

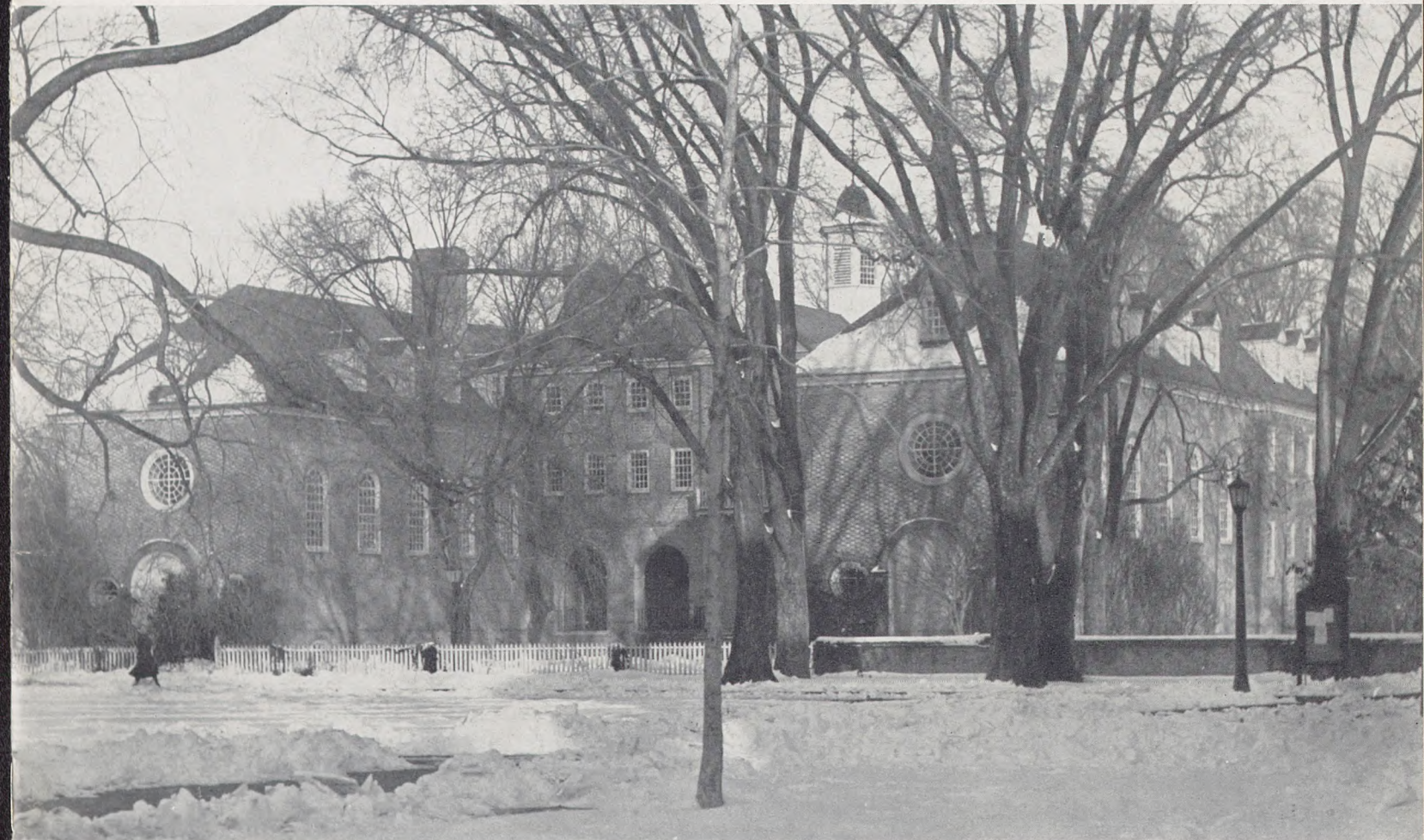


The
ALUMNI GAZETTE
The College of William and Mary in Virginia

VOLUME VII

MARCH, 1940

No. 3



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ROBERT MORTON HUGHES PASSES Was Only Survivor of the Class of 1873

Robert Morton Hughes, Sr., '73, survivor of a class earlier than that of any other living alumnus, died at his home in Norfolk, January 15, 1940, at the age of 84.

At the age of 15, Mr. Hughes came to the College from Abingdon, Va., and received his A.B. degree two years later. He then went to the University of Virginia where he received his M.A. and his Law degree. He was admitted to the bar in 1877 and began practicing in Norfolk. His active interest in William and Mary following his graduation began in June, 1892 when he delivered the alumni oration and was at the same time elected president of the Alumni Association which he served for a year. In 1893 he was elected to the board of visitors of the College on which he remained until 1906 when the College became a state institution and he was then appointed by the Governor and remained on the board until 1918 when he resigned. For many years he served as rector and by his efforts and assistance to President Tyler, was largely responsible for the development of the modern William and Mary during the first two decades of the century.

Likewise, through his efforts, Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha of Virginia, was restored to the campus of its birth. Mr.



Robert Morton Hughes, Sr.

The Words of Mr. Hughes

With the passing of Robert Morton Hughes, Senior, '73, distinguished lawyer, historian, educator, author, poet, and citizen, the College of William and Mary has lost one of the most faithful friends and sons that she has ever claimed. Loyalty to an institution such as that exhibited by Mr. Hughes is rare indeed and appears all too infrequently in a generation. No finer words than his own could be found to express his devotion to his alma mater. On one of his last public appearances at the College when he gave the commencement address in June, 1933, he concluded:

"This College has always had a reputation for something more than scholarship. It has always been its ambition to turn out gentlemen as

(Continued on page 24)

Hughes was initiated into the fraternity on June 28, 1894 after which he served it as president for a number of years.

In 1920 the College officially recognized the long and distinguished record of service of Mr. Hughes and awarded him the LL.D. degree. Finally, the Alumni Association of which he was a life member, bestowed upon him on November 17, 1934 the first alumni medallion ever presented at the College and which was accompanied by the following citation read by President Bryan:

"For sixty-one years of devotion to his Alma-Mater and for services both as an individual and as Rector of the Board of Visitors of the College for many years.

He epitomizes all of the virtues for which the Alumni Medallion is now a reward at his Alma Mater."

Despite Mr. Hughes' continuous service to the College and to his profession, he found time to devote to many another worthy interest. He was a member of the Virginia Bar Association and became its eighth president. He was chairman of the Library and Legal Committee; a member of the Committee on Legal Education and a member of the Board of Law Examiners. He was also the author of

(Continued on page 24)

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The Jefferson

SPEAKING of William and Mary's alumni, it seems particularly regrettable that the illustrious Thomas Jefferson could not have commanded today's easy facilities for making old age financially secure. Had these been available in his time, it is safe to assume that one of his remarkable foresight would not have had to spend his last years in straightened circumstances.

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WILLIAM DANIEL (REX) SMITH, '20-x

An Alumnus You Should Know

By VIRGINIA TUCKER JONES (HEISS), '33

"If you could ever keep awake in my courses, you'd make an 'A,'" prophesied Dr. Lesslie Hall to the red-haired youngster who was destined to develop the only new reportorial formula since the introduction of the by-line story. And even today after two decades of frantic achievement in the world's fastest business, Rex Smith's manner is characterized by leonine somnolence. As he lounges amiably behind his neatly stacked desk in the austere Rockefeller Center office, whose magnificent view connotes his importance in the vast city beneath his windows, one perceives that here is a man epitomizing what every college student hopes to become, and whose career must vicariously stimulate other alumni. He looks like a thirty-year-old executive out of "Town and Country"—immensely virile, whimsically patient, and essentially incisive. This child of William Daniel Smith, and Sally Lou Minnick Smith from Gate City, Scott County, Virginia was dedicated to Law by his father, but while attending Shoemaker Preparatory School got his first taste of newspaper work. At William and Mary he was promptly chosen editor of the *Flat Hat*, a fact that gave him prestige then, and reflects honor on that publication now. Mr. Smith says that he did not go with girls much because he did not dance, but like all good Kappa Sigmas he clearly recalls the belles of his boyhood, and in this case, they were Carrie Cole Lane Geddy, Emily Hall, and Mabel Brooks. Incidentally, he has since learned to dance.

"Dr. Hall, and Dr. James Southall Wilson are two of the greatest men in the educational field whom I have ever met," declared Mr. Smith. He left their tutelage to join the Army in 1917, and never resumed those war-interrupted studies as his father, a venerable member of the Board of Visitors, insisted that he give up journalism for Law. Compromise is not compatible with genius so our hero, matching paternal ire with angry determination, set forth to realize his ambitions. Dr. Hall, whose advice has been a recurrent theme in his pupil's life, told him, "If you ever settle down, you'll amount to something, but I don't think you'll ever settle down." Rex Smith's "settling down" occurred over a period of nomad years. Malcom Bingay, editor of the *Detroit Free Press*, had the discernment to engage this purposeful lad, so, unlike fictional prodigies, he never had to start from the bottom. *The Washington Herald* brought him to the scene of his next momentous decision. He was driving with Senator Swanson, a family friend, when the latter remarked, "You look tired, you've been leading too wild a life. You should go in the diplomatic service." They rode immediately to the State Department where Bainbridge Colby showed them a list of vacancies. The embryonic vice-consul selected Costa Rica; his next position was that of Vice-Consul General at Lima, Peru. After three and a half years he spoke of going back to the States. A friend who was captain of a Grace Line Steamship suggested that San Francisco was a likely



Rex Smith

town, and besides, his boat docked there. The voyage was delightful, but the voyager knew no one in San Francisco. The very morning of his arrival, he presented a letter of introduction to Al Rosenshine, prominent California lawyer and politician. Mr. Rosenshine called up Bill Jordan, assistant city editor of the *Examiner*, then put Rex Smith on the telephone. "Come on down here and go to work," commanded Jordan. By one p.m. the adventurer was a member of the *Examiner's* staff. At the end of four years he left to become a star reporter on the *Los Angeles Times'* payroll, contributing to Bret Harte's *Overland Monthly* erudite essays on such subjects as Saltus, Nathan, and Tully, and selling what he describes as "moody lyrics." Fledgling "talkies" profited from his writing; the radio actor, Emerson Tracey, collaborated with him on his first play, "Down With Women" which was later filmed under another title. Thus Rex Smith early accomplished that rarely won goal of newspapermen, the prosperous completion of a literary vehicle.

With "filthy Hollywood money," he went abroad to follow higher stars, remaining, however, special correspondent of the *Los Angeles Times* for which he travelled to Venice, Balearic Islands, Majorca, and Ibiza. During work on a picture starring Ruth Chatterton and directed by Robert Milton, the latter had found a "Life of Frederick the Great" on the set and exclaimed to Mr. Smith, "Make a play of this. It's right up your alley." So on this journey the versatile author went to Potsdam and Berlin to do research. He concluded that Frederick was "a very strange guy." Alas! economic realities assaulted art—he found himself alone in Paris with thirty inelastic dollars. Remembering that Hotchkiss,

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The Alumni Gazette

of the College of William and Mary in Virginia
Established June 10, 1933

Published by the Alumni Association of the College of William and Mary in Virginia, Incorporated, Box 154, Williamsburg, Virginia, on the first day of October, December, March, and May.

Subscription rate \$3.00 a year.

Entered as second-class matter, March 26, 1936, at the post office at Williamsburg, Virginia, under Act of March 3, 1879.

