the world are the real working men whatever may be their profession . . . and such all men are compelled to be, who would gratify a laudable ambition for usefulness and distinction." About his work, he once wrote, "I can with truth say under all circumstances I would much prefer to have my time fully occupied."

During his early years of professorship, Thomas Roderick Dew became particularly well-known among Southern scholars and statesmen through his writings. As he confined himself mainly to the philosophy of history, early in his teachings of that course, he found it advisable to prepare original lectures

for his students. During his lifetime, these lectures were printed for the use of his students. Herbert B. Adams stated that Dew "gave the most thorough and comprehensive course on history" during this period of which he found record. That Dew was advanced for his time is proved by the fact that after his death, his historical outline, with the addition of a few pages, was carefully prepared for the press, under the title of *A Digest of the Laws, Customs, Manners and Institutions of the Ancient and Modern Nations*, by Dew's successor in the chair of history at William and Mary, Henry A. Washington; this book was re-issued several times, and remained a standard text-book for well over half a century. For the use of another class, the senior political, Dew prepared another series of original lectures. In 1829, he published *Lectures on the Restrictive System*, which embraced "but a small portion of the political course." Dew believed in free-trade; he was "convinced of the error and Impolicy of the Restrictive System." In his attempt to give an unprejudiced statement of the subject, Dew "wished as far as possible to avoid mingling in the politics of the day." John C. Calhoun is reported to have pronounced this book "the ablest political work in America." These lectures are said to have influenced the subsequent reduction of tariffs. In 1832, Dew and William Harper presented their views on the protective system to Congress in a "Communication . . . in Relation to the Memorial of the Committee of the Free Trade Convention against the Tariff" which was printed as House Document, No. 82, 22nd Congress, First Session. In December of the same year, Dew brought out another important book, *Review of the Debate in the Virginia Legislature of 1831 and 1832*. This was a discussion of the abolition of slavery; it became more widely known when it was republished in 1852 and 1853 in a collection of Southern essays, *The Pro-Slavery Argument*. In the *Review*, Dew supported slavery by scientific argument. It is claimed for this work that it prevented emancipation in Virginia. J. D. B. DeBow considered that this essay on the institution of slavery entitled Dew to the "lasting gratitude of the whole South." Dew wrote in 1834 an *Essay on the Interest of Money, and the Policy of the Laws against Usury* to show the fallacy of the opinion that "usury laws were necessary to draw to land the capital which it requires, by lowering the rate of interest to the level of profits by agriculture." This essay was published first in Edmund Ruffin's *Farmer's Register*, and later brought out in pamphlet form. Dew contributed other articles to this magazine; one was on the causes and effects of fluctuations of prices; one, on the surplus revenue of the United States; and another, "The Improvement of the James and Kanawha Rivers. Mischievous Effects of the Immigration to the West." The *Southern Literary Messenger* published a series of articles which he wrote on the "Characteristic Differences between the Sexes." Editorially the *Messenger* observed: "The comprehensive views taken by the writer of the whole subject; the copiousness of his illustrations, and the happy manner in which they are brought to sustain his various positions, are striking features in this able article. We think we incur no risk in expressing the belief that this Dissertation when completed, will be the most perfect essay on the subject in the whole range of English literature." The press of that day extravagantly praised these articles. The *Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle* wrote, they are "from the chaste, lucid, and powerful pen of Professor Dew, whose fame and commanding talents are too well known to need our poor commendation." The *Lynchburg Virginian* reported that it was "universally eulogized as the best production of the kind extant." The *Southern Literary Messenger* also printed several addresses which Dew made at William and Mary, and one on the "Influence of the Federative Republican System of Government upon Literature and the Development of Character" which ill-health and inclement weather prevented his making before the Historical and Philosophical Society of Virginia. Dew lived in a period when "the state was still in the custom of looking to



the College for guidance, and his pronouncement undoubtedly exercised a wide influence." There is evidence that Dew was frequently consulted by political and literary leaders. There remains a letter of Edgar Allan Poe in which he wrote, "I cannot tell you myself, but when next I go to Williamsburg, I will ask Professor Dew, I am sure he will know." In the summer of 1841, Henry A. Wise wrote Beverley Tucker from Washington, "They have got Dew into the kitchen cabinet."

Thomas Roderick Dew was an admirable teacher. For a number of sessions his classes were the largest at William and Mary. Dew once wrote that there was "nothing more grateful to the Instructor than the full and flattering appreciation of his labors by those whose hearts are warm and generous, and whom it is his duty and his pleasure to instruct." Therefore, the following expressions would have pleased Dew had he heard them: One of his students, Dr. S. A. Fauntleroy, a graduate of William and Mary and the Medical College of the University of Pennsylvania, said that he had "heard many distinguished teachers and lecturers, but Professor Dew surpassed them all. He was not an orator, yet was master of the art of cogent analysis, colorful description and graphic illustration. With words of pungent simplicity, he could arouse and sustain interest even in the dry-as-dust dissertations of bygone centuries." Another wrote of him: "As a lecturer, he was engaging without being eloquent, clear in demonstration and pleasing in illustration. The Professor's chair was his appropriate sphere. It suited him and he adorned it. It was his singular adaptedness to the position he occupied, and, in some respects, to the place itself, to which he owes the extent of his influence and the eminence of his fame." When on December 7, 1848, William Boulware, a member of the Board of Visitors, approached Henry A. Washington with the offer of the chair of political economy and history at William and Mary, he wrote, "I presume you know all about the Institution and I need not tell you how desirable the position is. Mr. Dew considered it preferable to a place in the Cabinet at Washington."

Thomas Roderick Dew's efficient services as professor and his acknowledged ability were rewarded in the thirty-fourth year of his age by his election to the presidency of the College to succeed the Reverend Adam Empie who resigned that office in July, 1836. Dew entered upon the duties of president "with deep and painful solicitude, sustained alone by the consciousness, that I shall yield to none who have gone before me in this office, in zeal, in fidelity, and love for our venerated *Alma Mater*." The students of the College hailed his promotion with "satisfaction and pleasure." One editorial comment upon it said: "His accession to the Presidency of William and Mary is a source of hearty congratulation with all the real friends of the institution. Already [October, 1836] we perceive the influence of his character, and unusual energy, in an increasing attention on the part of the public to the capabilities of this venerable academy—and in a re-assured hope of her ultimate prosperity. Indeed she had never more brilliant prospects than just now, and there can be little doubt that at least as many students as have ever entered, will enter this year."

The prediction of the success of his administration was fulfilled by Thomas Roderick Dew. He filled the office of president "to the period of his decease with honor to himself and the Institution." Bishop Meade said: "His amiable disposition, fine talents, tact at management, great zeal, and unwearied

assiduity, were the means of raising the College to as great prosperity as perhaps had ever been its lot at any time since its first establishment, notwithstanding many difficulties." During his presidency, the attendance at the College was probably greater than at any time from its foundation to 1889, certainly it was the largest attendance between 1776 and 1889. In July, 1840, more degrees were awarded graduates than at any time before 1920. Despite the fact that there were more students at the College, Dew had less trouble with discipline than his immediate predecessors. In fact, at the close of the 1837-38 session, the Board of Visitors requested Dew to thank the students publicly for their "exemplary conduct."

Throughout his presidency, Thomas Roderick Dew continued to teach. The other members of the faculty at the beginning of his administration were Dabney Browne, classics; Robert Saunders, mathematics; Dr. John Millington, science; and Judge Beverley Tucker, law. In 1842, Browne resigned his professorship to be succeeded by Charles Minnigerode. In his "comprehensive and eloquent" inaugural address delivered on October 10, 1836, President Dew stated: "Our scientific courses are as extensive as at any other institution in this country, and one of them, the moral and political, is believed to be more extensive than in any other institution known to us." This statement clearly shows the position which William and Mary held when Dew was president of the College.

Thomas Roderick Dew had probably attained his forty-third year before he married Natilia Hay of Clarke County, Virginia; although "his tastes and susceptibilities peculiarly fitted him" for domestic happiness. The faculty minutes of June 11, 1846, show that "the President gave notice that he should be absent from College during the remainder of the Course." His friends congratulated Dew on his departure "to visit the interesting scenes of the Old World" with his bride. One contemporary account of his death stated: "Last June, with his accomplished bride, he started on his second visit to Europe. He had been afflicted for some time with an affection of the throat, and probably of the lungs, which had greatly injured his voice; but by remarkable prudence, he kept his malady at bay. During his voyage across the Atlantic, however, he was a good deal exposed, and life held out only long enough for him to reach Paris, after a short sojourn in England." The English newspaper in Paris, *Galignani's Messenger*, reported, as follows: "Died—Suddenly, yesterday morning (August 6) having arrived in Paris but the day before, Professor Thomas R. Dew, President of William and Mary College, Virginia, U. S. His friends and countrymen are invited to attend his funeral at No. 3, Rue Chauveau-la-Garde, at three o'clock to-day, 7th August."

One of the noblest of the many tributes to the memory of Thomas Roderick Dew was the resolution unanimously adopted on July 5, 1847, by the Society of Alumni of William and Mary College of which Dew was also president at the time of his death. It resolved: "That in him, this College lost an able, a faithful and a dignified Professor—his Country a loyal citizen, a pure Statesman and a profound philosopher, and Society a true, kind and courteous gentleman; in whom it was difficult to decide whether was most to be admired the expansion of his mind, the extent of his information, the rectitude of his purpose, the simplicity of his manners, or the goodness of his heart."





# Ann Fairleigh Stars in "Kiss the Boys Goodbye"

"Gentle, sweet-talking Cindy Lou proves to be a Dixie bombshell. In that pretty little head of hers lies a brain. Before she is done Cindy Lou has protected the honor of her family, the integrity of the South, her own honor—and butted a newspaper columnist in the paunch."—*Baltimore News Post*.

All of which refers to Cindy Lou in the person of Ann Slaughter Fairleigh, '36, from "Fairleland," Hopkinsville, Kentucky, who came to William and Mary despite the fact that she wanted to go on the stage. In less than three years after her graduation, Ann Fairleigh has obtained singular prominence in her portrayal of Cindy Lou, the leading rôle in Clare Boothe's smash hit *KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE*, a riotous take-off on Selznick's efforts to find a suitable Scarlett O'Hara for *GONE WITH THE WIND*. Brock Pemberton, producer of *KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE*, found three Cindy Lous, and Ann Fairleigh was the third. Helen Claire was the first and starred on Broadway. It was mentioned at the time that Pemberton would have difficulty in finding another to play the part when the show went on the road. But find one he did, and not one but two. Lucia Lull, the second Cindy Lou, who like Helen Claire, is from Alabama, is playing the part in the Chicago company. Ann Fairleigh is touring the country.

Ann Fairleigh is twenty-two years old. She has never acted on the New York stage and, very much like her two predecessors, is a virtual unknown to the theatre. Her father is a tobacco broker in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, where she was born, and her great-grandparents came over on the *Mayflower*. "My family looked with typical Southern disapproval on my choice of the theatre as a career." She went on to say that it was only because she finished a four year course in three years at William and Mary that she was able to convince her father he should keep two promises at once. This was that she select her own vocation and get a trip to Europe as a graduation present.

Ann Fairleigh did get both together and combined her trip abroad with stage training by entering the Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts in London. It was there that she studied to overcome her Southern accent, an obstacle to anyone in the theatre save in rare instances where they might be cast as the part of a Southerner on the stage. She attended the Academy for a year and a half and then returned to America where she did eight plays, four with English parts in summer stock in New England. On January first of this year, Miss Fairleigh became general understudy for the three female parts

in the Chicago company of *KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE*. The Southern accent that she had labored hard to overcome, had to be regained.

Miss Fairleigh's account of her first days with the company are interesting. "I was told to learn the other two parts first and leave Cindy until the last, because they never thought I'd have to play Cindy. The play opened on Sunday, January 15th, in Chicago. On Tuesday, the 17th, about noon, Mr. Pemberton called me and said that Lucia Lull, the Chicago Cindy, had laryngitis and told me to rush to the theatre. Everything was confused. They didn't know whether to call for the New York understudy or not. Antoinette Perry, our director, asked me if I could do it. I said I could and I started learning the part that morning. We worked all day, with Miss Perry coaching me, and she was still giving me cues for the part as I put on my make-up that night. They held the curtain ten minutes and I went on in the part." Ann Fairleigh got two laughs that night that neither of the previous Cindys ever received. From that first performance, she has been acclaimed with every appearance on a nationwide tour. A three-day appearance in Richmond attracted many alumni and students of the College, and was followed by a short visit to Williamsburg for Miss Fairleigh, her first since her graduation.

It was Ann Fairleigh who brought famous Cindy Lou, Southern belle extraordinary, back to the Southland from which, in Clare Boothe's fertile imagination, she first emerged in *KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE* as one of the outstanding characters on the modern stage.



*Ann Slaughter Fairleigh*





# Chemistry at William and Mary

By ROBERT GILCHRIST ROBB, Ex-'95

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This article is the third of a series concerned with the various departments at the College. The next of the series will be on the History Department and will be written by Richard Lee Morton.)

William and Mary is rightly proud of the long list of illustrious names that adorn her student roster. Famous alumni invested the old College with romance and glamor that persisted even through the dark years when her deserted campus and silent halls echoed only to the tread of casual visitors surveying her crumbling walls. The brilliant achievements of her alumni, however, should not blind us to the fact that many of these achievements were inspired by and made possible, in part, at least, by a remarkably able group of teachers. We are concerned here solely with those members of the faculty connected with the department of chemistry or its ancient prototype, natural philosophy.

For the first fifty years after the founding of the College in 1693, the campus atmosphere seems to have been decidedly monastic. There were two divinity schools—one professor taught the Hebrew tongue and expounded the Old and New Testaments, while the other “explained the commonplaces of divinity and the controversies with heretics.” (Small wonder that the Brafferton Indian School of the College was never popular with the Indians!) The impediments of a wife and family were accorded to the president of the College only; any mere professor “entering into marriage or removing into town ipso facto vacated his office” by decree of the Board of Visitors.

In such a habitat the sciences were undoubtedly at a very low ebb. Natural philosophy was completely overshadowed by big brother, moral philosophy. This lack of interest in science prevailed until about the middle of the eighteenth century, when there seems to have been a great awakening of interest in natural phenomena throughout the English speaking world. William and Mary was fortunate to have just at this time of awakened interest in science, a remarkable teacher occupying the chair of natural philosophy. William Small, intimate friend of Samuel Watt, of steam engine fame, and of Erasmus Darwin, scientist and grandfather of Charles Darwin, came to Williamsburg in 1758, bringing with him a vital enthusiasm for science that infected all who sat under him. He made a lasting impress on education in the New World by introducing the lecture system and reinforcing these lectures by classroom demonstrations expertly performed with excellent apparatus. In the College library there is a sheet of paper in Dr. Small's handwriting which lists some fifty or more pieces of scientific

apparatus purchased by him in London in 1764 under a commission from the College. The total cost of this scientific equipment was 332 pounds sterling, 4 shillings—at least \$30,000.00 in present day coin—and it doubtless gave to William and Mary the best scientific equipment of any college in America.

A seven word tribute from one of his students will indicate the caliber of William Small's work as teacher and leader: “He fixed the destinies of my life,” wrote Thomas Jefferson.

Small returned to England in 1764, and the next man of note to take the chair of natural philosophy was James Madison, later president of the College and Episcopal Bishop of Virginia. Madison took up his duties just before the outbreak of the American Revolution. He was an ardent republican and in his sermons always referred to Heaven as “that Great Republic,” where presumably free and equal angels spent their days flitting through halos and clouds of glory. At one time or another he was in charge of the departments of moral philosophy, international law and political economy; but “in the department of Natural Philosophy he excelled, his enthusiasm throwing a peculiar charm over his labors.”

If in the early days, science sometimes suffered under the ministrations of philosophers, who were educated and thought as clergymen of the Church of England, ample amends were made by the Rt. Rev. James Madison, a philosopher with a touch of reverence, who gloried in the marvels of science and knew no greater pleasure than the study of natural phenomena and their underlying laws. Among the inducements for the study of natural philosophy, he records the following: “The gratification which the mind feels in pursuit of it”; “The novelty and grandeur of the subject”; “It is the best field for exercising man's intellect”; “It is the source of the sublimest conception of the Author of the Universe”; “In our enquiries into the works of Nature every moment brings us something new, beautiful and instructive.”

The following quotations taken almost at random from the lecture notes of Robert D. Murchie, student at William and Mary in 1809, do scant justice to the subject but will give some idea of Madison's course in natural philosophy. In these notes, the Caloric Theory is found in perfect flower, presented with convincing plausibility and a wealth of homely illustrations.

“It is supposed that there exists a very subtle and elastic fluid dispersed through all the bodies of the Universe.

. . . This heat or caloric is a distinct body, having a considerable part to act in all chemical operations and from the absorption or disengagement of this body arises a temperature. . . . The most obvious instance of a body parting with caloric is this: When a heated body is cooling in the air, the air surrounding it will exhibit an undulatory motion resembling the appearance produced by mixing two liquids (brandy and water for example) of unequal densities. This undulatory motion clearly results from the pas-



Left to Right: Robert G. Robb, Alfred R. Armstrong, Howard N. Calderwood.



sage of some substance from the heated body to the air.

"If a body has a greater affinity for another than for caloric then the heat is disengaged or precipitated. Water has a stronger attraction for vitriolic acid than for caloric—caloric is therefore disengaged. . . . Other methods of disengaging caloric are by friction, hammering, etc.

"Caloric not only surrounds the particles of bodies on every side but it fills up every interval which the bodies leave between each other. It enters into the interstices of matter and separates its particles; when it departs the particles come closer together and the bulk of the body is contracted. . . . Every body which passes from the solid state to the liquid state absorbs a portion of heat which is no longer sensible to the thermometer but is in a true state of combination.

"Chemical affinity is the agent employed by Nature to maintain its equilibrium by forming a balance to the power of repulsion or that extremely subtle fluid called caloric which ever tends to disunite the particles of matter. . . . The power of affinity which ever tends to keep bodies united and the caloric which ever tends to disunite them are in perpetual warfare.

"In every combustion, oxygene combines with the body burning; it abandons its caloric. The caloric is disengaged and produces immediately sensible heat and light because it endeavors to combine with neighboring substances. . . . Oxygene is eminently possessed of caloric, the greater and more rapid the absorption of oxygene the greater the heat.

"God said, let there be light, and there was light, but it is still a question what is light. . . . We are ignorant in what manner the sun darts forth those rays that seem to animate all Nature. . . . Light is a material substance consisting of particles inconceivably small. A ray of light equal only to the 14 millionth part of a grain of sand would have the force of a cannon ball of 10 pounds flying with the usual velocity; yet the light of the sun instead of wounding, nourishes the most tender and delicate parts of flowers.

"Refraction arises entirely from this fact: that rays are more attracted by a denser than a rarer medium, hence it is that a straight stick immersed (partly) in water appears crooked."

The following is a rather remarkable observation for the year 1809: "Besides the power of reflection, *we may prove that rays of light in passing near the edges of bodies are attracted by them and turned out of their straight course.*"<sup>1</sup> A hundred years later, when Einstein as a result of his calculations came to this identical conclusion, astronomers were sent scurrying to the far corners of the earth to test the truth of the statement by observations at the time of a total eclipse of the sun. Madison gives no hint of the source of his statement nor of any method for proving it. It is possible he picked up the idea from Newton's Principia.

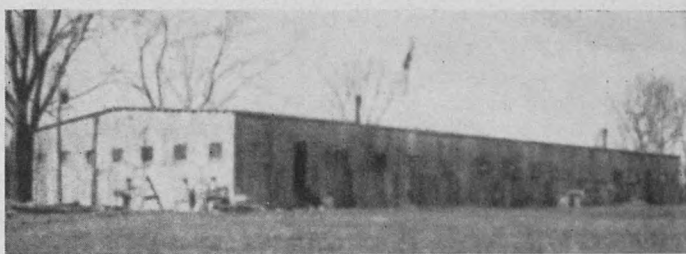
"The manner in which the electric fluid is excited is a subject of curious speculation; as yet it rests on the uncertain foundation of conjecture."

"There is a battery at William and Mary sufficiently strong to take away life."

"During a thunder storm if you wish a place of perfect security place

<sup>1</sup>The italics are mine.

Left to Right: John E. Hocutt, William L. Duncan, William G. Guy.



Chemistry Building—1923 to 1927

yourself in a feather bed suspended from the ceiling by silken cords: but this is a method which will be resorted to only by the guilty wretch who trembles at the thought of death and not by virtue's ardent votary whose soul disdains the slavish fear of launching into the boundless ocean of eternity and supports him tranquil and unappalled amid the crush of worlds."

"The amusement which electricity affords us is alone a sufficient inducement to study it."