Editor Charles P. McCurdy, Jr., '33
Assistant Editor Alyse F. Tyler

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VOLUME VII MARCH, 1940 No. 3

Nominating Committee (By-Laws: Article III, Section 7)

"The President of the Association, not later than the first of February each year, shall appoint a nominating committee, consisting of five members of the Association, to nominate candidates for the vacancies occurring on the Board of Directors and the Athletic Committee of the Association to be filled at the annual June meeting. Three of the members of the committee shall have served on the committee the preceding year and two shall not have served the preceding year. No member of the committee shall serve more than three successive years. The committee shall meet, not later than April 15th following their appointment."

Dr. Sidney Bartlett Hall, president of the Alumni Association, on December 15, 1939, appointed the following alumni to the committee: Harry Day Wilkins, '24, chairman, 703 East Grace Street, Richmond; Harry Ashley Hunt, '01, 650 Riverview Avenue, Portsmouth; Catherine Teackle Dennis, '21, 2203 Ridgcrest Road, Raleigh, N. C.; Ferdinand Fairfax Chandler, '22, Montross; and Leigh Tucker Jones, '26, Williamsburg.

Off and On the Record

Reference is often made in this column to the picture appearing on the cover of the issue. Inspiration for the picture appearing on this issue came from none other than our old friend, Henry Billups, who exorcised at great length during January about the "yankee weather" that had so unprecedentedly and unnecessarily visited the campus. He was not alone in his objections even if the campus did take on a new beauty, not often seen at William and Mary, of which this cover is an example.

Dudley Redwood Cowles, '92x, who has been invited to deliver the alumni oration this year is an interesting and valuable selection on the part of the Alumni Board of Directors for in Mr. Cowles the College has a living example of a self made and successful alumnus. Prepared for the teaching profession he remained with it only a few years after leaving College and at the turn of the century forsook it for the publishing business when he became southern representative of Silver-Burdett & Company. He was not the only alumnus who left the teaching profession and went with this Company. A classmate, Julian Alvin Carroll Chandler, resigned as professor at Richmond College to become editor of Silver-Burdette & Company. Dr. Chandler, however, returned very shortly to the field of education and rose to great fame. Mr. Cowles started not exactly at the bottom, but certainly very far from the top, but through successive stages held all the important positions in a publishing house, finally becoming president of one of the largest textbook companies in the world. The subject of his oration has not been announced but interest in that almost becomes secondary to the interest in his career which necessarily will be an inspiration to all who will hear it.

On February 8th the College celebrated Charter Day, its 247th. Three years from that date Charter Day exercises will inaugurate the Quarter-Millennium beginning a celebration which will extend throughout the year and be brought to a conclusion on December 5th, the 167th anniversary of the founding of Phi Beta Kappa. During these months the College will pause for reflection of its 250 years of glories and tribulations. No definite program for this event has been formulated but an executive committee of which President Bryan is chairman has just been appointed. A general committee is to be appointed consisting of alumni, members of the faculty, distinguished recipients of honorary degrees, and friends of the College. With these appointments, it is expected that plans will be under way for a program which should be one of the brightest spots in the history of the College.

Classes scheduled to meet in reunion on Alumni Day are those ending in ought and five. Presidents and secretaries of these classes have been asked to communicate with the members of their classes urging them to return. Thus far, the class of 1910 is the only one which has announced definite plans for a reunion.

In 1890, Nu Chapter of Kappa Sigma Fraternity be-

came the fifth national social fraternity to establish itself on the campus. It immediately became one of the leading fraternities and initiated into its membership many students who in later years distinguished themselves in many fields of endeavor. Today this chapter starts life anew after several years of dormancy. On March 1st, it will celebrate its fiftieth birthday with a banquet which will be attended by many of her alumni who will return to give their support to the active members who confidently look forward to the rebuilding of an excellent order.

In the next issue of the ALUMNI GAZETTE the Alumni Office will officially announce the completion of its new modern filing unit. This system of filing was started in January, 1938, and has taken over two years for installation. When finally completed it will give the Alumni Association and the College a comprehensible and accessible filing system which should be of inestimable value to all phases of our alumni work. Reference is made to it here in order that special appreciation may be given to Kathleen Alsop, '25, Registrar of the College, without whose patient assistance the work could not have been accomplished.

A deal has been said in recent months about William and Mary's chances for securing additional endowment. Discussions growing out of the alumni oration delivered by Vernon Geddy last June were finally concentrated into action when upon the suggestion of President Bryan, a committee of the Board of Visitors was appointed to make a thorough study of the needs of the College and develop a program for the future that might interest endowing agencies in William and Mary. This committee subsequently chose three alumni and the faculty elected three and now this committee of nine members is in the process of study and conferences. What its findings and recommendations will be no one can say but it is to be hoped that before any final report is made, it will seek the individual and collective ideas of those outside of the committee who have an intelligent interest in or an official status with the College. Projecting a program for an institution like William and Mary is a task too great to be invested in any one individual or even in a select group of individuals. Certainly the faculty, being principally concerned with the academic program of the College, should be given every opportunity to express themselves whether it be through their representatives on the committee or otherwise. Many alumni are interested too. Realizing that they are too many and too scattered to be consulted, they are satisfied that six members of the committee of nine are alumni in whom they can have the greatest confidence. These interested alumni are inquisitive. They want to know what progress is being made by the committee. Will a public report be made? Some fear a stalemate will result but considering the seriousness of the entire question and its importance to the College, it is difficult to believe that such a conclusion will be possible.

Perhaps these are days of anxious waiting in which patience is the only consolation.

The Alumni Chapters

(Secretaries)



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NORFOLK, VIRGINIA (WOMEN)

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Biology at William and Mary

By DONALD W. DAVIS

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This article is the sixth of a series concerned with the various departments at the College. The next of the series will be on the Department of Ancient Languages, and will be written by Anthony Pelzer Wagener.)

Like nearly all of the existing departments of the College of William and Mary, Biology naturally traces back into departments under other names. Meager as must have been instruction during the early years in any of the fields specifically mentioned in the Charter granted in 1693 by the British sovereigns, certainly some matter within our present field was contemplated in the listing of objects mentioned in the preamble of that Charter: ". . . to the end . . . that the youth may be piously educated in good letters and manners . . . to make, found and establish a certain place of universal study, or perpetual College of Divinity, Philosophy, Languages and other good Arts and Sciences. . . ." It is safe to say that none of those subjects in the conception of Commissary Blair, who doubtless prescribed them, would have been defined in terms that would at all fit with the boundaries of present department. For any fair view of the teachings of those days, one must go back of the titles of the chairs established and of the courses that may be listed, remembering that the terms, Natural Philosophy, Natural Science, and Chemistry were by no means so restricted in meaning as they have since become, and that Science signified knowledge or learning rather than the particular body of knowledge that the word means today. A letter, illuminating on this point, was written in 1802 by "an Inhabitant of Williamsburg" to the Editor of the *New York Evening Post* to protest errors contained in "two short paragraphs (of that paper) respecting the College of William and Mary." One item of the correspondent's indictment is as follows: "9. Instead of the desertion of science, in the College of William and Mary, it is submitted, whether mathematics, natural philosophy, astronomy, ethics, laws of nations, politics, civil law, deserve to be ranked, in the estimation of the learned editor, among the sciences." We must not allow unaccustomed terms to lead us to neglect any indications of biological elements in the courses of study of the early days.

In the Philosophical School, which with the Grammar School and the Divinity School made up the early College, the first chair was that of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics. Established in 1712, it is from this chair that any instruction in sciences should be expected. Its first six occupants have left little record of the scope of their teachings or of the fields of their activity. It should be remembered, however, that the half

century covered by their service immediately followed a period of brilliant progress in biology marked by the work in microscopy of the Englishmen Hooke and Grew, of the Italian Malpighi, and of the Dutchmen Swammerdam and Leeuwenhoek. The English preceptors and former associates of our academic predecessors were quite familiar with the work of these men. Of those named, not themselves English, Malpighi had many brief papers published by the Royal Society of London which honored him with election to membership and preserved the portrait he presented, and the letters in which Leeuwenhoek recorded his observations were largely addressed to the Royal Society which, also, received from him a gift of twenty-six microscopes each fitted to an object for examination. The years preceding the opening of our Philosophical School also saw important work on classification of plants and animals by the founder of modern natural history, John Ray, whose "The Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of Creation" could scarcely have been unknown to the philosophical and reverend occupants of William and Mary's Chair of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics. Thus it is reasonable to suppose that some of the biological science of their day was included in the teaching of these men.

The seventh occupant of our chair (1758-'64) was William Small, the first notable scientist of the faculty, of whom his pupil Thomas Jefferson wrote ". . . he fixed the destinies of my life." Small came at the time of the rise of the great Swedish naturalist, Linnaeus, who already had achieved wide recognition. Twenty years earlier, Linnaeus, arriving in Paris and going unannounced to the Garden of Plants, attended a demonstration by Bernard de Jussieu. Observing the demonstrator to be puzzled over a particular plant, the stranger remarked, "It has the appearance of an American Plant." Whereupon de Jussieu exclaimed, "You are Linnaeus." Fifteen years later, Linnaeus published his *Species Plantarum* and, in the very year of Small's appointment, his *Systema Naturae*. Contacts between Virginia's naturalists and Linnaeus or his associates had been established even before the publication of these notable landmarks in the orderly classification of plants and animals. It may well be, therefore, that Small influenced the young Jefferson specifically toward the botanical studies which constituted no small part of his repertoire of intellectual and practical interests.

We have the testimony referred to above as to the greatness of Small's teaching and we have reason to believe that he introduced the lecture system into American education, but as to the subject matter with which he dealt we know little. Isaac A. Coles writing in 1779 to Henry St. George Tucker says: "The study of the natural sciences and experimental philosophy was introduced at Wm. & Mary by Dr. Wm. Small of Birmingham, Eng. Gov. Fauquier was an ardent devotee and in his will left his body for scientific purposes. Jefferson was brought up under his influence, and even James Madison, the Bishop, imbibed the spirit. Natural Philosophy was his favorite study." Notable in the record of

.....
Left to Right: Roy Phillip Ash,
Grace Josephine Blank, and Raymond Leech Taylor.



Small's service is the list of apparatus purchased for the College after his return to England in 1764. The day was not one of extensive equipment for biological studies but this list includes at least one item whose chief service, then as now, has been biological, "a best double microscope etc." Indicative of such use is one of its earliest names, "vitrum pulicare" or "flea-glass." Similar instruments are still used in a demonstration which doubtless has had a very long, if devious, history, the flea circus of our fairs. Coles' reference to Dr. Small of Birmingham, Eng., calls attention to the fact that in his later years our erstwhile professor was a famous Birmingham physician and close friend of the physician and philosophical naturalist, Erasmus Darwin, and of the inventor of the steam engine, James Watt.

In the absence of definite records of the subjects taught at the College under Small and his immediate successors, we must fall back on the interests of the times, which, indeed were not sterile. Dr. John Mitchell, physician and naturalist, living at Urbanna, Middlesex Co., was a fellow of the Royal Society of London and a contributor to its Transactions. He sent data on the American Flora to Linnaeus. He wrote various papers on natural history, an "Essay on the Causes of Different Colors of People in Different Climates" (1744) and "Yellow Fever in Virginia in 1737-'42." John Clayton, for over fifty years Clerk of Gloucester County, called by the English botanist, Peter Collinson, "My friend the great botanist of America," corresponded with Linnaeus, Gronovius and other naturalists of Europe and America. Gronovius' "Floral Virginica," which was based largely on specimens sent him by Clayton was printed, in parts, in 1739 and 1743 and in a revised edition in 1762. Two volumes of Virginia natural history, with illustrations all ready for printing, were lost by fire during the Revolution. While we know of no direct associations of Clayton with the College, the John Clayton listed among the Visitors of 1723 being more probably his father, the Attorney-General, a strong suggestion of indirect contacts is found in the fact that, in May, 1773, when the Virginia Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge was organized in Williamsburg, John Clayton, then about eighty-eight years old, was elected president.