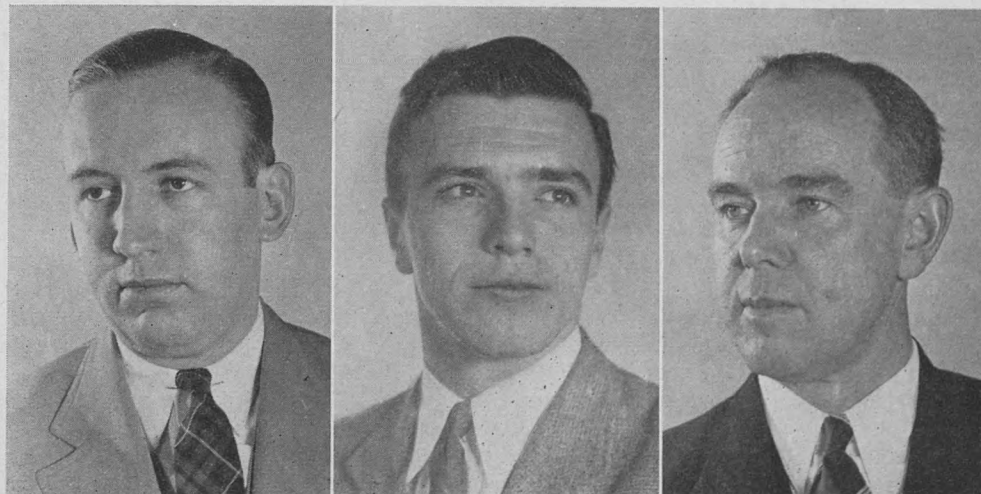
"The cultivation of the science cannot fail to be grateful to the inquisitive mind of man. I therefore advise every student to furnish himself with an electrical machine since the expense is small compared with the pleasure it will afford."

That the pleasure furnished by these ancient electrical machines really was worth the cost of the apparatus is indicated by the following verses from Murchie's notes. Whether these lines were read to his class by the good Bishop, or whether they were inserted into the lecture notes at this point by the more romantic Mr. Murchie, the record saith not:

"If on wax some fearless beauty stand  
And touch the sparkling rod with graceful hand  
Through her fine limbs the mimic lightnings dart  
And flames innocuous eddy round her heart.  
On her fair brow the kindling lustres glare,  
Blue rays diverging from her brilliant hair,  
While some fond youth the kiss ethereal sips  
And soft fires issue from their meeting lips."

When Jefferson was in Williamsburg in 1779, as Governor of Virginia, he found a congenial spirit in Madison; and together they reorganized the College curriculum. The classical department and the two divinity schools were abolished, and chairs of medicine, law, and modern languages introduced.

The department of natural science continued to attract able men; and after the death of Madison, in 1812, this chair was filled by some of the most eminent scientists of the country. Among these was Robert Hare, pioneer organic chemist of America, inventor of the oxy-hydrogen blow pipe, and discoverer of a cheap way to make acetylene. Brilliant in research,





Hare seems to have been but a mediocre lecturer. He spent but one year at William and Mary and was succeeded by the first of a great family of teachers, Dr. P. K. Rogers, who in 1828 was succeeded by his still more able son, William Barton Rogers, later chairman of the University of Virginia faculty and founder, in 1859, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

A newspaper advertisement dated August 10, 1829, gives some idea of the character of the science courses at that time:

"Chemical and Philosophical Course: William B. Rogers, Professor—Chemistry, Mineralogy, Botany and Natural Philosophy with its application to the Mechanic Arts. Textbooks, Webster's Chemistry, Rogers' Introduction and Carvallo's Natural Philosophy."

This bald statement of the courses taught by William B. Rogers gives no conception of the extraordinary fascination of the lecturer. Like William Small, he changed the destinies of students who sat enthralled by his powers of exposition. Francis H. Smith, for fifty years the beloved professor of physics at the University of Virginia, records the impression made by Rogers' course:

"It was a memorable epoch in my own intellectual life when I first listened to his presentation of Newton's argument for universal gravitation. . . . In power to make difficult things plain, he was unequalled by any teacher I have ever known. His capacity for luminous exposition was really extraordinary. At his touch complex things became simple and dark things bright."

He was intensely interested in all branches of science. His father, Patrick Kerr Rogers, wrote to Thomas Jefferson:

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

The remarkable success of William Barton Rogers as a lecturer is in part explained by his own statement:

"In my opinion a very important requisite in public speaking is zeal or perhaps I may even say enthusiasm. With respect to my own exertions, I have always observed that my success in exposition is proportional to the earnestness with which I engage in it."

What an incalculable boon it would be to the under-graduates of today if some of our learned doctors would put into their chosen profession of teaching a small part of the zeal and enthusiasm which they lavish on research and publications!

On the resignation of William Barton Rogers, in 1836, to accept a professorship at the University of Virginia, Dr. John Millington was elected to the chair of natural philosophy at William and Mary. Dr. Millington was the author of many books and scientific papers published in London, Philadelphia, and Richmond. His academic record includes the following honors: Fellow of the Astronomical Society of London; Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts; Professor at the Royal Institution of London; Professor of Chemistry at Guy's Hospital; Vice President of the London Mechanics Institute. He filled the chair of natural philosophy at William and Mary very ably for thirteen years.

One may read on his very ornate tombstone in Bruton Parish churchyard that he died in 1868, after "ninety years of an honored and useful life on earth closing in eternal rest. . . . Science mourns the loss of a devoted and indefatigable disciple of most varied information and of marvelous industry: the worthy friend and associate of men like Sir H. Davy, Brewster, Faraday, Hershell and Lord Brougham." Evidently,

this member of the Society (as the William and Mary faculty preferred to style themselves) was quite a personage.

Perhaps it was Dr. Millington's association with lords and ladies of London that in time made him dissatisfied with the society of Williamsburg. At any rate, a letter to his friend Bernard Peyton, of Richmond, January 4, 1848, shows him to be actively promoting a plan to start a new college in Richmond, because he had become "quite disgusted with my old favorite Williamsburg." In a second letter to Peyton, he writes: "My own chemical and philosophical apparatus and collection of mineralogical and geological specimens is very large and complete, and my library of 4,000 volumes on all subjects would be at the service of the Institution without expense." This statement reflects to some extent the changed financial status of the College since the days of affluence before the Revolution. Dr. Tyler states that in colonial times the salaries of William and Mary professors were probably larger than those paid at any other college in America. "A professor of divinity received annually 150 pounds sterling from the College and in addition to this 16,000 pounds of tobacco as incumbent of some neighboring church." However, when Dr. Millington assumed his duties at William and Mary, the College had lost most of its former sources of income, and appropriations for scientific equipment had been woefully cut. Millington stated that his ingenious predecessor (Rogers) had made much of the apparatus used in class demonstrations, but that he, Millington, was "resolved not to risk his reputation by proceeding with the course aided only by the scanty materials at his command." He, therefore, in addition to the regular College appropriation, spent \$3,600.00 of his own money in scientific apparatus, thus making his laboratory "replete with every modern improvement and convenience, and furnished with very extensive apparatus for illustrations."

Millington resigned from the College in 1849 to become head of the chemistry department at the University of Mississippi, and Benjamin S. Ewell took his place at William and Mary. By this date, the College had sold its twenty thousand acres of land and put the proceeds into an endowment fund of approximately one hundred and forty thousand dollars, which yielded an income in 1859 of about \$8,000.00. In that year the main building of the College was gutted by fire and practically all scientific equipment destroyed. Ewell, now president of the College, succeeded in repairing most of this damage by the fall of 1860, mainly by individual subscriptions. In May, 1861, "war at its very threshold made it necessary for the College to suspend exercises. . . . The President and all the students and Professors hurried into the Confederate army." Also, a large part of the College endowment fund was loyally invested in Confederate bonds.

The war made a colonel of President Ewell, but it burned down his College; once more only the bare walls of the Main Building were left standing after a fire caused by Federal soldiers. Colonel Ewell returned to the President's House, and with courage undaunted by disaster and poverty (poverty unbelievable to exponents of the modern More Abundant Life), set about rebuilding the College and organizing a faculty. In 1869 the Main Building was restored, Brafferton and the President's House repaired, a faculty engaged, and students invited to matriculate. It was a gallant effort, worthy of a gallant soldier, but in the bitter years following Appomattox, the wolf lingered too near the doors of Southern homes to allow Virginia boys the luxury of a college education; the College, with its endowment now shrunk to \$20,000, could not pay its faculty. In 1880, including day students from Williamsburg, there were only 27 students at William and Mary. The College did not reopen in the fall of 1881, though Colonel Ewell continued wistfully to ring the old College bell for students who could not come!

In the reorganization of William and Mary in 1888, Dr. Lyon G. Tyler (whose voluminous writings are the source



from which is gleaned most of the information used in this article) was made president, and the chair of natural sciences was entrusted to Dr. Van F. Garrett, one of the "Cadets of New Market." A rather captious critic once remarked that to his mind there was nothing finer in history than the unflinching charge of that boy-corps across the bullet swept field of New Market, but said he could not understand why boys who had shown such heroism had not become outstanding leaders in later life. This criticism may have been due to placing excessive reliance on "Who's Who" and the fact that so many of our memorial buildings with their bronze tablets are erected by the men, or their descendants, who left Virginia after the war and made name and fame for themselves elsewhere.

Dr. Garrett, on the other hand, and many like him, came home from the battlefields of Virginia to remold their shattered dreams and build a new civilization in the South on the wreck of the old. They accepted defeat without bitterness or loss of courage. Living in the direst poverty, they yet maintained the culture that was theirs by inheritance, the courtliness and unflinching courtesy that distinguished them in happier days.

With the pitiful appropriations for his laboratories, Dr. Garrett could not give very intensive courses in science; but because of his own enthusiasm for the subject, he always kept the interest of his students. Until 1923, when he was made Emeritus Professor of Chemistry, he was the best beloved professor on the campus; and though some of his students may have failed to get his chemistry, they never failed to be impressed by the man—his utter freedom from cant or conceit, his courtesy and consideration, his essential manliness.

Dr. Chandler became President of William and Mary in June, 1919. The phenomenal growth of the institution under his guidance caused rather strenuous times in the chemistry department, which at first consisted of only two professors and one student laboratory assistant. Each year the number of students matriculating in chemistry was about one jump ahead of laboratory desk space and equipment. An organic laboratory was fitted up in the north wing of the Main Building, but with the College enrollment doubling each year this small additional laboratory relieved the pressure only temporarily. In desperation the head of the department of chemistry, Dr. Luther Lindsley, obtained Dr. Chandler's consent to buy a large one-story building that had been used as a warehouse in the crowded war days at Penniman and set it up on the campus. This hideous building was of sheet iron construction on the outside, beaver board partitions within, and was heated by eleven coal stoves with their pipes sticking out of the roof. It had many windows, but none of them fitted the frames, so that there were normally several inches of daylight between the two. It was fortunate that this was so, for there were no hoods, and on cold, windy days, with the eleven stoves going full blast, the rates of air displacement in the qualitative laboratory would have been the pride of any chemical engineer.