The atmosphere surrounding the College in the last half of the eighteenth century was not heedless of the scientific, and more specifically of the biological, knowledge of the time. We have more definite indications that after Dr. Small the next Professor of Natural Philosophy of whom we have a noteworthy record introduced some biological subjects in his academic instruction. This was the Reverend James Madison, a graduate of the College, who was appointed in 1773, made president in 1777 and who was also, after 1790, first Episcopal Bishop of Virginia. A sample of his sermons reveals Madison as a remarkably broad minded cleric which is, perhaps, another way of saying what one of his pupils wrote of him. "The priest is buried in the philosopher." On June 15, 1774, at the first meeting of the VSPUK (these modern alphabetical designations are convenient, if not elegant) following Madison's appointment to the faculty, John Clayton having died, John Page, the vice-president, was made president, George Wythe was elected vice-president and Madison was made a secretary and curator. His interests, largely scientific according to our present classification, certainly did not exclude biological topics.

In 1780, Madison received a long letter from which the following extract is given:

.....
 Left to Right: Albert Lorenzo DeLisle, Donald Walton Davis, and Walter A. Chipman, Jr.

"REVEREND SIR.

"Altho I have not the hon. of a psonal acquainta. with President Maddison, yet as the Providence of Gd. has placed us in similar stations in two Sister Seats of Literature in America, I shd be happy in a fraternal communication, espy in Literary matters. We have been long sensible, that the New Engld Colleges have been beheld by our Southern & Western Brethren with ineffable Contempt. But we hope the time is now come, when all will unite in viewing Things in a more liberal & generous Light. . . .

". . . Should you be so obliging as to forward an answer to one of the Connecticut Members of Congress in Philada. I should hope to receive it safely. I beg your Acceptance of the inclosed Oration, asking your great Candor in its perusal, as I am altogether unable to write Latin with Correctness and Elegance. In this as well as in many other respects being unfit for my present Situation.—I shal be glad to receive any of yr own Compositions & any printed Theses or Academic Exercises. May the Gd. of Heaven succeed your Endeavors to educate & form the youth under yr Instruct. for Usefulness & Honor.

"Wishg. you every Blessg I am

"Revd Sir

"Yr unknown hum. servt

"EZRA STILES."

The reply of President Madison, dated Aug. 1, 1780, is, in part, as follows:

"REVD SIR.

"I rejoice that you have opened the way for a Correspondence with a Gentleman of your Merit. But I have Reason to believe the Advantage will be altogether on my side, for I am far from entertaining the Opinion of the State of Litterature in your Colleges, and your Part of the World, wc you suggest, and even if I had, the learned Oration with wc you have been pleased to honour me, wd not have left a Trace behind of such illiberal Ideas. Believe me, Sir, we behold you with far other Sentiments, and I am persuaded, that the People of the Eastern States will excell us as much in Science, as they have in Legislation. But I wish ardently with you that the Republic of Letters could gain Strength from the Union of its Members by frequent Communication with each other. The Discoveries, or the Productions of one Part, wd not only then be more readily communicated to the other, but wd excite a spirit of Industry in Science, and, no Doubt, the more it was diffused, the greater must be the Accessions it wd receive. The philosophical Society established in Philadelphia and wc has already merited the Applause of the litterary world, I hope will concenter those

(Continued on page 27)



Alumni Secretaries Meet at College

The annual conference of District III, The American Alumni Council was held in Williamsburg, February 2 and 3, 1940, at Williamsburg Lodge, with the College of William and Mary and the Alumni Association as joint host.

The American Alumni Council is an organization of alumni secretaries from every state in the Union and District III, presided over by Mrs. Katharine Lewis Lehman of Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida, of which William and Mary is a member includes the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

An interesting program of instruction to alumni secretaries and public relation councillors was arranged by J. Malcolm Luck of the University of Virginia. Among the principal topics discussed were "Organization and Program for Local Alumni Chapters," and "The Fundamentals of Alumni Fund Raising." On the former subject Charles Harrison Mann, president of the Washington Alumni Chapter of the University of Virginia gave a paper on the work being done in his organization which until two years ago represented nothing more than a title. Mr. Mann referred to the two point program instituted in Washington. First, the formation of an active committee of alumni to visit every graduating class in the public high schools and talk with available candidates for admission to the University, supplying them with literature and such other information as they might require. Second, the creation of a larger committee to raise funds for scholarships. The first year Mr. Mann claimed that a sufficient amount was raised for one scholarship and the second year for four scholarships.

Mr. Mann discussed at length the problem of the declining birth rate and its estimated effect upon colleges and universities pointing out that the greatest service for any alumni chapter would be in the interest of sending students to the college or university and that the day for chapter banquets, smokers, and reunions had passed.

Charles J. Miel, University of Pennsylvania, American

Alumni Council Director for Aims and Policies, discussed the organization of alumni funds both for the large and for the small institutions, pointing out that the day for colleges to receive large gifts from individuals was in decline and that in the future alumni and other friends of various colleges and universities, particularly privately endowed institutions, would be obliged to give increasingly larger amounts annually for the maintenance of the institutions. Having advised in the organization of alumni funds in many institutions, he pointed out that those funds are successful in which no alumnus is overlooked in the solicitation and that colleges make their greatest mistake in singling out wealthy alumni for large donations.

Edward K. Hibshman, Pennsylvania State College, past president of the American Alumni Council, now Director for Regional Conferences, led a discussion on the "Relation of the Alumni Association to the Undergraduate," using his own school as an example. Mr. Hibshman told of the relationship at Penn State whereby he as alumni secretary is invited to sit in the student council and that the president of the student body in turn is invited to sit with the alumni council. He stated that the trend in all progressive institutions is towards a closer relationship between students and alumni in order that the students may obtain, while students on the campus, a better idea of college administrative and alumni problems.

At a formal banquet served in the College Refectory for the delegates Dr. Sidney Bartlett Hall, '20, presided as toastmaster. Vernon Meredith Geddy, '17, Vice-President of Williamsburg Restoration, Inc. was the speaker on this occasion, his subject being "Conception and Development of the Restoration by John D. Rockefeller, Jr."

Channing Moore Hall, '08, Mayor of Williamsburg, welcomed the delegates at the first luncheon meeting and others who led discussions or read papers were:

Miss Bessie Minor Davis, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, on the "Organization of the Alumnae Association," and the Executive Secretary of the William and Mary Alumni Association who gave a survey of national advertising in southern alumni magazines which had been made during the past six months. Tom Garner, alumni secretary of the University of Alabama since 1888 led an open forum discussion of alumni office and association problems in general following which the delegates visited the William and Mary Alumni Office for an examination of a modern alumni filing unit established in the Alumni Office two years ago, the completion of which will be described in the next issue of THE ALUMNI GAZETTE.

The next meeting of District III will be held in the spring of 1941 at Atlanta, Georgia. The meeting of the national organization will be held at French Lick Springs, Indiana, the last week in June.

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WILLIAMSBURG, VA.

College Makes Plans to Secure More Men Students

At the direction of President John Stewart Bryan a committee consisting of members of the administration and faculty with the Alumni Office coöperating has been set up to make a survey and formulate plans in the interest of securing more men students at the College. The problem of enrollment at the College, always one of importance, has given more concern in recent years, or since the adoption of the selective system for admission. Some reference to this matter was made in the December, 1939, issue of THE ALUMNI GAZETTE when it was pointed out that for the present session 53.1% of the enrollment this year is women and 46.9% is men. In addition it was pointed out that only 43.8% of the present student body registered from Virginia and 56.2% from 39 other states and 5 countries outside of the United States. Approximately these same percentages have held during recent years.

The committee named has made a very careful study of the enrollment problem and is attempting to make the necessary and aggressive plans to encourage the enrollment of more men students. In this connection a three point program has been adopted:

First, the preparation and publication of attractive bulletins that will adequately but concisely discuss the work of the College. While reference will, of course, be made to her glorious past emphasis will be placed upon the work of the College today in the field of liberal arts and the value of liberal arts. These bulletins will be available for distribution by the first of May and will be fully illustrative as well as informative. The principal bulletin will be divided into two parts. The first will contain a foreword by the president of the College, followed by selections from some of his many speeches concerning the College. The remainder of this section will contain a brief history of the College, its purposes, and will conclude with the present curriculum.

In the second part the physical description of the College and its surroundings will be found as well as information concerning the social life on the campus, student government, organizations, sports, publications, theatre and music, lectures, concerts, and exhibits.

This main bulletin will be supplemented by a collection of smaller ones dealing with the individual schools and departments of the College. Entire bulletins, for example, will be devoted to the Marshall-Wythe School of Government and Citizenship, the School of Jurisprudence, pre-medical and pre-engineering courses.

The second point in the program is a proposed enlargement of student aid in the College whereby it is hoped that more competitive scholarships can be made available and announced.

The third point concerns itself with alumni participa-

tion in the entire program. While details will be announced later it is expected that small groups of alumni in the various communities in and out of the state will be asked to contact applicants for admission upon request of the College. It has been noted that many prospective students make the preliminary or initial application but never follow through with additional or complete application. It is hoped that the alumni will be of great assistance in these particular cases if they can be advised by the College of the initial application and then contact the prospective student, giving him additional information about the College that could not possibly be obtained through printed material.

Competition for men students in Virginia institutions increases with every successive year. There are 12 institutions of higher learning in Virginia for men and it has been estimated that each year approximately 1,500 men graduate from high schools in Virginia who are qualified to go to College. It has been estimated, too, that these 12 institutions have accommodations for 3,000 entering men students each year. When it is considered that many of our Virginia students go out of the state for education it emphasizes the necessity for Virginia institutions to seek enrollment outside of the state.

All of these various factors are being studied and the May issue of THE ALUMNI GAZETTE will contain a full story of the program to be adopted. Copy of this issue will be mailed to every alumnus whose address is known.

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THE ALUMNI OFFICE

WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

Cowles Selected to Give Alumni Oration

Dudley Redwood Cowles, '92x, president of the D. C. Heath and Company, Publishers, has accepted the invitation of the board of directors of the Alumni Association to deliver the annual oration on Alumni Day, June 1, 1940.

Mr. Cowles, one of the College's most distinguished alumni, was born in James City County, March 26, 1872. He entered William and Mary in 1888 when the College reopened under President Tyler and remained here two years. He left college to teach for four years and returned again in 1894 for another year's work after which he received the Licentiate of Instruction Degree. In 1896 he became head of the Public Schools in Hampton and during the summers of 1898 and 1899 he taught in the Virginia Summer School of Methods. From 1898 to 1900 he was president of the Virginia State School Teachers' Association.

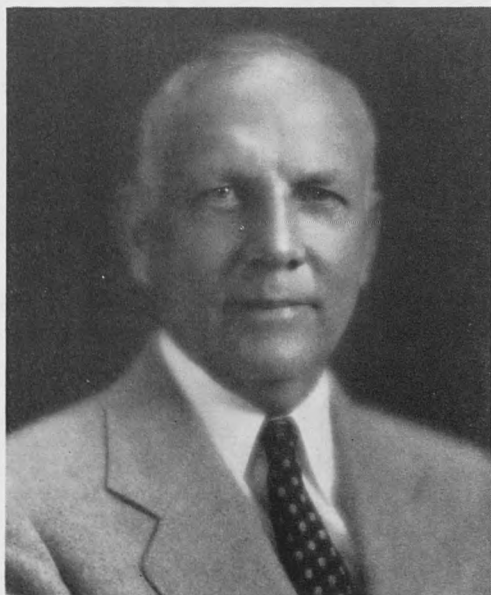
On January 1, 1900, Mr. Cowles left the teaching profession and became the southern representative for Silver-Burdett and Company. In 1907 he started work with D. C. Heath and Company, staying in Boston until after the death of Mr. Heath when he went to Atlanta in 1909

as southern manager for the company. His career in the publishing business with this company has been one marked with continuous success and advancement. He became an associate director in 1920; elected to the board in 1923; secretary in 1927; vice-president in 1934; and was finally elected to the presidency of the company in 1936, at which time the offices were moved to Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Cowles is a member of the Pi Kappa Alpha social fraternity and in 1905 was elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha of Virginia. He was particularly active in the cultural life of Atlanta during his long residence there. He was president of the Atlanta organization of The Drama League of America, and later served on the national board of directors. He also served as president of the Atlanta Writers' Club and the Georgia Association of Phi Beta Kappa. He was a member of the Atlanta Rotary Club, Capital City Club, and the Piedmont Driving Club. He is a life member of the Alumni Association.

Two of Mr. Cowles' brothers are also alumni of the College. Dr. Edward Spencer Cowles '03x, world famous psychiatrist, was the subject of an interesting article in *THE ALUMNI GAZETTE*, December, 1939. William Lee Cowles '03x, another brother, is a surgeon in Shawmut, Alabama.

Dr. Cowles follows a long line of distinguished alumni who have been chosen to deliver this traditional oration at finals of each year. The first oration was delivered on July 4, 1842, by Beverly Tucker, 1801, at which time the Alumni Association was founded. Among others have been John Tyler, 1806, president of the United States; Schuyler Otis Bland, '96x, dean of the Virginia delegation in Congress; John W. H. Crim, '03x, assistant attorney-general of the United States in the Harding administration; Cary Travers Grayson, '99x, chairman of the American Red Cross; and Julian Alvin Carroll Chandler, '91, president of the College. The 1939 oration was delivered by Vernon Meredith Geddy, '17, vice-president of Williamsburg Restoration, Inc., which resulted in widespread discussion and comment as to the future needs of the College and which finally brought about the formation of a committee consisting of members of the board of visitors, alumni and faculty, to have a proper study made looking to the time when an endowment for the College might be secured.



Dudley Redwood Cowles

Indian Five Ends Successful Season Under Dwight Stuessy

By SPIKE MOORE

Despite some persistent hard luck which pursued the team throughout the season, William and Mary's 1939-40 basketballers emerged from their arduous campaign with a more than creditable record—one which entitled them to a bid to the Southern Conference tournament for the first time since William and Mary became a conference member in 1936.

At this writing the conference committee had not announced what provision would be made for William and Mary and The Citadel, two teams which finished the season in a tie for eighth place in conference standings. Under league rules, the first eight teams in final conference standings are automatically invited to the three-day tournament. It appears, however, that both William and Mary and The Citadel will receive bids, or else a playoff game will be arranged between the two teams.

Incidentally, The Citadel upset William and Mary earlier in the season, 36 to 35, but the Indians were playing without their star guard, Vince (Reds) Taffe, who cracked a bone in his right wrist on the eve of the game. Taffe was out of action for two weeks, but returned to the lineup in time to aid his fellow Tribesmen in a 29-28 upset of University of Virginia.

Assuming that the Indians dropped their final regularly scheduled game of the season to the Navy (a fair assumption, we think, despite Navy's miserable record), William and Mary concluded its campaign with 12 victories and 11 defeats—a very satisfactory performance considering the misfortunes and handicaps which consistently victimized the team. And, of the setbacks suffered, at least four might just as easily have been turned into victories.

For instance, the Indians dropped their season's opener to the Naval Training Station at Norfolk, 46 to 44, but played without their regular center, Charlie Gondak, only six-footer on the regular five. Gondak played against the Sailors in a return game at Williamsburg and the Tribesmen won, 55 to 44. Again, in its first game with Richmond, played at Richmond, William and Mary was without the services of Virgil Andrews, who teams with brother Tom at forward. V. Andrews was sick in the infirmary as the Indians bowed to the Spiders, 35 to 33, and brother Tom, one of the leading scorers in the state, went without a single point on this one important night.

Taffe's accident on the eve of The Citadel game already has been mentioned. Then, as a final bit of ill-luck, the Indians dropped a heart-breaker to Washington and Lee's state-champion Generals here in the last 20 seconds of play. William and Mary led the Generals, 28 to 23 with only a minute and a half to play and then "blew" the game. Dick Pinck, brilliant Washington and Lee forward, forced the game into an over-

time period with a sensational "blind" basket and an accompanying free throw in the last 20 seconds. The Generals won out in the extra period, 36 to 33. Superb playing by Washington and Lee, yes, but nevertheless it was one of those "one-in-a-thousand" garrison finishes.

New basketball coach Dwight Stuessy started out the season with the same five boys who had won eight games and lost 12 in the previous season—the Andrews brothers, Virgil and Tom, at forwards, Charlie Gondak at center, and Captain Morgan Mackey and Vince Taffe at the guards. Gondak did not actually join the team, however, until the fifth game. These five boys, all juniors, were proven basketball players, but they lacked height, were generally haphazard on defensive play, and were sorely in need of an effective offensive system.

Coach Stuessy couldn't do anything to improve on the team's height (or lack of it), but he did mould this band of juniors into a better defensive unit and he gave them a system of play which has proven its effectiveness over a span of 23 games. As could be expected, the Tribe cagers didn't switch into perfect execution of the new system overnight, but they bettered their game as the season progressed.

Chronologically, the Indians skipped through their 23-game schedule as follows: Dropped the opener to Naval Training Station at Norfolk, 46-44 with Captain Mackey scoring 16 points . . . outscored the Newport News Apprentice, Virgil Andrews pouring through 23 markers . . . knocked off Langley Field, 62-50 with Tom Andrews pocketing 24 points, an all-individual high for the season . . . subdued Randolph-Macon at Ashland, 33-22 with Taffe and V. Andrews leading the way and took Naval Training Station in a return battle at Williamsburg, 55-44, the Andrews brothers tallying 28 points between themselves . . . an after-Christmas invasion of New York and New Jersey produced setbacks from Panzer, 50-44; St. Francis of Brooklyn, 38-32; and Seton Hall, 51-35 . . . lost to Richmond at Richmond, 35-33 and were routed by Virginia at Charlottesville, 49-31.

Nosed out by The Citadel in the last minutes of play, 36-35, but came back strong to bump Furman, 47-37 . . . licked Virginia Tech here—but went down before an improved N. C. State five . . . upset Virginia, conqueror of North Carolina and Navy, 29-28, and took Hampden-Sydney with comparative ease, 42-31 . . . invasion into Lexington and Roanoke found the Indians loser to Washington and Lee, 49-38 but victors over Virginia Tech, 49-29 and over V.M.I., 42-32 . . . home again, the Tribesmen downed Richmond, 43-38, lost a thriller to Washington and Lee, 36-33, and got "hot" to smash V.M.I., 59-36 in the game which made William and Mary eligible for a bid to the conference tournament.

College Honors Memory of John Page

As a part of the 247th Charter Day exercises held at the College on February 8th special tribute was paid to the memory of Colonel John Page, founder of the Page family in Virginia, who was the "first mover" towards establishment of the college by calling a meeting of "some private Gentlemen at James City in the moneth of february 1690"—just 250 years ago—to launch the project.

John Page's descendants were among the principal early benefactors of the college and have maintained close connections with the institution for nine generations. Members of the Page family from a number of states were invited for the day. Among them was a present member of the college's Board of Visitors, Miss Gabriella Page of Richmond, Va., and many alumni.

William and Mary owns a fine collection of fourteen original portraits of the Page family, which were hung for the occasion in the president's house at the college. These canvases, by Sir Peter Lely, Bridges, Wollaston and others, were presented, some by the late Dr. Richard Channing Moore Page of New York, some by the late

Mrs. Mary Newton Stanard of Richmond.

The visitors were tendered a luncheon in the Great Hall of the Sir Christopher Wren building.

Colonel John Page's son, Matthew, was one of the original trustees to whom King William III and Queen Mary of England granted a charter for the college on February 8, 1693. His son, Mann Page I, was a trustee and visitor and sent six sons to William and Mary, of whom two became visitors in their turn. One of them, Mann Page II, also was the representative of the college in the colonial House of Burgesses at Williamsburg.

The eldest son of Mann Page II was John Page, who was Governor of Virginia for three terms. As a student at William and Mary he was an intimate friend of Thomas Jefferson, and like his father was representative of the college in the House of Burgesses. Not only did his sons attend the college, but two of his daughters married men who became presidents of it, John Augustine Smith and Robert Saunders. A third daughter married Robert Nelson, chancellor of the college.

There have been nine members of the Page family on



John Page's descendants who returned for Charter Day

William and Mary's Board of Visitors, and successive generations have maintained other connections with the college. In each generation from Mann II to the present day, Pages have been enrolled as students, averaging about four members in each of nine generations. One was a charter member of Phi Beta Kappa, established at William and Mary in 1776.

The Page family were prominent in public life in colonial and revolutionary Virginia. For five generations, from old Colonel John Page in 1683 down to the eve of the Revolution, five Pages were members of the Governor's Council of the colony. Governor John was a member of the Committee of Safety in the revolutionary period and made heavy financial contributions to the colonists' cause; he was lieutenant-governor of Virginia in this period and after the constitution was adopted he represented the state in Congress. His brother, Mann Page, was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates and of the Continental Congress.

Among present-day members of the Page family expected for the celebration here were: Hon. William Tyler Page, retired clerk of the United States House of Representatives, 1919-31, author of "The American's Creed"; Dr. John Randolph Page of New York City; Robert Powell Page of Ardmore, Pa.; Matthew Page Andrews, historian, of Baltimore, and the Rev. John Page Williams of Groton School, Mass., headmaster-elect of St. Christopher's School, Richmond.

Represented through their nephews and sons were the late Thomas Nelson Page and his brother, the late Rosewell Page. Thomas Nelson Page was Ambassador to Italy from 1913 to 1919 and was the author of a number of books on southern life, including *Marse Chan*, *Two Little Confederates* and others. Rosewell Page was a prominent layman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a member of the Virginia House of Delegates and second auditor of the State of Virginia.

Also represented through their children were: the late Thomas Walker Page, United States tariff commissioner and professor at the University of Virginia, University of California, and University of Texas; his brother, the late Dean James Morris Page of the University of Virginia, professor of Mathematics and one-time chairman of the faculty; and the late Logan Waller Page, chief of the division of tests in the United States Department of Agriculture and director of the Office of Public Roads.