The "old tin barn," as it was popularly known on the campus, served as the home of the chemistry department for four years. During these years we were much cheered by reports of the successful campaign for a beautiful memorial science building being carried on by Dr. Goodwin. We have it on reliable authority that in the course of this campaign Dr. Goodwin developed an amazingly successful technique in dealing with prospective donors. When all other appeals had failed he would produce a photograph of the old tin barn to prove the dire need of a new chemistry building for William and Mary.

The photograph rarely failed to produce the desired result.

When the William Barton Rogers Building really took shape and grew to completion in 1927, those of us who had labored in the tin building felt that a fairy tale had at last come true. For this new building was more than just a place in which to teach chemistry—it was a memorial building worthy of the great name it bore. In its construction, beauty of line and color had not been submerged in scientific efficiency. The spacious entrance is of white marble. Beautiful wooden panels and tablets of brass adorn the halls and high pitched lecture rooms. Floors are of red tile or marble. Laboratory desk space is at last sufficient for all demands, and the desks are equipped in a modern way: fixtures for gas, water, steam, compressed air, direct and alternating current wherever they are needed. It is an up-to-date science building in a colonial setting.

Theta Chi Delta, chemical fraternity installed in 1926, has been of great assistance to the department in promoting standards of scholarship and interest in things chemical. Bi-weekly meetings are held at which short papers on chemical topics are read and informally discussed. Students are elected to active membership in the fraternity on the basis of their grades on four or more chemistry courses.

The department of chemistry is now organized as follows:

R. G. Robb, B.S., B.A., M.A., D.Sc. Professor of Organic Chemistry since 1918; Head of the Chemistry Department since 1924. Came to William and Mary from Bard College, now a unit of Columbia University.

W. G. Guy, B.Sc., B.A., Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry. Rhodes Scholar from Newfoundland. Came to William and Mary in September, 1925, after taking his doctorate at the University of Chicago in the preceding June.

Alfred R. Armstrong, B.S. and A.M., College of William and Mary. Graduate student, University of Michigan, session 1935-36. For three years Instructor in Analytical Chemistry at William and Mary, and Assistant Professor in that subject since 1936.

John E. Hocutt, B.S., William and Mary, 1935; M.Sc., Ohio State University, 1938; Instructor in Chemistry at William and Mary since 1935. Assistant Dean of Men, William and Mary, 1938.

Howard N. Calderwood, B.S., Chemical Engineering, University of Kansas; Ph.D., University of Wisconsin. Assistant Professor of Chemistry, University of Wisconsin; Technical Staff, U. S. Forest Service. Pulp Expert, U. S. Bureau of Fisheries. Head of Bureau of Fisheries Chemical Laboratory at William and Mary. Lecturer in the Chemistry Department, 1938-39.

William L. Duncan, B.S., A.M., College of William and Mary. Instructor in Chemistry, 1838-39.

With its present personnel, the department looks confidently to the future in the belief that undergraduate courses in chemistry at William and Mary will stand comparison with those of any other college in Virginia.

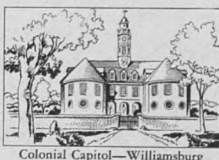
**AUTHOR'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:** Material used in preparing this article include:

Various publications of Dr. Lyon G. Tyler.

Murchie's *Lecture Notes* on Madison's Course in Natural Philosophy.

*Early Science Teaching at William and Mary*, by Galen W. Ewing, Journal of Chemical Education, January, 1938.

*William Barton Rogers, Organizer and Educator*, by John Stewart Bryan, Alumni Gazette, March, 1939.





# Spring Sports Up to Now

By SPIKE MOORE

There were quite a few bleacherites who last year held to the opinion that Franklin (Rosy) Waugh, the robust righthander who confused chemical bases with those canvas-covered baseball sacks, was something of a one-man collegiate ball team, and that his blazing speed and "number two" throwing was more than a little responsible for that 1938 Big Six state championship won by William and Mary. It was generally admitted that there were eight other men on the team.

Now another baseball season is under way and William and Mary has no Rosy Waugh. Big Rosy never did learn to distinguish between those confounded bases. And so the Indians have gone forth in defense of their title with an all-veteran (or was the word "vulnerable"?) infield, a one-third experienced outfield, and a grassy green pitching staff. Add to this the loss of Waugh, Wayne Harper, and Bud Metheny. The result leaves a man something to worry about.

Hastily summarizing the baseball season to date, we find that our Indians have won four games and lost seven. Three of the defeats have been to teams within the Big Six entanglement and all victories have been annexed against the same. There still remains a slight chance that William and Mary will successfully defend its Big Six title, but it appears that Virginia and Richmond carry too much pitching strength.

Lloyd Cornell, a sophomore righthander from Chapequa, N. Y., has contributed some fancy elbowing to the Tribe cause—to the extent, in fact, of winning all four games—and it would be no understatement to say that he is the ace of the pitching staff. With the aid of his eight cohorts, he has beaten Washington and Lee, 9-3; V.P.I., 5-2; V.P.I. again, 11-4; and Virginia, 6-2. To date, William and Mary is the lone team to knock off the Cavaliers. On the other side of the ledger, the Tribesmen have dropped games to Dartmouth, V.M.I., Hampden-Sydney, Wake Forest, N. C. State, Washington and Lee, and Richmond. Five Indian miscues and fourteen Richmond hits gave the Spiders an 8-3 triumph here last week.

No members of the team have been doing any great hitting. Captain Charlie Baltimore, usually a .300 hitter, isn't batting his weight, although we must concede that he has been handicapped by a bad leg which kept him on the bench for the first six games. Cornell has

thus far been the only dependable pitcher. To voice a one-man opinion, we don't believe this is William and Mary's year on the diamond.

Perhaps that rash statement should have been saved for Coach Scrap Chandler's track team. Last year the Indian harriers won only a single meet, and that over Hampden-Sydney, and this season it doesn't seem that they'll win any. Meets already have been lost to V.M.I., Washington and Lee, and Maryland, and with just two dual engagements remaining with Virginia and Richmond, it looks like a winless campaign. Coach Chandler simply ran out of material in 1937 and the supply has yet to be replenished.

The Tribesmen have done well in the weight events, where Sammy Walker, Hank Whitehouse, and Mec Douglas have been shining lights, and Torsten Peterson has won consistently in the javelin. Captain Ranny Duke has won only once in his specialty, the 440, and Harry Glick, a transfer from Norfolk Division, has been off and on in the dashes. Bob Rawl, another Division transfer, has been a consistent winner in the pole vault, where he can do 12 feet. Otherwise the team lacks balance. Coach Chandler is struggling along bravely with what he has, getting the best out of his men, but it will be several years before William and Mary regains the track supremacy it once maintained in the state.

Coach John Lewis' tennis team, after two early season set-backs by Navy and Maryland, is doing nobly. The Indian netters whipped Manhattan, 6-3; Boston College, 5-4; and University of Richmond, 5-4. The victory over Richmond, incidentally, was the first in tennis since your correspondent came to William and Mary in 1935. Matches with Williams and V.M.I. were rained out, but the schedule still lists engagements with Wake Forest, Washington and Lee, Drew, Norfolk Division, and a return match with Richmond. Also, the annual Southern Conference tennis tournament will be staged at William and Mary on May 12-13.

Spring freshmen athletics have been cruising along at a merry clip. The Papoose baseball team dropped its opener to Hopewell high, but then counted consecutive triumphs over McGuire's, Benedictine, and Maury High of Norfolk. Roy Merritt, of Pelham, N. Y., pitched a no-hit no-run game against Benedictine

*(Continued on page 29)*



# William Barton Rogers, Organizer and Educator

By JOHN STEWART BRYAN\*

*(Continued from March issue)*

I once knew an old gentleman who said: "God knows no one has a good opinion of a young man unless he has a good opinion of himself."

William evidently believed the same thing, for he wrote to Henry from Williamsburg, on February 26, 1830:

"Above all, my dear brother, be not too diffident of yourself when a favorable occasion is presented for the display of your claims to the attention of the community. This is not a country in which retiring merit is ever likely to be rewarded. There are no kind patrons of genius, ever ready to assist its efforts, ever active in drawing it forth from the haunts of obscurity and want. Here talents cannot succeed without enterprise, and every man is expected 'to achieve his own greatness.'"

At the University of Virginia the success of Professor Rogers was dazzling. Though his voice was not strong, it was clear, musical and distinctly audible. The Hon. William Cabell Rives said:

"He had a slender, erect, lithe, active frame, and a natural sweep of easy and graceful gesture that propitiated the eye as much as his voice propitiated the ear. His eye beamed with quick intelligence and genial kindness.

"In such an act as describing a circumference, or in constructing a complex diagram, his performance was marked by a deft and nimble dexterity, with which he so suited 'the action to the word' that in his presence it was difficult even for the eye of habitually inattentive youth to stray, or its ear to be heedless. As has been said of an eminent French lecturer of a past generation, he made himself heard by causing himself to be listened to.

"To the advantage of voice and eye and person and gesture, he added the advantage of a rich, copious and accurate vocabulary."

However, his great gift to the world was not his power of speech, or even his power of analysis; it was the genius with which he grasped and the enthusiasm with which he carried out his great idea of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The genesis of this conception probably came from the trips made by Professor Rogers to European countries, the first of which followed his marriage to Miss Emma Savage in 1849. Between that time and his death he went to Europe five times, and not only formed intimate associations with the leading members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and acquired a clear and effective knowledge of essential details in his own chosen field.

The story is told that after sufficient funds had been raised and the M.I.T. started, Professor Rogers wrote a note to Charles W. Eliot and asked him on his next visit to Germany to buy the equipment for a chemical laboratory, and in this letter Professor Rogers gave detailed and exact specifications for what he desired. The letter, created a sensation in Germany and again gave to America an example of the intimate relationship of imagination and technical knowledge.

It was these trips to Europe and the seven years which he spent in Boston, from 1853 to 1860, that stimulated and formed his idea of an institute of technology. No less remarkable than his breaking into this new field—for at that time such an institute was undreamed of in America—was the choice by Professor Rogers of Boston as a site for this new work in education. Even before he went to England he received a letter from his brother Henry in March, 1846, speaking of this idea of a polytechnic school in the useful arts.