Three years to the month after Colonel John Page's meeting at Jamestown, it pleased King William and Queen Mary to grant a charter to "Their Majesties' Royal College of William and Mary in Virginia." The event is celebrated each year on Feb. 8 with the reading of a passage from the charter. At the exercises recently the annual Cutler lecture on the constitution was also delivered, by Charles Warren, distinguished constitutional lawyer of Dedham, Mass., and Washington. Mr. Warren, who is a former assistant attorney-general and who won a Pulitzer Prize in 1923 for his book on the Supreme Court, had as his topic, "The Supreme Court and Disputes Between the States."

Colonel John Page was an immigrant to Virginia about the year 1650 from Bedfont, Middlesex, England. He was a pious man and a good merchant. Having attained some worldly success in the colony, he had erected over his father's grave in the churchyard at Bedfont a handsome marble tomb, and on it inscribed this couplet:

"A Vertuous and Good Old Age
Perfumed the Memory of Francis Page."

Governor John Page, mentioned above as giving several sons to William and Mary and two daughters as presidents' wives, had ample progeny to draw upon, for he was married twice and sired twelve children by the first match, eight by the second. Governor Thomas Nelson of Yorktown, like Thomas Jefferson, was his bosom friend from student days and the Nelson house at Yorktown lay directly across York River from the magnificent Page estate of "Rosewell" in Gloucester County, Virginia. So close were the two families that five sons and daughters of John Page married five sons and daughters of Thomas Nelson.

These weddings indeed created a precedent in the two families, for they continued to intermarry for many years. A cursory count of the family tree shows that over a period of five generations—twenty-two Page men and women married Nelsons. The Pages also showed definite matrimonial leanings toward the Burwell family, seated at Carter's Grove Plantation below Williamsburg.

In many fields succeeding members of this family added distinction to their name. A number chose careers in the army or navy. During the 1860's, practically every male member was a Confederate officer. One surviving today is Philip Nelson Page of Buenos Aires, who is one of the last two remaining of the Virginia Military Institute cadets who made a heroic and ghastly charge at the Battle of New Market.

Another, Captain Thomas Jefferson Page, as an officer of the United States Navy, conducted a long and valuable exploration of the La Plata River and its tributaries in South America; when the War Between the States came, he joined the Confederate Navy and had an adventurous career as commander of the gunboat *Stonewall*. Another member resigned his post as captain in the United States Navy and became a general in the Confederate army.

The record of Colonel John Page's meeting in 1690, the first recorded move towards the establishment of the College of William and Mary, was found among manuscripts of orations delivered by anonymous students at a college assemblage on May 1, 1699, six years after the charter was granted. One of the students, describing the foundations of the college, said:

"The first publick consultation about (this Project) was at a meeting of some private Gentlemen at James City in the moneth of february 1690. The person that had the cheif honor to be the first mover in procureing such a meeting was the Honble. Colonell Page; to whom and his family this great work has been exceedingly beholding."

Alumni News

Classification of an alumnus is indicated by letters following the name and class of the alumnus as follows:

A—Academy (only)	H—Honorary Degree
Ba—Bachelor of Arts	L—Law Degree
Bc—Bachelor of Chemistry	M—Master Degree
Bs—Bachelor of Science	S—Special Student
G—Graduate Student	X—Non-Graduate
PBK—Phi Beta Kappa	

1898—

James Branch Cabell, '05Ba-PBK, presents a new novel, *Hamlet Had An Uncle* by Branch Cabell, published by Farrar and Rhinehart. Because of the unusual theme and its skillful treatment it is expected that this will be one of the most widely read of Mr. Cabell's books.

1900—

Benjamin Page Marsden, '00x, for 17 years treasurer of the Norfolk branch of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities has resigned due to reasons of health.

1902—

James Gordon Bohannon, '02Ba-PBK, Walter Beaumont Clarkson, '94x, and Homer L. Ferguson, a member of the Board of Visitors of the College, are members of the Board of Directors of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia.

1903—

Hugh Blair Grigsby Galt, '03x, was reelected Director of the Norfolk branch of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

1905—

James Noah Hillman, '05Ba-'09M-'31H-PBK, is being mentioned as a possible democratic candidate for Congress from the Ninth Virginia District. Dr. Hillman is president of Emory and Henry College.

1906—

Robert Edward Henley, '06Ba-PBK, Vice President and General Counsel of the Life Insurance Company of Virginia, was one of the first to register as lobbyist at the present session of the Virginia House of Delegates.

Mr. Henley was appointed to the Board of Directors of the State-Planters Bank & Trust Company at their annual stockholders' meeting in January.

1908—

A movement has been organized by Williamsburg citizens to draft Ashton Dovell, '08Ba-'39H-PBK, as the next Governor of Virginia.

1910—

Joseph Ewart Healy, '10Ba-PBK, addressed the Hopewell Education Association recently. He discussed the Three Point Program.

1912—

Joseph Farland Hall, '12Ba-PBK, registered at the House of Delegates as a lobbyist representing the Virginia Equipment Distributors.

1913—

Virginia's Social Awakening by Arthur Wilson James, '13Ba-PBK, has been published by Garrett & Massie. Mr. James has written from first-hand knowledge and experience of one of the most interesting and important activities in Virginia and one of her greatest men, Reverend Joseph T. Mastin, D.D. The author was in the Department of Public Welfare of Virginia from 1922 to 1938, serving successively as field representative, director of social organizations, acting commissioner, and Commissioner of Public Welfare. After graduating from William and Mary he studied law at the University of Richmond, Social Ethics at Harvard, and Social Service at the University of Chicago where he received the Master of Arts degree in the School of Social Service Administration. He is the author and editor of numerous public welfare publications. At the present Mr. James is Technical Assistant to the Chief of Probation and Parole, United States Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, Washington. His residence is located at 1421 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

1916—

Richard B. Gayle, '16Ba, has been transferred to California and assigned to the 30th Infantry, Presidio of San Francisco. Major Gayle was instructor to the Organized Reserves at Savannah.

A unit of instruction into the fisheries resources of the State of Virginia has been prepared by Robert Murphy Newton, '16Bs-PBK, and Henry A. Wise, '92x, for consideration of the State Board of Education.

1917—

William Munford Tuck, '17x, mentioned as a candidate for next Governor of Virginia, was the principal speaker at the installation ceremonies of the Lee Ward Democratic Club of Richmond.

1918—

Jessie Rawls Byrd, '18Ba, was a recent speaker at the Williamsburg Rotary Club.

1919—

Nathaniel Jarrett Webb, '19x, is president of the Newport News (Virginia) Kiwanis Club.

1921—

Fred M. Alexander, '21Ba-PBK, state superintendent of Negro education, was principal speaker at a recent

meeting of the Matthew Whaley Parent-Teacher Association. The program dealt specifically with recent developments in Negro education in Virginia and particularly with plans for the development of the new Negro school in Williamsburg.

Alice Rebecca Burke, '21Ba-'31M-PBK, state chairman of the Legislative Committee of the American Association of University Women spoke to the Williamsburg branch of the AAUW at its February meeting.

1923—

Betrees E. Shockley, '23Ba, is Mrs. James V. Loughran. She was married in 1932 and has two boys, ages 3 and 1. They live at 3223 Newkirk Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

1924—

Carter Henry Harrison, '24x, spoke to the Hampton High School Junior-Senior assembly about his experiences in Finland and Russia.

Lucy Mason Holt, '24Ba, spoke at a recent meeting of the Loudoun County Education Association at Purcellville, Virginia. Miss Holt is a former president of the Virginia Education Association.

James Asa Shield, '24x, is joint master of fox hounds of the Deep Run Hunt Club, Richmond, Va. His horsemanship enabled him to play the good Samaritan during the January blizzard. He rode from his suburban home into town to get milk for his children. He secured half a dozen quarts and dropped most of them off at homes along the way in which he knew there were babies needing milk.

1925—

Charles Phillips Pollard, '25Bs, is a member of the firm of Hammond and Littrell, patent attorneys, at 22 East 40th Street, New York City.

1926—

Leigh Tucker Jones, '26Bs, gave a talk on the "Vitamin-I" program of the Williamsburg Rotary Club recently.

William Stirling King, '26Bs, has been appointed to head the Arrangements Committee for the Richmond Young Men's Christian Association's campaign to raise funds for its new building program.

Edna Laudenslager (McKinley), '26Ba-PBK, paid a visit to the Alumni Office just before Christmas. She is now living at 1246 Lander Road, Mayfield Heights, Ohio.

Charles Webb Rice, '26x, lives at 541 Parkway Drive, Atlanta, Georgia. He is with the Southern Freight Tariff Bureau.

1927—

A recent issue of *Harper's* contains an article by Frank Snowden Hopkins, '27Ba-PBK, about his year at Harvard on a Nieman Fellowship.

1928—

Lawrence Warren I'Anson, '28Ba, was recently elected President of the Portsmouth (Virginia) Young Men's Christian Association. After graduating from William and Mary I'Anson entered the University of Virginia Law School and received his law degree in June, 1931. He was admitted to the Virginia Bar in July, 1931, and returned to his home, Portsmouth, to practice. In August, 1937, he was elected Commonwealth's Attorney in which capacity he is still serving. I'Anson is married and has a son. He is a member of the Port Norfolk Baptist Church, member of the local and Virginia Bar Associations, Kiwanis, Director of Chamber of Commerce and of King's Daughters Hospital, Past Master of Masonic Lodge and holds membership in the Moose, Elks, and Eagles, fraternal orders.

Elizabeth Aylett Saunders, '28Ba-PBK, reviewed *Tree of Liberty* for the Newport News (Virginia) Women's Club. In addition to her degree from William and Mary Miss Saunders received the M.A. from the University of Michigan and studied at the American Academy in Rome. Since 1928 she has been connected with the Newport News school system, at present being Librarian at the High School. She has also taught Library Science at several of the William and Mary summer sessions.

Maury Weldon Thompson, '28Ba, is Superintendent of the Julia Dyckman Home, Yonkers, New York.

1929—

John Lesslie Hall, Jr., '29Bs, has been selected for promotion to Captain and has been named to command the battleship *Arkansas*.

1930—

Harry Vaun Light, '30Bs, is sales manager of the Olian Woolen Mills of New York.

1931—

Jewelle Banks, '31x, was mistress of ceremonies in the annual vaudeville show sponsored by the Hebrew Ladies Charity Society, Norfolk, Virginia. Miss Banks has been connected with the Little Theatre for several seasons and has also appeared in various performances sponsored by other dramatic organizations.

1932—

Miss Althea Hunt of the Fine Arts Department of the College reports having received an interesting letter dated November 30th from William Alvin Jesse Bowen, Jr., '32Bs, whose address is c/o *North China Star*, 78 Rue Pasteur, French Concession, Tientsin, China. Bill advises that his newspaper reporting brings him into daily contact with Japanese, Chinese, British, French, German, and American state and army officials. Before going to Tientsin, by way of Inland Sea, Japan Sea, length of Korea, and breadth of Manchuko, he had spent several months as re-write man on the *Japan Ad-*

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vertiser in Tokyo. He stated, "We are in the political hot spot of the Orient and are held virtual prisoners by the Japanese behind barbed wire barricades. For six weeks Tientsin was submerged under a 20-foot flood! And now, with snow on the ground and strong winds blowing off the Gobi desert the Japanese refuse to allow us to bring coal into the foreign concessions."

The *Chicago Daily News* of January 30th carried an item to the effect that William J. Bowen of Los Angeles, a reporter for the American-owned English-language newspaper, the *North China Star*, claimed that although he carried a United States passport and a Japanese military pass the Japanese refused to permit him to pass the barricades because he was carrying eggs. He said that he offered to leave the eggs with the Japanese if they would pay for them, but that his offer was refused.

Russell Collins, '32Ba, has been reappointed for 1940 as Inspector in Newport News for the Virginia Boxing and Wrestling Commission.

Sylvia Anita Margolious, '32Ba, is conducting classes in practical English at the Young Women's Christian Association (Richmond) each Wednesday night.

1933—

Barton Travers Hulse, '33Bs, is test pilot with the Curtiss Aeroplane Division of the Curtiss-Wright Company at Buffalo, New York.

1934—

Ernest Jefferson Colbourn, '34Bs, is employed at the Newport News (Virginia) Post Office. His residence is 76 Post Street, Hilton Village, Virginia. On September 6, 1936, he was married to Alice Hutchins. A daughter, Alice Mae, was born July 23, 1938.

Morton Guzy, '34Bs-PBK, received his M.D. degree from the Medical College of Virginia in June, 1939, and is connected with The Jewish Hospital, York and Tabor Roads, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Robert Hunt Land, '34Ba, entered Columbia University in February to complete his degree in Library Science.

Elizabeth Leland Mason, '34Bs, married William T. Mason. They live at Pocomoke, Maryland, and have a son about 3 years old.

Lloyd Haynes Williams, '34Ba, is a candidate for the City Council of Williamsburg subject to the Democratic primary in April.

1935—

John Aydelotte Mapp, '35Ba, director of Consultation Service in connection with the vocational guidance department of the State Board of Education, addressed a recent meeting of the Richmond Alliance of Delta Delta Delta.

1936—

Alexander Pollard Dempster, '36Ba, is with Jeffreys-McElrath Company at Macon, Georgia.

Frank Aborn MacDonald, Jr., '36Ba-PBK, spoke to the National Council of Jewish Women in Norfolk recently on the value of the clinic to be sponsored by the Rotary Club, using as his subject "The Institute of Human Engineering."

Margaret M. Sheahan, '36Bs, is studying for a doctorate at the Teachers College of Columbia University.

Adele Stephenson, '36Ba, national inspector of Kappa Delta, paid her official visit to Alpha Pi Chapter on January 6-9.

Jane Marion Tanner, '36Ba, is employed by a Wall Street legal firm and is living at 835 Boulevard, Westfield, New Jersey.

1937—

William Davis Barr, '37M, is principal at Charles City, Virginia.

Janet K. Crowell (Callans), '37x, has returned to New York City from Manchester, England, because of war conditions. Her husband, Lee D. Callans, '37Bs-PBK, is still in England.

Martha L. Fairchild, '37Ba-PBK, is preliminary interviewer for American Airlines at the New York Municipal Airport. She has also changed her residence to

4140 Farley Street, Elmhurst, Long Island, New York.

Charles Penrose, '37Ba-'39L, passed the Virginia Bar examination in December and is now enrolled at the Georgetown School of Foreign Service and is an interne with the Washington branch of the International Labor Office. He lives at 3343 P Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Walter Eugene Tyler, '37M, is principal of the Tappahannock (Virginia) High School.

John Chapman Watson, '37Bs, graduated from the University of Virginia Medical School in 1937. He spent two years, of rotating internship at the New York Polyclinic Hospital and Medical School and is now located at Memorial Hospital, Richmond, Virginia, for 3 years training before taking up the practice of internal medicine.

Dorothy Wells, '37x, is working in Stern's Department Store, New York City, and living at 631 West 152nd Street.

1938—

Caroline Burpeau, '38Bs, received the Master of Science degree from the University of Maryland on June 3, 1939. The subject of her thesis was, "Relations Between Food and Water Intake in the Growth of the Rat." Her address is Strong Hall, 21st and G Streets, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Harriett Colyer, '38Bs, has employment in a physician's office in Albany and lives at 116 South Lake Avenue, Albany, New York.

Doris Erna Froehner, '38Ba, is Personnel Director of the Moore-McCormack Lines, 5 Broadway, New York City.

Jack Eric Morpugo, '38Ba, writes that he is in training for a commission and expects to be an officer in the Royal Artillery some time in the New Year. As he finds it impossible to write to all his friends he requested THE ALUMNI GAZETTE to express his grateful appreciation for letters and good wishes sent him.

Helene Mae Stein, '38Ba, of 114 Longfellow Street, Carteret, New Jersey, is teaching in local evening school for adults.

1939—

I acquired four grey hairs struggling through *Statistics*, but being permanent secretary of the Class of '39 has my dishwater locks turning white overnight. Now I could make up little "white" lies or do a dissection on a roast deer (apologies to Charles Lamb), but then I still wouldn't be imparting news of our far-flung classmates.

The news I have received these last few months is very interesting but there's not so much of it, so please, you wandering alums, settle down to a postcard and let me know where you are and what you're doing.

Jean Baker, your letter was swell. You're really keeping yourself busy singing at the Lakewood Congrega-

tional Church as soprano soloist, broadcasting twice a week (aside to "youall" listen in on WHK and hear Jean on her own program and as "Tempo of the Town"), singing with the Cleveland Philharmonic Chorus of the Cleveland Orchestra, and being a member of the Lakewood College Club. Your energy overwhelms me! I'm happy to know that Jane is working for her B.M. degree at the Cleveland Institute of Music. I'm sure that the two of you are helping the Lakewood College Club keep active. Incidentally, readers, the Bakers' address is 17600 Riverside Road, Lakewood, Ohio.

Raymond Dudley, you've really had quite a vast experience in this world of jobs and job-hunting. With your permission, I'll quote parts from your most welcome letter: "I am now entering on my fourth job since June. When I first came home from school I secured a job with Camp Manufacturing Company of Franklin, Virginia. I worked as a surveyor and timber estimator with the company's engineer. I resigned from that job to accept a position with Suffolk Peanut Company. I worked in the accounting department there for several weeks. I resigned there to accept work with the State Department of Public Welfare. I worked there in the Social Service Bureau for five months. I left there on January 20th to accept a position with Lummis and Company of Suffolk and Philadelphia. I will be doing sales promotion and contact work for this company." Whew! That leaves me breathless. Raymond's future address will be 201 North Broad Street, Suffolk, Virginia.

A postcard from Dot Hosford informs me that she is wandering down to Mexico from California every few week-ends.

Stan Hecker writes that Shelly Lashman, '38Bs, is studying law at the University of Michigan and that Bill Fernandez was taking a group of tourists to Florida over the holidays. Stan, you have my sympathy—that long string of exams at the New York Law School should be abolished.

Polly Spinney (Bunkley) is an efficient private secretary with a Boston firm. Before that Polly worked as a volunteer in the social service department of a large Boston hospital.

Barbara Wastcoat started working January 8th in the Bell Laboratories, a division of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Betsy Richardson, thank you for the card. Working on a newspaper editorial staff must be fascinating. Please forgive me for misplacing your card. I've practically turned the house upside down trying to find it. I'd really appreciate another—and I promise that I won't lose it.

Please, somebody, send me Barbara Bundy's address. The post office has returned the Christmas card I sent her and I don't know how to reach her.

Kate Alfriend is working for Representative Smith's Committee which is investigating the National Labor Relations Board.

William Henry Braithwaite is studying aeronautical engineering at Glendale, California.

Barbara Robertson Brown has entered Columbia University to take Master's work in French.

Ida Mae Davis is working in Macy's and living at 36 Warfield Street, Upper Montclair, New Jersey.

Lucille Eldridge has the feminine lead in "Petticoat Fever" presented by the Potomac Playmakers.

Mae B. Hawkins writes that she is now at Pennington Gap, Virginia, where she has a position as county librarian.

Sid Jaffee is doing relief work in Paris and is the only one in his office who can speak English.

Frances Hiden and Richard Velz, '36Bs, have opened a shop in Williamsburg known as the Colonial Music Company. They handle victrolas, records, and radios. The company is incorporated with "Babe" as Vice President and "Dick" as Secretary-Treasurer.

Edward Lovett Jackson has passed the Pennsylvania Bar Examinations and has been admitted to practice.

Winifred LaCrosse is a secretary at Wellington-Sears Company, New York City.

Nancy H. Peed has accepted a secretarial position with the Fine Arts Department of the College.

Torston Edward Peterson passed the December examinations of the Virginia Bar Association.

Elaine Wooddy has a position with the Baltimore City Library. She and Winnie LaCrosse spent the second week-end of February on the campus.

I'm still selling books at Joseph Horne & Company. It's very interesting and I like it a lot. During the holidays I saw quite a few William and Mary students. Dale Williams, '41x, is the stock boy in the book department so the two of us manage to keep the school spirit alive.

As all letters end, "write soon"—and I mean that—I'm anxious to hear from *all* of you.

Your permanent secretary,

FRANCES GRODECOEUR,
810 Howard Street,
Monongahela, Pennsylvania.

1940—

Jane Carrington, '40x, fills a newly created position as receptionist at the Memorial Hospital, Richmond, Virginia. She greets all patients upon their arrival at the hospital and offers her services in arranging flowers, shopping, telephoning relatives or friends, letter-writing, getting books from libraries, etc., and in addition she keeps track of patients' birthdays so each will have a candle-lighted cake on that anniversary. Her job is just one long delight to her and she often stays over hours and apparently thinks up new tasks every day.

Clarence Hay Critchfield, '40x, is studying at the Temple School of Medicine, Broad and Ontario Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

James Steptoe Gray, '40Bs, has accepted a position as assistant in the pathological laboratory, of the Veterans Facility at Keocoughtan, Hampton, Virginia.

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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Transition

Marriages

1928—

Nathaniel Potter Henderson, '28x, and Bertie Spencer Price, December 26, 1939. At home Parksley, Virginia. Mr. Henderson graduated in pharmacy at the University of Maryland.

1930—

Dorothy West (Hutcheson), '30Ba, and Robert Hagan Patterson, January 6. At home Bedford, Virginia.

James William Phillips, Jr., '30x, and Irma Adele Walton, December 23, 1939, at the home of the bride's parents in University Heights, Richmond, Virginia. The bride is a graduate of the 1935 class of the Nursing School of the Retreat for the Sick. Dr. Phillips graduated from the Medical College of Virginia and served his internship at the Retreat Hospital in Richmond and the Bellevue Hospital in New York City. He is now located in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

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1932—

Robley C. Allison, '32Bs, and Grace Elizabeth Johnson, January 20 at Virginia Beach, Virginia. Dr. Allison is associated with the Central State Hospital at Petersburg, Virginia.

Silas Henry Emory, '32x-Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and Elizabeth Bernice Armstrong, June 24, 1939. Si is employed at Montgomery-Ward & Company. His home address is L-3 Windsor Court Apartments, Garrison Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland.

Katherine Willoughby Patton, '32Ba, and Howard Luther Filer, February 3, at First Presbyterian Church, Leesburg, Virginia. Lucille Palmer, '34x, was maid of honor. The tiered wedding cake was topped by a small cedar which was afterward planted by the bridegroom as an omen. This is an old Bermuda (home of bride's grandmother) custom and the successful growth of the tree is supposed to presage growth of a happy marriage.

Nell Wilheit, '32Ba, and George Archer. Home address 2097 Heckle Street, Augusta, Georgia.

Louis Randolph Williams, '32Bs-Pi Kappa Alpha, and Martha Mildred Chandler, December 23, 1939, at the Clarksville (Virginia) Baptist Church. Miss Chandler attended Farmville State Teachers College.