For his own part William Barton Rogers held the idea that elective studies were essential and that

"The cultivation of the fine arts must be regarded as a necessary supplement in every wise system of education to the teachings of practical science and the more purely logical exercises of thought."

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

This idea long germinating in his mind, reached fruition when finally he transferred his residence from Virginia to Boston. The original plan for the M.I.T. was far more general and less specific than the ultimate outworking. A committee of citizens in Boston, in 1859 and again in 1862, petitioned the legislature to set apart a small portion of the land reclaimed from Back Bay, "for the use of such scientific, industrial and fine arts institutions as may associate themselves together for the public good." The large scheme failed, but from this failure rose two separate institutions which are the honor and pride of Boston, the Museum of Fine Arts and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In response to a plan written by Professor Rogers, entitled "Object and Plans of the Institute of Technology"; a charter with a conditional grant of land was obtained from the legislature in 1861. The Institute was definitely organized and Professor Rogers was appointed the first president in April, 1862. However, it was not until May 30, 1864, that the government of the new Institute adopted the report prepared by its president, entitled "The Scope and Plan of the School of Industrial Science of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology."

His experience in administration, his knowledge of the difficulties of dealing with students by coercive methods, and his abhorrence of clashes between the faculty and the student body, enabled President Rogers to set up a plan of administration that worked with beautiful effectiveness. The objects of the school itself, as he expressed it in the first Catalogue, were:

"First, to provide a full course of scientific studies and practical exercises for students seeking to qualify themselves for the professions of the Mechanical Engineer, Civil Engineer, Practical Chemist, Engineer of Mines, and Builder and Architect.

"Second, to furnish such a general education, founded upon the Mathematical, Physical and Natural Sciences, English and other Modern Languages, and Mental and Political Science, as shall form a fitting preparation for any of the departments of active life; and

"Third, to provide courses of Evening Instruction in the main branches of knowledge above referred to, for persons of either sex who are prevented, by occupation or other causes, from devoting themselves to scientific study during the day, but who desire to avail themselves of systematic evening lessons or lectures."

In mapping out this plan, he builded better than he knew, but the plan, good as it was, could not have succeeded had it not been realized by the industry, courage and unremitting toil of Professor Rogers himself who from his election in 1862 until his health declined in 1868, was ceaselessly occupied in the enormous labor of organizing what was really a new venture in education, and, hardest of all, in overcoming old prejudices against a new species of training for young men.

When his health was restored in 1878 he came back and with new vigor began the collection of resources for the further extension and development of the M.I.T. As the Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences declared in 1883:

"The work that he did has created an enduring monument to the nobility of character and the consecration of talents, and his associates have united in the acclamation which bestowed on him the title of 'Founder and Father Perpetual by a Patent Indefeasible.'"

Hampden-Sydney conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1848, William and Mary in 1859 and Harvard in 1866; the University of Cambridge in England also conferred on him this degree.

He was elected President of the National Academy of Science to succeed Joseph Henry, who died in 1878.

In 1840 William Barton Rogers participated with his brothers in organizing the Association of American Geologists

*(Continued on page 29)*



# Alumni News

1891—

Dr. Phillip Doddridge Lipscombe, '91, P.B.K., was appointed clinic chairman for the current early diagnosis campaign of the Richmond Tuberculosis Association.

1892—

Schuyler Otis Bland, ex-'92, P.B.K., was one of the principal speakers at the dedication ceremonies of the new post office at Phoebus, Virginia. He will represent William and Mary at the fiftieth anniversary celebration of Gallaudet College on June 3rd.

1894—

(45th Anniversary Reunion in June, 1939)

George Walter Mapp, '94, P.B.K., addressing the Ivor Ruritan Club in March, discussed the conservation and development of the seafood industry in Virginia and the problems created by pollution.

1897—

Lloyd Powell Hepburn, ex-'97, lives at 214 Palmer Avenue, North Tarrytown, New York.

1898—

Dr. Claude C. Coleman, ex-'98, P.B.K., was a guest speaker at the meeting of the Northern Virginia Medical Society held at Front Royal (Va.) April 11th.

1899—

(40th Anniversary Reunion in June, 1939)

1901—

J. Howard Bonneville, ex-'01, is head of the Department of Commerce and Finance at the New York University. He resides at 30 Fifth Avenue.

C. Vernon Spratley, '01, P.B.K., accepted the chairmanship of the Virginia State Conference of Social Workers. Judge Spratley was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the College of William and Mary last June.

1902—

Dr. William Thomas Hodges, '02, P.B.K., Dean of the Norfolk Division of the College of William and Mary, delivered an address on "Modern Trends in Education" at the second quarterly meeting of the State League of Nursing Education in Norfolk on March 18th.

1903—

E. Jordan Taylor, '03, is a nominee for election to the State Senate from Nansemond County and the City of Suffolk.

1904—

(35th Anniversary Reunion in June, 1939)

1905—

John Spencer, ex-'05, is city editor of the *Virginian-Pilot*, Norfolk, Virginia.

1909—

(30th Anniversary Reunion in June, 1939)

Joseph Ramsey Blackburn, ex-'09, is living at 1714 McClung Street, Charleston, West Virginia.

1910—

Rev. Cecil Cooper Bell, '10, P.B.K., presiding Elder of the Virginia Methodist Conference, preached at the Williamsburg Methodist Church on March 26th and conducted the quarterly conference of the congregation.

Thomas L. Creekmore, ex-'10, is a practicing attorney at Raleigh, North Carolina, with offices in the Professional Building.

Dr. W. L. L. Smoot, ex-'10, attended the Five-State Dental Clinic at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C., early in March and in April was a delegate to the State Dental Association meeting in Roanoke, Virginia.

1911—

Leading Educators throughout the State attended the celebration at Cople High School on March 20th under the auspices of the Parent-Teacher Associations of Richmond and Westmoreland Counties honoring Blake Tyler Newton, '11, P.B.K., on the completion of 25 years as Superintendent of Schools of the two counties. Mr. Newton is a member of the State Board of Education, the legislative committee of the Virginia Education Association, and the National Education Association. He was a member of the Virginia Education Commission which made a comprehensive survey of the State School System in 1918-19.

1913—

Arthur Wilson James, '13, P.B.K., received the M.A. degree from the School of Social Service Administration of the University of Chicago at the convocation, March 14th. His thesis was entitled "History of the Virginia Board of Charities and Correction." His outstanding work in the classroom made him a consultant of the instructors. Mr. James was the subject of the principal article in the initial issue of *News and Views*, official publication of the School of Social Service Administration of the University of Chicago.

1914—

(25th Anniversary Reunion in June, 1939)

1916—

Edwin Ralph James, '16, has announced his candidacy for the post of state commander of the American Legion. After graduating from the College of William and Mary and from the Law School of the University of Richmond he taught for several years. Since 1926 he has practiced law in Hampton, Virginia. In 1917 he entered Battalion B of the 13th Coast Artillery and served until after the close of hostilities.



1917—

Vernon Meredith Geddy, '17, P.B.K., spoke before the Portsmouth Rotary Club at a recent meeting of that organization. His subject was "Williamsburg."

William R. Shands, ex-'17, State Legislature Research Director, has outlined a preliminary plan for abatement of pollution in the Potomac River and its tributaries. The plan, if adopted by the states of Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia, would pave the way for pollution control through the enactment of uniform legislation by the states affected.

William M. Tuck, ex-'17, is a nominee for reelection to the State Senate from the 10th district of Virginia.

1919—

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

1920—

Dr. Sidney B. Hall, '20, P.B.K., recently addressed the student body of Hampden-Sydney College on "The New Curriculum." Girls from the Farmville State Teachers College were invited to hear Dr. Hall's explanation of the new system and its purposes. An address by Dr. Hall featured the second annual Virginia Beta Club convention in Roanoke, Virginia, March 31st and April 1st. Dr. Hall is president of the National Beta Council.

1921—

Fred M. Alexander, '21, P.B.K., pricked the bubble of state pride in an address "What Price Complacency? or, Education and Virginia Culture" at Lynchburg, Virginia, before district F of the Parent-Teacher Association. Mr. Alexander rapped Virginia's low literacy record, declaring that the State ranks among the lowest eight in the nation in education achievement.

1923—

Bertha Overby, '23, is now located at Bowling Green, Virginia.

On March 1st, James Brooke Pettis, ex-'23, became director of clinical Psychiatry at the Western State Hospital, Staunton, Virginia. Dr. Pettis was born in Norfolk, Virginia, on July 21, 1898, and served in the United States Navy during the world war. He attended William and Mary for three years, 1919-1922, and was graduated from Morris Harvey College in 1923, with the B.S. degree. He did graduate work in chemistry at the University of Wisconsin in 1925, and was graduated from the Medical College of Virginia in 1930. For two years he was a junior medical officer at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, D. C. and, during his internship, studied psychiatry, neuropsychiatry and neurology under Temple University authorities. After his internship in Washington, Dr. Pettis was transferred to the veterans facility at Oteen, N. C., where he was ward surgeon. Since June, 1933 he has been clinical psychiatrist and director of mental hygiene clinics of the New Jersey State Hospital. Mrs. Pettis is the former

Winifred Watkins Tinsley, '23, P.B.K. They have two small daughters.

Fairmount R. White, '23, is one of the directors of the newly organized Newport News City baseball league.

1924—

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

Theodore Roosevelt Dalton, '24, attorney and sixth district G.O.P. chairman, is a candidate for the city-county seat in the House of Delegates.

Elizabeth deShazo (Whitlock), '24, has been appointed executive secretary of the Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs. Her office is in the headquarters room in the Jefferson Hotel, Richmond, Virginia.

Dr. Horace Rowe Hicks, ex-'24, has been announced as a candidate for membership on the Henrico County Board of Supervisors representing Fairfield District under democratic party rules subject to the August primary.

Virginia Cowles Isley, '24, is now Mrs. G. Herbert Smith of 308 Hempstead Court, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Jesse Choate Phillips, '24, is with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, 20 North Second Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. His residence is located at 3125 North Second Street. Mr. Phillips is secretary of the class of 1924 and is attempting to "round up" the class for its fifteenth anniversary reunion on the campus on Alumni Day, June 3rd.

1925—

Bruce Brown, ex-'25, conducts a public relations bureau at Hot Springs, Arkansas. He has just returned from a two months' cruise to the West Indies.

Joseph Morton Hatchett, ex-'25, is acting city manager of Petersburg, Virginia. He has been city engineer since 1934. Mr. Hatchett attended William and Mary 1921-22 and was graduated from V.M.I. He lives at 46 Pine Street.