1933—

Edward Sims Dailey, '33x, and Dr. Clara Agnes Evans, November 11, 1939. They live at Stony Creek, South Orange, New Jersey. Dr. Dailey, who graduated from Princeton University and Temple University Medical School, recently completed his internship at Orange Memorial Hospital.

Margaret Cameron Hudson, '33Ba, and Robert Walton McNutt, November 22, 1939, at the bride's home, Richmond, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. McNutt are making their home at 1403 Ohio Street, South Norfolk, Virginia. Since graduation the bride has been teaching at the South Norfolk High School.

Jessie Dinsmore Marsh, '33Bs, and Robert Phelps Enslin, November 25, 1939, Holy Grail Chapel, University of Chicago. Jessie received her medical degree from the University of Virginia and is resident physician at Elgin State Hospital. Mr. Enslin, who attended Colgate University, is connected with the duPont de Nemours Company in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Enslin will make their home in Oak Park, Illinois.

1934—

Emily Maud Evans, '34x, and Charles Marshall Taylor, January 27, at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Richmond, Virginia. Residing at 1110 Grove Avenue, Richmond.

Cecil Carlisle Harper, '34Bs-'36L-Theta Delta Chi, and Dorothy Mae Allen, January 1, at First Baptist Church, Richmond, Virginia. Carlton S. Sundin, '32Bs, was best man and Joseph Marion Bridgers, '35x, and

Clayton Seabrook Willis, Jr., '39Ba, were among the ushers. Cecil and his wife are living at 5013 East Seminary Avenue, Richmond, Virginia.

Emma Lucille Ozlin, '34Ba, and Woodrow M. Mays, January, 1939. Their home is at 1008 South Meadow Street, Richmond, Virginia.

1935—

Jane Grantham, '35x, and Yelverton Burdette Hall. Dr. and Mrs. Hall are residing at 704 North Sixth Street, Lafayette, Indiana.

Elizabeth Calcote Johnson, '35Bs-Chi Omega, and James Alexander Lamond Mathers, '35Bs-Sigma Nu, December 27, 1939, at Christ Episcopal Church, Smithfield, Virginia. Carlton Jerome Casey, '33Ba-Pi Kappa Alpha, was best man and Ann Randolph Pharr, '34Ba-Chi Omega, was bridesmaid. Until July Mr. and Mrs. Mathers will live at 308 Park Place, University of Virginia.

John Granville King, Jr., '35x, and Dorothy Gray Abbott, December 30, 1939. At home Yorktown, Virginia. The groom is associated with the Hidden Storage and Forwarding Company at Newport News.

Mark Milton Neale, '35x, and Laura Garnett Taylor, February 10, at Upper King and Queen Baptist Church, Owenton, Virginia. After leaving William and Mary Neale attended the Medical College of Virginia where he was a member of the Psi Omega dental fraternity.

Charles Nottingham Moore, '35Bs, and Edwina Fenger Figg, December 22, 1939, at Brandon Episcopal Church, Burrowville, Virginia. The bride is a graduate of the Farmville State Teachers College. The groom is a member of the faculty of the Hopewell High School.

1936—

Anne Abel, '36Bs-PBK, and Benjamin Pinkel of Philadelphia, January 28. Mr. Pinkel is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and is employed by the National Advisory Committee of Aeronautics at Langley Field, Virginia. At home Wythe Parkway, Newport News.

Eileen Carland Truitt, '36x, and Edward Gray Bourke Wright, Jr., November 18, 1939, St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Salisbury, Maryland. Mr. Wright attended Washington College and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and is associated with the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company at Hurlock, Maryland.

Mary Page Turner, '36x, and George W. Hancock, Jr., December 30, 1939. At home 2813 Barton Avenue, Richmond, Virginia.

Corinne Gregory Wall, '36Ba-Kappa Delta, and Harry Irwin Salmon, December 16, 1939, at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Salmon are living in Washington, D. C.

Emily Winship, '36x, and Harry P. Leadingham. Living at 705 Myrtle, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia.

1937—

John Joseph Bagley, '37x, and Adele May Donati, November 14, 1939, St. Patrick's Church, Richmond, Virginia.

Virginia Jarvis Bodley, '37Ba-Chi Omega, and E. Robert Neatch. Living at Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Anne Hall, '37Ba-Kappa Alpha Theta, and George Andrew Nea, '39Ba-Phi Kappa Tau, January 20, Bruton Parish Church, Williamsburg. Mary Winston Nelson, '37Bs-PBK-Kappa Delta, and Nannie Leonard Smoot, '39x, attended the bride and William F. Collins, Jr., '35x-Phi Kappa Tau, and Milton Quinn, '39Ba-Phi Kappa Tau, were ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Nea are living in Norfolk, Virginia.

James Albert Hessian, '37x-Lambda Chi Alpha, and Margaret McKenna, January 13, Church of St. Ignatius, Loyola, New York.

Jeannette Philbrick, '37x-Pi Beta Phi, and Robert Neal Robertson, November 4, 1939, St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Margaret Lavinia Rocap, '37Ba-Kappa Delta, and Joseph C. Schaedel, December 23, 1939. The bride's attendants were Mabel Hadly (Hitchens), '36Bs-Kappa Delta, and Helen Davis Thompson (Heckel), '37Bs-Phi Mu. Mr. Schaedel graduated from the New York

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University School of Music and attended the Basle Conservatory of Music in Switzerland. He is director of music at the North Plainfield (New Jersey) High School.

Mary Josephine Shackelton, '37Ba-PBK-Kappa Delta, and Lewis Gary Gee, December, 1939.

1938—

Sarah Nancy Adams, '38Bs-PBK-Kappa Kappa Gamma, and Daniel Van Brent Hegeman of Redding Ridge, Connecticut, January 27, in Dover, Delaware. Mr. Hegeman is a graduate of Princeton University and received his Ph.D. from Yale. He is assistant professor of German at the University of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Hegeman are at home at 508 East Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky. Jane Marshall Speakman, '38Ba-PBK-Alpha Chi Omega, was maid of honor.

Hilda Houghton Hase, '38Ba-Chi Omega, and Lieutenant John Enos Wood, Jr., January 27, Church of the Centurion, Fort Monroe, Virginia. Anne Moore, '37Ba-Chi Omega; Jane Sunderland, '37Bs-Kappa Alpha Theta, and Louise Hall, '38Bs, attended the bride. At home Fort Monroe, Virginia.

Frances Estella Jenkins, '38Bs-Delta Delta Delta, and Vaughan Taylor, February 3. Their address is Mayflower Apartments No. 12, 2923 Rivermont Avenue, Lynchburg, Virginia. Mr. Taylor is a graduate of Virginia Military Institute.

Barbara Nicholas, '38x-Delta Delta Delta, and Arman Williams. Residing at 2760 S.W. First Street, Miami, Florida.

Kathleen May Peek, '38Bs-Kappa Kappa Gamma, and Albert B. Schwarzkopf, February 3, Larchmont Methodist Church, Norfolk, Va. Margaret Lucille Peek, '36Ba-Kappa Kappa Gamma, was her sister's maid of honor and Beverly Reynolds Bridge, '38Ba-Kappa Kappa Gamma, was one of the bridesmaids. Mr. and Mrs. Schwarzkopf are making their home at 15 Bullfinch Road, Lynn, Massachusetts.

1939—

Beatrice Hastings, '39x, and John Cowan. At home 448 East Avenue, LaGrange, Illinois.

1940—

Virginia Marean Lewis, '40x, and Neil Mitchell Charity, February 8, The Memorial Church, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. At home Sherman Hall, Soldiers Field, Boston, Massachusetts.

1941—

Rita Louise Friedland, '41x, eloped by plane to Louisville, Kentucky, on October 12th and was married in Jeffersonville, Indiana (across the bridge), inside of an hour to Mortimer Joel Altshuler. They are now living in Tutor City, 330 East 43rd Street, New York City.

Helen Hubbard, '41x-Kappa Delta, and Joseph B. Hughes. At home in Lancaster, South Carolina.

1 1 1

Births

A son, Henry Michael Fein, November 21, 1939, to Stanley Alexander Fein, '28Ba, and Mrs. Fein. The Fein family now consists of two girls and one boy.

A son, Hugh Osmond Hunter, November 16, 1939, to Hugh H. Hunter and Helen Osmond (Hunter), '29Bs.

A son, Richard Crawford Ramsey, January 11, to Edmund Fitzgerald Ramsey and Lizinka Ewell Crawford (Ramsey), '33Ba.

A son, Jimmy, to Guy Robert King and Emily Sherwood Dunleavy (King), '34Bs. The King family is living in Waynesboro, Pennsylvania.

A daughter, Martha Epps, January 14, to Theodore Epps Jones, '34Bs, and May Shelburne (Jones).

A son, Stephen Spencer Toth, September 12, 1939, to Joseph Toth and Margaret Wilson Lane (Toth), '34x.

A son, David Wittan, November 11, 1939, to Edgar M. Wittan and Mae Marshall Edwards (Wittan), '35Ba.

A daughter, Nancy Page Morecock, February 1, to Edloe Morecock, Jr., '35x, and Elsie Mae Coates (Morecock).

A daughter, Margaret Claire Tessman, to Andrew

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Tessman and Mary Josephine Salisbury (Tessman), '36Ba.

A daughter, Nancy Gluck, to Richard Gluck and Beulah Belgard (Gluck), '37x.

A son, to Richard Levin Sugg and Lorena Lucille Palber (Sugg), '37Ba.

Deaths

Floyd Hughes, '79x, after a long illness, on January 7, at a hospital in Norfolk. Mr. Hughes was collector of customs for the Port of Norfolk from 1907 to 1914. Like his brother, the late Robert Morton Hughes, '73, he was a leading admiralty lawyer and took an active part in politics. After leaving the College of William and Mary he obtained his law degree from the University of Virginia. At one time he was a national officer of the Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity. He was the father of Floyd Hughes, Jr., '09x, who died several years ago.

Phillip Doddridge Lipscomb, '91, on January 4, from injuries sustained when he was struck by an automobile while crossing the street in Richmond. After receiving his A.B. degree from the College of William and Mary, Dr. Lipscomb taught for a number of years before entering the University of Virginia where he received his medical degree. With the exception of a few years spent in New York City for post-graduate work, he practiced medicine in Richmond where he was a diphtheria specialist and an authority on tuberculosis. For fifteen years he was a member of the adjunct faculty of the Medical College of Virginia and was also a member of the American Medical Association and the Southern Medical Association. One of three men to graduate at the College in 1891, he always maintained his interest in his alma mater. He was a life member of the Alumni Association from which, in 1938, he received the alumni medallion for service and loyalty. He was a member of Kappa Alpha social fraternity and Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha of Virginia. A regular attendant at college and alumni functions, he last visited the campus on December 5th for the annual Phi Beta Kappa initiation.

Fernando Southall Farrar, '92x, died of a heart attack, February 3rd. At the time of his death he was a district agent for the Virginia Agricultural Extension Service. In 1918 he was appointed to the Board of Visitors of the College on which he served a four-year term. He was a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity. Among his survivors is a daughter, Dorothy Farrar (Holden), '28.

Robert Dudley Wilkins, '92x, February 3rd, at his home in Williamsburg.

Benjamin Henry Bascomb Hubbard, Jr., '93x, January 7th, at White Stone, Virginia, after an illness of several months. Dr. Hubbard attended the College of William and Mary for three years before going to the University of Maryland where he received his medical degree in 1895. He was connected with the United States Public Health Service for fifteen years, maintaining the White Stone Public Health Station, once one of the largest rural stations of its kind in the country. He was

formerly president of the Northern Neck Medical Association and at the time of his death was vice president of the Northern Neck Mutual Fire Association.