1928—

Henri B. Chase, '28, has been elected chairman of the Lancaster County (Virginia) School Board.

Page Roper Drinker, '28, attended the State Home Economics Convention at Roanoke, Virginia.

The present address of Virginia Floyd (Wills), '28, is 24 Norrice Lea, London, N. 2, England.

Carlton C. Jenkins, '28, is connected with the State Board of Education, Richmond, Virginia.

1929—

*(10th Anniversary Reunion in June, 1939)*

The present address of Thomas H. Christie, '29, is 3713 North Washington Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia.

Harry Loren Blair, ex-'29, is sales manager of the Retail Auto Sales Division of the Chevrolet Motor Division of General Motors, Detroit, Michigan.

Harold Davis Whitney, ex-'29, is assistant to the As-



sistant Vice President of Traffic of the United Air Lines, Detroit, Michigan.

1930—

Hawes Thornton Davies, Jr., ex-'30, is postmaster at Manassas, Virginia.

James Jenkyn Davies, '30, is running for commonwealth's attorney of Prince William County (Virginia).

Rev. Wilfred Files, ex-'30, who went to Alaska in 1932 as lay assistant to Bishop John Bentley, ex-'19, is spending his sabbatical leave studying at the Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia. "Shorty," accompanied by his wife, an American nurse living in Alaska, came to Williamsburg the latter part of February to speak before the Young Peoples Fellowship Group of Bruton Parish Church and to visit the College. Mr. and Mrs. Files make their home in a log cabin at Tanana, Alaska, on the Yukon River, and have charge of the mission work among the Indians there.

Dr. Orrin Levin, '30, is located at 1039 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, for the practice of internal medicine.

Lawrence N. Morscher, '30, is temporarily located at 10401 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. His permanent home address is 1416 North Veitch Street, Arlington, Virginia.

1931—

Calvin Johnson Charnick, ex-'31, has returned to Norfolk, Virginia, and is living at 617 West 30th Street.

Lenore Coley (Thompson), ex-'31, has moved to Clarendon Hills, Illinois.

The address of Julius Kaufman, '31, is 76-66 Austin Street, Forest Hills, Long Island, New York.

William B. Koufman, '31, is resident surgeon at the Grace Hospital, New Haven, Connecticut. His permanent home address is 1477 Beacon Street, Brookline, Massachusetts.

Herbert Lorentzen, '31, is in the advertising business at 10 East 43rd Street, New York City. Associated with him is Sanford Wiedenmayer, ex-'33.

Richard D. Mullowney, '31, is with the Tax Department of the American Smelting & Refining Company, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Lester M. Phillips, '31, is proprietor of the Rex Company, Inc. (venetian blinds) at 716 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.

The present address of J. Kirkman Snider, ex-'31, is Belvedere Hotel, Reidsville, North Carolina.

1932—

Russell A. Collins, '32, was reelected secretary of the Newport News Bar Association.

Jess deBordenave (Pratt), '32, is living at 130 Appleton Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Ben Fowler, ex-'32, is in the insurance business at 225 Broadway, New York City.

Charles Melvin Snow, '32, is principal of the New Point High School at Shadow, Virginia.

Coleman B. Yeatts, ex-'32, is a candidate for commonwealth's attorney of Pittsylvania County.

1933—

Dr. Osborne F. Christensen, ex-'33, is practicing medicine at Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey.

Bentley R. Hart, ex-'33, is manager of the Eastern Shore (Virginia) District of the American Automobile Association. His address is Melfa, Virginia.

Nancy Hoyle, '33, was the principal speaker at a convocation held at St. Catherine's School, Richmond, Virginia, which was sponsored by the Collegiate Patrons Association and the St. Catherine's Parents Association. Her subject was "The Library in the School." The State Department of Education conducted a three-day conference on grade school problems at Farmville in which Nancy was one of the assistants.

Mortimer Jaffee, '33, is with the Wright Paper Company. He lives at 472 Gramatan Avenue, Mt. Vernon, New York.

1934—

*(5th Anniversary Reunion in 1939)*

Ellen Consuello Capo', ex-'34, is now living at 2440 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Kate Cleveland (Ward), ex-'34, lives at 92 Hillcrest Road, Grosse Point Farm, Michigan.

William Glasser, '34, is junior interne at the Grace Hospital, New Haven, Connecticut.

Edith Claire Hester (Lovelace), '34, is living at 528 Fairview Avenue, Montgomery, Alabama.

Irving Silverman, '34, is teaching languages at the Radford State Teachers College, Radford, Virginia.

Clara Thompson (Knight), '34, lives at 21 Raleigh Apartments, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Henry Samuel Wolfe, '34, P.B.K., was presented in a concert by the College as the featured artist in the annual Palm Sunday musicale. Wolfe has gained wide recognition as a concert pianist and is known for his splendid interpretations of Beethoven and Chopin. He graduated from William and Mary in three years and matriculated at the New England Conservatory of Music where he received the B. S. Music degree. He then entered Harvard University for graduate study in Music.

1935—

Branch Boccock, Jr., ex-'35, is living at 85 Van Raypen Street, Shelbourne Apartments, Jersey City, New Jersey.

Evelyn Byrd Childrey (Andrews), '35, has moved from Ohio to 192 Belleau Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Effective April 1, 1939, John Aydelotte Mapp, '35, became Director of the Richmond Consultation Service for the State Department of Education with headquarters in the Moore Building, 16 North 9th Street. The job calls for establishing and operating a service designed to give individual young people in the Richmond area constructive help in working out their vocational plans.



John's former work as District Director for Eastern Virginia, National Youth Administration and as State Supervisor of Work Projects of the National Youth Administration qualifies him for this new service. In addition he is at present doing special study and research in New York City.

Ralph Scott Nestor, '35, is Scout Executive of the Lake Shore Council at Dunkirk, New York. He has recently become a Second Lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Reserves. His home address is 250 Central Avenue, Fredonia, New York.

H. Mason Sizemore, '35, and family are living at Halifax, Virginia, where Mason has accepted the position of Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court of Halifax County. Mrs. Sizemore was formerly Hazel Johnson, '35.

Robert Vermillion, ex-'35, who has returned from special study at a merchandising school in Detroit, was the speaker at a recent meeting of the Williamsburg Rotary Club.

1936—

Mary Elizabeth Allison, '36, is personnel director of the Witheral Department Store, Syracuse, New York.

The Newport News Branch of the American Association of University Women recently presented Elizabeth Crouse, ex-'36, in a concert in that city. After leaving William and Mary, Elizabeth graduated at the New England Conservatory of Music. She is concert mistress of the Conservatory orchestra and first violinist of the Boston Philharmonic String Quartet.

Edward Katz, '36, is studying dentistry at the Medical College of Virginia. He is living at 3107 First Avenue, Richmond, Virginia.

Helen Sibella Kimmell (Routh), '36, is now located at Fort Totten, New York.

1937—

Roy Carol, ex-'37, is living at 741 West End Avenue, New York City.

Laura J. Colbourn (Lindbled), '37, lives at 403 West Liberty Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Martha L. Fairchild, '37, P.B.K., is working in the Personnel Office of the New York World's Fair and is living at 34-37 89th Street, Jackson Heights, Long Island New York.

Jane Lewis, '37, a member of the Educational Staff of the International Business Machines Corporation at Endicott, New York, is living at the I.B.M. Homestead, Johnson City, New York.

Evelyn Murley, '37, is a private secretary in the National Association of Manufacturers, 14 West 49th Street, New York City.

Ruth B. Murphy, '37, is employed in the Boston Edison Electric Company and lives at 23 Forsythe Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

A new address for Nathan J. Rittenberg, '37, is 103 North Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Walton Robert Lawson Taylor, Jr., '37, P.B.K., is

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research assistant with the Civic Research Institute, Carbide and Chemical Building, Kansas City, Missouri; a non partisan, city supported, fact-finding body concerned with local, city, county and school district government.

John H. Trueheart, '37, is now living at 1108 West Grace Street, Apartment 12, Richmond, Virginia.

William R. Van Buren, ex-'37, is associated with the Newport News *Daily Press*. He lives at 70 Columbia Avenue, Hampton, Virginia.

1938—

Iverson Almand, '38, is representing the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

Barbara Anne Beard, ex-'38, who received the B.S. in Social Work from the Professional Institute of the College of William and Mary in Richmond and then worked on the M.A. in Store Service is now connected with Lord and Taylor in New York City. She is living at the Three Arts Club, 340 West 85th Street.

The present address of Marjorie Lydia Beggs, '38, is P. O. Box 1906, St. Petersburg, Florida.

William Otis Bunch, '38, lives at 2145 North Quebec Street, Arlington, Virginia.

Betsy Burgess, '38, is with the Restoration, Williamsburg, Virginia.

Caroline Burpeau, '38, is working on her master's degree at the University of Maryland and has enrolled for next fall in the Medical School of the George Washington University.

Gladys Dickerson, ex-'38, is attending the State Teachers College at Salisbury, Maryland.

Marcia Galliher, '38, is attending the Washington School for Secretaries, Washington, D. C.

Richard Harvell, '38, is working for the Northeastern Telephone Company in Boston. His residence is 180 Carlton Road, Waban, Massachusetts.

Mary Dare Layne, '38, sailed on March 17th aboard the Italian liner, *Comte de Savoia*, with her brother-in-law and sister who are returning to their home in Shanghai, China. They will make visits in Naples, Cairo, Port Said, Bombay, Singapore and Hong Kong. She expects to stay abroad about two years.

Nita Ligon, '38, a student at the University of Texas, has been selected as a Blue Bonnett Belle nominee for the traditional Roundup Review when the sweetheart of the University is presented. These nominees are selected by campus organizations for beauty and popularity. A chosen ten or twelve will finally be designated as Blue Bonnett Belles.

William Alfred Mitchell, '38, is resident in Pediatrics at the St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, until July when he will become associated with the Medical College of Virginia. He received his M.D. from the University of Virginia in June, 1938.

William Metcalf Murray, ex-'38, is studying dentistry at the Medical College of Virginia and rooms with Edward Katz at 3107 First Avenue, Richmond, Virginia.

Olive Rose Nestor, ex-'38, has joined the stenographic

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staff in the office of the Alumni Association of the College.

Lois Ruth Sheppard, '38, is with Prentiss-Hall in New York City and is living at 140 Roseville Avenue, Newark, New Jersey.

Harold T. Turner, '38, is with P. Blakiston's Son & Company, Inc., of Philadelphia (scientific and medical publishers). His mailing address is 328 West 17th Street, Norfolk, Virginia.

1939—

Bettie Bunting, ex-'39, has secured a position in Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Aileen V. Cooley, ex-'39, is in training at a hospital in Salisbury, Maryland.

Elizabeth Hay, '39, is taking graduate work in languages at the George Washington University.

Eldon Langbauer, '39, is with the General Motors Company and is living at 260 East Ferry Street, Detroit, Michigan.

Jane Massingale, ex-'39, is a student at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

1940—

Albert Bruce MacDonald, ex-'40, is living at 4322 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Martin Byrne Russell, ex-'40, is attending classes at Northeastern University and is also taking Advertising Photography at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

1941—

Henry Evans Davis, III, ex-'41, is attending the Sullivan School in Washington.

1942—

Mary Irene Edwards, ex-'42, is attending the Florida State College for Women. Her address is Sigma Kappa House, Tallahassee, Florida.

Special—

Florence Adams (Jones) is chairman of the Women's Committee for the State of Virginia of the Young Democratic Clubs of America.

• • •

### Marriages

1929—

William Blair Barnes, ex-'29, and Viola Camille Hart, March 2, 1939. They are making their home at the Buckingham Apartments, Arlington, Virginia. Barnes graduated at the University of Virginia and is employed in Washington as a civil aeronautics authority inspector. The bride has been connected with the United Air Lines as a hostess.

1930—

Alice Proudman, '30, and Donald Sturgeon Cockran of Maracaibo, Venezuela, April 22, 1939, at St. John's Church, Hampton, Virginia. Ruth Proudman (Biermann), '34, was her sister's matron of honor.

1931—

Coralie Virginia Arthur, '31, P.B.K., A.M., '37, and Henry Smith Rorer, March 31, 1939. Mr. Rorer is a teacher at the Maury High School in Norfolk, Virginia.

George Lindsay Cleveland, '31, and Florence Arline Kramer, April 8, 1939, at the Cannon Memorial Chapel of the University of Richmond. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland will live at Amherst, Virginia. The bride attended Blackstone and Washington Colleges.

1932—

Frances Epes Gravatt, ex-'32, and William Herbert Crowder, March 11, 1939 at the home of her parents in Blackstone, Virginia.

Karl Rucker Stoehr, ex-'32, and Evelyn Jane McCorkle, March 23, 1939. At home, Big Stone Gap, Virginia.

1934—

Virginia McIlveen Horton, '34, and Donald Whitney Beckett, April 22, 1939 at the Union Theological Seminary Chapel.

Leonard Eldon James, '34, and Aurelia Quinby Mitchell of Norristown, New Jersey, February 17, 1939, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rock Creek, Washington, D. C. At home, 708 Enderby Drive, Beverley Hills, Alexandria, Virginia. Eldon received the Bachelor of Law degree from George Washington University in 1937 and is a member of the Virginia Bar Association. The bride attended George Washington University.

Margaret Carter Jones and Samuel William Anderson, February 13, 1939, in Richmond, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are making their home in Rocky Mount, North Carolina. Margaret graduated from William and Mary with the A.B. degree in 1934 and from the Richmond School of Social Work with the B.S.S.W. in 1935.

Nancy Gatewood Jones, '34, and Enoch Argyle Haley, '38, April 1, 1939 at the home of the bride's uncle, Dr. E. T. Gatewood, in Richmond. Anne Harrison Sneed, '35, was the maid of honor. Included among the groomsmen were Littleberry James Haley, Jr., ex-'31, and John Gibbons Wall, '37. Mr. and Mrs. Haley will live at South Boston, Virginia.

1935—

Jane Lewis Dumont, '35, and Gilray Moyes Anderson, March 25, 1939, at the Watts Memorial Chapel, Richmond, Virginia. Helen Thomas Collings, '34, was the bride's only attendant. Mr. Anderson is a graduate of Newark College of Engineering.

Anne Harrison Sneed, '35, and William Carl Bottger, April 17, 1939, at Fincastle, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Bottger will live in Roanoke, Virginia. Bill formerly lived in Boston, Massachusetts. He attended the University of Maine and is a member of S.A.E.

Dorothy Nash, ex-'35, and J. Kendall Whittaker, ex-'36.



1936—

Dallas Virginia Dalton, ex-'36, and Michael Walker West April 29, 1939, at the Monument Methodist Church, Richmond, Virginia.

Elizabeth Antoinette Duane, ex-'36, and Lt. William Elliott Morgan, February 17, 1939, at the West End Baptist Church in Petersburg, Virginia. The groom is a graduate of V.M.I. Lt. and Mrs. Morgan are making their home at Galeton, Pennsylvania.

Priscilla A. Nickerson, ex-'36, and Elwood Albert Hoxie, March 18, 1939.

Jean Prince, ex-'36, and Joseph Pryor Kreeger, April 12, 1939, at Sacred Heart Church, Washington, D. C. Jean has been engaged in Red Cross work the past year and is well known as a radio dramatist. Mr. Kreeger, a graduate of the George Washington University, is in the investment banking business.

1938—

Jean Edmondson Gordon, ex-'38, and Matthew Brooks Huff, March 12, 1939, Elkins Park, Pennsylvania. At home, Walnut Lane Apartments B-309, 242 West Walnut Lane, Germantown, Pennsylvania.

† † †

#### Engagements

1930—

Eugene McKann Folliard, ex-'30, and Marguerite Richardson. The wedding will take place in the summer.

1931—

Dr. Samuel Howard Mirmelstein, ex-'31, and Grace Banks. The wedding will be solemnized in May.

Nathan J. Rittenberg, '31, and Dorothy Gertman. The wedding will be held at the Kenmore Hotel, Boston, Massachusetts, on May 7th.

1936—

James Nicholas Savedge, '36, and Margaret Fay Bryant, '37.

1938—

Thomas Joseph McKittrick, Jr., ex-'38, and Evelyn Gregory Knaub. The wedding date has been set for June 10th.

† † †

#### Births

1921—

A son to L. Healy Settle, ex-'21, and Mrs. Settle, on March 5, 1939.

1928—

A daughter, Susan Catherine, to John Rochelle Lee Johnson, Jr., '28, and Mrs. Josephine Lucas Johnson, March 10, 1939.

1930—

A daughter, Jane, to George Watts Syer, ex-'30, and Mrs. Jane T. Syer, August 31, 1938.

1931—

A daughter, to Meredith Webb Abbitt, '31, and Mrs. Abbitt, February 12, 1939.

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W. L. PERSON, '24

A son, George Franklin, Jr., to George Franklin Felton and Mrs. Marion Virginia Cheyne Felton, '31, April 5, 1938.

1932—

Son, J. Allen, III, to J. Allen Charles, Jr., '32, and Mrs. Mary Hansford Wallace Charles, ex-'33, March 31, 1939.

A daughter, Penelope Armistead, to Ernest A. deBordenave, Jr., '32, and Mrs. Cyane Dandridge Williams deBordenave, February 7, 1939.

A son, John Burton Clark, to John A. Clark, '32, P.B.K., and Mrs. Ellen Elizabeth Slaughter Clark, November 3, 1938.

A son, to William F. Metts and Mrs. Katherine Spratley Metts, '32, March 9, 1939.

1934—

A son, Wilkin Richard, to W. Richard Stevens and Mrs. Elizabeth Young Stevens, '34, April 6, 1939.

A son, George Ruffin, Jr., to George Ruffin Winfree, '34, and Mrs. Nancy Latane Lewis Winfree, '34, January 3, 1939.

1940—

A son, James A., III, to James A. Stangarone, ex-'40, and Mrs. Stangarone, March 19, 1939.

## Deaths

Morris Barrett, ex-'84, died at his home in Maidens, Virginia, March 10, 1939. He was a graduate of the Medical College of Virginia, and had practiced in Goochland County since 1885.

John Alexander Grubbs, ex-'96, died at his home in Shacklefords, Virginia, February 10, 1939. A native of King and Queen County, he had practiced dentistry there for many years.

Aillean Colvin, (Special) died at her home in South Carolina early this year.

Clarence Dunbar Hart, associate professor of biology at the College from 1920 to 1922, died in Savannah, Georgia, April 10, 1939. Dr. Hart had been Chatham County Health Officer for only three days when he died.



# Alumni Chapters

## Baltimore

The chapter held its annual spring banquet on April 13th, at the Longfellow Hotel, with President Bryan as guest and speaker. Preceding the meeting, Amos R. Koontz entertained the alumni at his home. The Chapter reelected the following officers for the coming year.

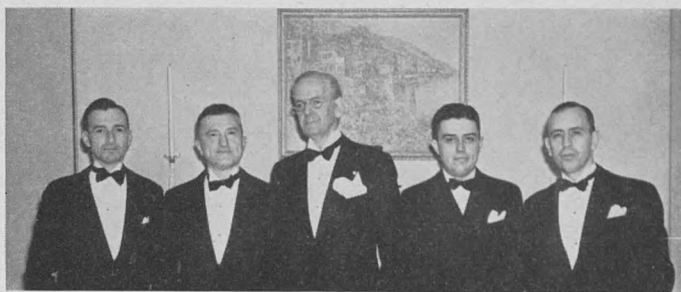
President: Amos Ralph Koontz, '10.  
 Vice President: Alva Ray Simmons, '27.  
 Secretary: Robert W. Corstaphney, '27.

## Newport News

Alumni on the lower peninsula have recently held several business meetings in an effort to get support for the new athletic program. A dinner meeting has been tentatively arranged for May 3rd, when Athletic Director Carl Voyles is expected to speak to the group on his program.

## New York

A large group assembled at the Picadilly Hotel on April 11th for a dinner meeting in honor of President Bryan who was the principal speaker, and for Sidney B. Hall, President of the Alumni Association who also spoke. President Goetz announced that the chapter had set up permanent quarters at the Picadilly in a room which the hotel has set aside for the exclusive use of the chapter. The hotel also maintains a roster of all alumni in the vicinity and will assist any alumni in finding others. Plans were also announced for the chartering of a bus to bring a group to the campus for finals. A new executive board was elected for the coming year and officers will be elected at a later date. Those on the board are:



*Baltimore Chapter Meeting, April 13th.*

Left to right: Robert W. Corstaphney, President Amos R. Koontz, President Bryan, Secretary McCurdy, and A. Ray Simmons.

George Franklin Wilkins, Jr., ex-'29.  
 Kenneth E. Umlah, '32.  
 Robert Ivar Kelley, '36.  
 Martha Letitia Fairchild, '37.  
 Alberta Lohden, ex-'37.

## Norfolk

A formal banquet was held in Norfolk on February 24th, at the Town Club in honor of President Bryan and Athletic Director Voyles, who addressed the meeting. It is believed that this was the largest alumni gathering to take place in Virginia, outside of Williamsburg. President Carlton Macon presided and introduced some of the outstanding alumni who were present including Dean William T. Hodges of the Norfolk Division, Judge H. Lester Hooker of the Athletic Committee, Charles J. Duke, Jr., Bursar of the College, and A. H. Foreman of the Board of Visitors.

Since the banquet, a number of committee meetings have been held in Norfolk for the organization of the Alumni Loyalty Fund in that city.

## Philadelphia

The chapter held its spring dinner and meeting on



*College and Alumni Officials at Norfolk Alumni Chapter Meeting, February 24th.*

Left to right: Alumni Secretary Charles P. McCurdy, Jr., William B. Taliaferro, President E. Carlton Macon, Coach R. N. McCray, Alice Burke, President Bryan, Coach Carl Voyles, H. Lester Hooker, A. H. Foreman, William G. Thompson, Arthur Winder, Ralph K. T. Larson, Walton R. L. Taylor, and Joseph E. Healy. (Courtesy Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.)



*Philadelphia Chapter Meeting, April 12th.*

Left to right: John MacManus, President of Wilmington Chapter, Secretary McCurdy, Charles Henry Long, Helene Donnelly, President Bryan, William Renshaw, President of Philadelphia Chapter, Mrs. Renshaw, Roswell Natal, and George Cranston.

April 12th, with President William Renshaw presiding. President Bryan was again the speaker of the evening when he described many activities of the College in recent years. Following the dinner a business meeting was held and the following officers elected:

President: Helene Adelaide Donnelly, '34.

First Vice President: Roswell Natal, '36.

Second Vice President: William Patrick Lyons, Jr., '37.

Secretary: George Bartholomew Cranston, '32.

Treasurer: Elizabeth Alice Erwin (Higbee), '31.

**Richmond**

Richmond alumni have organized their campaign for the Alumni Loyalty Fund in a program similar to that employed for the City Community Fund. J. D. Carneal, Jr., is captain of the drive, which is expected to end by June 1st.

**Washington**

The chapter held its spring banquet at the Hamilton Hotel, April 14th. In the absence of President Eldon James, E. Godwyn Outten presided and introduced President Bryan who concluded his trip to the northern chapters with the Washington meeting. The chapter has been having monthly luncheon meetings that have drawn approximately forty alumni each time.

**Unlocated Alumni**

The following alumni are unlocated in so far as the records of the Alumni Office are concerned. It will be appreciated if anyone knowing the address of any of them, will communicate with the office.

- 1878: Armistead, I. Henry (x).
- 1880: Bidgood, Walton D. (x).
- 1882: Bidgood, J. P. (x).
- 1892: Anderson, W. B. (x).
- 1893: Barrett, Charles A. (x).
- 1894: Armstrong, William Pearl (x); Baines, Charles W. (x).
- 1896: Allen, Wm. Wallace (x); Badham, John Chesire (x); Bagby, Robert Coleman (x).
- 1897: Badham, Richard Paxton (x).
- 1899: Arvin, Aubrey.
- 1900: Ballinger, John Barker (x).
- 1901: Anderson, N. B. C., (x); Baker, Ira D. (x); Batten, E. P. (x).
- 1902: Bell, Herman Luther (x).
- 1903: Allen, William Henry (x).
- 1904: Avery, Zacchaeus Ottamus (x).

- 1905: Ashton, Arthur Stuart (x).
- 1906: Ash, Frank Pierce (x).
- 1907: Batten, Henry Callcott (x).
- 1909: Berry, William Clyde (x).
- 1910: Bailey, William Curtis (x); Barber, R. Bruce (x); Beale, John Daniel (g).
- 1911: Allison, Henry Augustus (x); Baker, Dan'l Thomas (x).
- 1912: Bancroft, George Stanley (x).
- 1913: Alfriend, William Jeffrey (x); Barr, William Hall (x).
- 1914: Adams, Howard Horsey (x).
- 1915: Batten, Gilmer Randolph (x).
- 1916: Adams, William Carson (x); Bennington, Seth P. (x).
- 1918: Adams, Ernest Linwood (x); Babb, Ryland Ashby (x); Baker, Joseph William, Jr. (x).
- 1919: Acree, Martin Allen (x); Billups, Laurence H. (x).
- 1920: Abernathy, William Mitchell (x); Acey, Archie Everette (x); Alexander, George Haw (x); Bachman, Frederick William (x); Beazley, E. Livingston (x); Bibb, John J. (x).
- 1922: Bergey, Beulah (g); Bergida, Joseph Henry (x).
- 1923: Badgett, Samuel Blanton (x).
- 1924: Benschoten, Winnifred C. (g).
- 1925: Anderson, Laura Marks (x); Best, Charlotte Marie (Mrs. O. P. Headley) (g); Binder, Joseph H. (x).
- 1926: Adams, Alvin W. (x); Addington, Conley Richmond (g); Baird, C. L. (x); Baptist, Cora (x); Beatty, Elizabeth Mae (x).
- 1927: Ancess, Louis (g); Anderson, Mary Katharine (x); Artz, Lena (g); Atkins, Emma (x); Barnes, Susan Catherine (x); Bethune, James Cove (x); Binmore, Minnie (g).
- 1928: Anderson, Carrie Virginia (g); Baker, Caroline Maury (x); Bennett, Helen Mae (x).
- 1929: Beazley, Garnett F. (x).
- 1930: Ballard, Grace S. (x); Benney, Bernard E. (x); Bernard, A. (x).
- 1931: Ashmead, Anita (x); Balmanno, Dorothea E. (g); Bayto, Virginia Nell (x).
- 1932: Addison, William Thomas (x); Ahern, Daniel Jay (x); Alexander, Thomas A. (x); Angell, Joseph Albert (x); Aronov, Pearl Harriett (g); Aspinall, Dorothy Laverne (x); Aude, Mary Jane (g).
- 1933: Addison, Robert C. (x); Ash, William J. (x); Berkwitz, Maurice (x).
- 1934: Ash, Robert Gordon (x); Baker, Joseph H. (x).
- 1935: Ault, Robert F. (x); Baerman, Gerald D. (x).
- 1936: Alford, Gordon (x); Alsop, Dorothy (x); Anderson, Olivia (x); Ash, George Pierce (x); Ashton, John James, Jr. (x); Baker, Walter (x); Bernstein, Morris (x).
- 1937: Banks, Janet (x).
- 1939: Ashton, Joy R. (x).
- 1940: Beckford, Evelyn Florence (x).
- Special: Baker, George T. (x).



## William Barton Rogers, Organizer and Educator

(Continued from page 17)

and Naturalists. In 1848 the name of this Association was changed to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Mr. Rogers was chairman of the meeting which made this change, and in 1876, at the Buffalo meeting, he was elected president of the Association.

In 1878, his health being restored, he again took up work as President-Emeritus of M.I.T., and as Dr. Pritchett said, "died splendidly," as he delivered the degrees to the graduates in Huntington Hall.

Twenty-two years later, on the occasion of the centennial of his birth, exercises were held in his honor. To these ceremonies came Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, President of the College of William and Mary in Virginia, and Professor Francis H. Smith, of the University of Virginia, both of whom paid tribute to the great man who had been associated with their institutions.

Within the brief space of forty years that had elapsed from its opening until the centennial of President Rogers, M.I.T. had grown from an idea that was expressed by a student body of fifteen, who were taught in rented rooms, to an institution of far-flung power and influence. Today that institution has 2,900 students, including 600 graduate students, a staff of over 500, an investment of over \$50,000,000, and a living alumni body of 32,000 in eighty-two countries. At present every state in the union, as well as thirty-seven foreign countries, are represented in the student body.

Here is the manifest outworking of an idea that had in it those elements of indestructibility, those forces for human service, those sure and certain claims to public confidence and to public support which William Barton Rogers grasped and realized in his imagination, realizations which he lived to see made effective in teachers, in students and in equipment. Were he here today I am sure that he would say, in response to the grateful acclamation with which his work has been universally received and crowned: "How can it be otherwise, for the idea of teaching by practical application was and necessarily had to be sound, just as the idea upon which America itself is founded has been proved by the test of experience to work?" But what he would not say, though his life and his success have said it for him, is that in the generous impulse of Massachusetts and the accumulated wealth of that busy and industrious population, in the potential imaginings of those people who founded the first college in America, as Virginia founded the second at William and Mary, a light awaited the awakening touch of the enthusiasm and imagination of William Barton Rogers.

We have had long bonds between the Commonwealths of Massachusetts and Virginia. It was Virginia that sent food and clothing to Boston when the port was closed by an act of Parliament, and it was Massachusetts that, in the Cromwellian regime, sent good Presbyterians to preach to the Episcopalians in this Commonwealth.

It was Thomas Jefferson who said on his deathbed "Adams still lives," and it is the world today looking at the principle of free inquiry to which Jefferson dedicated his life, and in whose atmosphere William Barton Rogers, was reared, that sees in the vast and illimitable achievements of M.I.T. once more the outworking of a free spirit of man; once more the priceless gift that Virginia made to Massachusetts when William Barton Rogers, that great scientist and most inspiring teacher, dedicated the rest of his life to the advancement of learning in Boston.

## Spring Sports Up to Now

(Continued from page 16)

High of Richmond, but the game was called after five and one-half innings. Reason: Papooses 16, Benedictine 0. Vic Raschi, another freshman twirler, holds 6-3 and 7-3 wins over McGuire's and Maury High re-

spectively, although he was aided in the two games by Lefty Tom Crane and Walter Dixon. Merritt, Raschi, Crane, and Dixon should all be valuable pitching assets to the varsity next year.

Coach Chandler's freshman track team has been anything but sensational, but the Papoose runners are improving and, after the season is over, most of the individual stars should be in shape for some fancy beach promenading. The little Indians, to give only the facts, lost their opener to V.M.I.'s Rats, 96-20. Then followed a 72-25 shellacking from Maury and a 70-47 beating from John Marshall of Richmond. Newport News High was nosed out here last week, 69-66.

There is some sort of talk going around that William and Mary is represented this year by a varsity golf team. We vaguely recall reading in the public prints where our divot-diggers put it on Richmond and Boston College and some other school whose name escapes us at the moment, but an air of secrecy seems to hang over the whole thing, leaving us with a batch of unconfirmed rumors.

## Kemp and Krupa Play for Finals

(Continued from page 1)

will deliver the Commencement address. Honorary degrees will be conferred upon Bishop Tucker; Ellen Glasgow, authoress; Ernest M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College; and Grover Ashton Dovell, '08, Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates.

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