William James Duke, '15x, February 7th, at Front Royal, Virginia, from heart disease. Duke received his teacher's diploma from the College of William and Mary and taught several years in western Virginia. He taught at Randolph-Macon Academy from 1927 to 1933. In recent years he had been in the insurance business.

Robert Coleman Davis, '36x, January 13th, in an automobile accident on the Petersburg-Richmond highway, near his home Chester, Virginia.

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The Words of Mr. Hughes

(Continued from page 1)

well as scholars. I would rather see a child of mine fail on every examination and come away a gentleman, than see him take every college honor and come away a snob.

"Keep high the college standard of honor, and she will always be a worthy setting for Williamsburg, and her future will be as glorious as her past.

"And so I sing my swan song on this the 60th anniversary of my graduation. During those eventful years I have watched my alma mater's vicissitudes of fortune with mingled hope and despair. I have seen her prostrate in the dust, and, thank God, I have lived to see her rise again 'to life everlasting and glory immortal,' with the bloom of perpetual youth upon her cheek and the urge of continual triumph in her breast. To her I owe whatever success I have attained, and here I lay my honors as a thank offering upon her shrine. In the formative period of my youth she guided my steps aright and pointed out to me the path of honor and duty. I love every brick of her fire swept walls, every foot of her ancient campus; and my highest ambition is to have my name long linked with hers in the years to come.

"And when I wrap the drapery of my couch around me and lie down to eternal rest, she will share with my loved ones my last thoughts and my parting benediction."

"No son of William and Mary was more devoted, and Mr. Hughes showed his deep interest in the College not only by the way in which he discharged his duties as a member of the Board of Visitors, but no less by the care and thought with which he followed and aided the progress of William and Mary through each succeeding year.

"No other member of the class of 1873 survives, and no member of any class has given higher proof of devotion and service, or will be more remembered for example and influence."—JOHN STEWART BRYAN.

"In all its lordly history, William and Mary has had no better friend than was Mr. Hughes."

—*The Norfolk Ledger Dispatch.*

many legal papers including a treatise upon Admiralty law which appeared in 1901 and a new edition in 1920. Three years after writing his treatise he was called upon by his publishers to write on Federal Procedure and in 1907 he wrote an article on Maritime Liens which is incorporated in the *Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure*. He lectured on Admiralty law at George Washington, Georgetown, and Washington and Lee Universities, and from the latter was awarded the LL.D. degree.

For a number of years he was chairman of the board of the Norfolk Public Library.

On the sixtieth anniversary of his marriage to Miss Mattie L. Smith, a celebration was held in his honor at which time he was awarded the golden membership certificate of the Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity which he was instrumental in founding while a student at the College.

Mr. Hughes was followed at the College by his brother Floyd Hughes, '79x, who preceded him in death by only eight days. In addition to his widow he is also

survived by his son Robert Morton Hughes, Jr., '99. Another son, Sydney Smith Hughes, '04x, died some years ago.

Funeral services were conducted at Christ and St. Luke's Church in Norfolk. The active pallbearers, all alumni of the College, were: Thomas Jefferson Stubbs, Jr., '99, George Bentley Byrd, '12x, Albert Pemberton Slaughter Robinson, '18, Hubert Gray Parker, '27x, Edward Carlton Macon, '28, William Greenwood Thompson, '28, William Lyons Taliaferro, '33x, and Charles Post McCurdy, Jr., '33.

Among the honorary pallbearers were: President John Stewart Bryan, President of the University of Virginia John Lloyd Newcomb, '00, Senator Harry Flood Byrd, '26H, Librarian Earl Gregg Swem, Percy Summerell Stephenson, '90, Tazewell Taylor, '92, Alvan Herbert Foreman, '99, James Hurst, '99, William Thomas Hodges, '02, Hugh Blair Grigsby Galt, '03x, James Southall Wilson, '04, William Bradford Newcomb, '06, Sidney Bartlett Hall, '20, and Charles Joseph Duke, Jr., '23.

"A Nickel Ain't Nothin'"

The William and Mary Varsity Show, now preparing for its third annual performance, deserves and will receive this year special attention from the alumni as for the first time the show leaves the campus for a one-night performance in Richmond, April 4th, at the Lyric Theatre. It is expected that a large number of alumni in Richmond and vicinity will support this performance.

The Varsity Show is a William and Mary production receiving no administrative or faculty guidance or aid.

The first performance in 1938 was entitled "Spring Cleaning" and was staged by the Back Drop Club organized by Stanley Hecker, '39, Arthur Hanson, '39, and Bill Greene, '39. Jack Eric Morpurgo, '38, directed the performance.

The 1939 performance, "Set to Munich," was directed by Carl E. Buffington, '38, and was a satirical musical comedy on the then important developments at both Munich and Bertchesgarten.

The 1940 show will be directed by Thomas Forsythe, '39, who will be assisted by many students including Harold Lazon, '42x, who has written some fifteen musical scores. This show is a light musical comedy which starts in the castle of a far-east sultan who is annoyed with a superabundance of obese, unattractive wives. The sultan's travels through America in search of beauty ends with the ten most beautiful girls at the College of William and Mary.

The Back Drop Club at William and Mary is now attempting the program of several other university and college varsity shows, i.e., Triangle Club at Princeton, Mask and Wig at University of Penn, and Harvard's Hasty Pudding Club.

If the performance is well received away from Williamsburg it is hoped that in future years it will be taken to other larger metropolitan areas.

William Daniel (Rex) Smith, '20-x

(Continued from page 3)

Managing Editor of the *Los Angeles Times* had once told him to cable if he ever went broke, he headed for the cable office which fortune had erected next to the *Herald Tribune* building. You've guessed it. He detoured into the *Herald Tribune* sanctum, and interviewed Lawrence Hills, chief of that paper's foreign service. This saga might be labelled "Success In The Afternoon" for again Mr. Smith started a big job at one o'clock. He alibis that he formed the habit of late arising because luck has always come to him in the latter half of the day! His background of foreign service greatly aided him in covering the foreign office and diplomatic corps. Assignments varied from reporting the wedding of the Aga Khan and his French sweetheart, to recounting Clemenceau's death, and the tragic crash of the British dirigible, R-101, on its test flight to India, in which Lord Thompson, Chief of the Air Corps, and Sir Sefton Brancker, Civil Aeronautics' head were killed. Reporters are often required to assume other duties—Mr. Smith helped carry the victims from the pyre.

One of his most valuable experiences was touring France's historic, commercial, and industrial centers for eight weeks with Ambassador Edge. Only three newspapermen were given this privilege. During this European period he met Mussolini, and saw Hitler at Nuremberg.

For a few months Mr. Smith served as a foreign editor for the Associated Press in New York, ultimately becoming Chief of its Spanish and Portuguese bureaus. He witnessed the birth pains of the republic, and the pangs of her death. When Franco rose as actual dictator under the politician, Hidalgo, who was Minister of War, during the Asturian Rebellion, of 1934, Rex Smith was at the front. He emphasized the fact that Franco is "an intense patriot, free of all taint of graft, completely sincere and not a politician—a devout Catholic who is respected by his opponents whether they admit it or not." Mr. Smith reiterated that Spain is divided between violent Rights and Lefts, and that in crossing her border one enters an oriental world occupied by the most colorful, interesting people in Europe. Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera, Marques of Estela, was Rex Smith's intimate friend from 1929 until his dreadful assassination. Of him, Mr. Smith says, "He had more personal courage than anyone I've ever known. He was idealistic, irreproachable, a Catholic by heritage, and grandee of Spain. He was born to be a great martyr, but though completely democratic, he lacked the common touch that would have made him a powerful popular leader. His was a patrician greatness."

Sitting in cafes, Primo de Rivera, his followers, Captain Ruiz de Alda, transatlantic flier, Jose Maria Alfaro, poet, the Marques of Eliseda, and Mr. Smith used to debate the basic principles of the fascist party Rivera proposed to found. Mr. Smith said the Spaniards were too individualistic for fascism; Rivera argued that they would never embrace communism since they would not

like a philosophy that involved sharing. Mr. Smith helped to plan the party paper which was published under the name, *FE*. At the height of the Revolution the two friends had vital information for each other, but Smith was unable to leave his headquarters so Jose Antonio, the most hunted man in Spain, drove hatless through crowded Madrid streets to see him, talked rapidly for half an hour, and returned as he had come. The enemies who recognized him admired his fearlessness so keenly that they could not bear to shoot him. Rex Smith soon had a chance to prove his own nerve when a battle began outside the glass façade of his ground floor office while he was telephoning London. A fusillade tore past him as he ordered calmly, "Wait—I think I have a better story," and proceeded to give a bullet by bullet account. The line was cut. London called all European capitals asking them to contact "Red" in Madrid. Four hours later the service was re-established, and "Red" continued, "Well, as I was saying when we were so rudely interrupted—" Yes, the capitals' calls came through, too, far into the night.

In Mr. Smith's considered opinion, Franco is a transition leader, giving Spain the militarization she needs to rescue her from post-war chaos, but is not a political solution in himself. That will be found either in a constitutional monarchy, or another republic, not in communism. There have never been a hundred thousand real communists in Spain. No less a person than Marcel Rosenberg, council of the Soviet Embassy in Paris, and finally Russian Ambassador to Spain, confessed to Mr. Smith that he was unable to lay a solid groundwork of communism there. Communist domination was gained only in a moment of political uncertainty through a coalition government. Now, Franco has the difficult task of reconstruction, and improvement.

Mr. Smith, in remarking on the subject, stressed his belief that a nation's ideology is its own affair, that he has never taken sides, but adhered to a policy of non-partisan reporting. As he crisply phrases it, "Too many foreign correspondents try to be little messiahs, preaching the cause of one side or the other. It's not hard to carry a banner, but getting both sides is a man-sized job. The greatest service correspondents can perform for their public is to avoid being hoodwinked, to be unbiased portrayers of news, letting America form her own opinions, to show the roots, and let their readers look for the flower." Partisan reporting is the by-product of laziness, and dangerous to the American mind. Unfortunately there is no honor system among foreign correspondents; though increasing numbers of experts are going abroad, many who have acquired fame at present are actually mediocre and unscrupulous. Mr. Smith thinks foreign correspondents will eventually receive ethical training because they are as potent a public force as our foreign service members.

After six years Rex Smith went back to the United States to be greeted by Robert Milton with the question, "Where's that play?" He left the Associated Press to finish the drama which will be produced this year. Holly-

wood drew him west again, Mexico lured him to a winter of sun and bull fights. Satiated with rest, he turned toward the east. New York became the scene of his most stupendous enterprise—in 1936 he took over *Newsweek's* foreign department for three months when the foreign editor went to Europe; berths of drama critic, and Assistant to President and Publisher, pyramided him to the position of Managing Editor where he could test his idea for the three-dimensional news item,

that is a story telling the background of the event, the actual happening, and the interpretation of its future significance. This technique satisfies the reader's craving to link an occurrence with the past, and find its subtlest meaning. Of course it necessitated specialists to handle it competently, and the signed opinion to inspire faith. Ray Moley became a commentator on current affairs, George Nathan took over theatre criticism, and Sinclair Lewis was made book reviewer.

Later, Ralph Robey, noted economist, joined *Newsweek* to write on Business Tides. When the war began, Major General Stephen O. Fuqua, U.S.A., Retired, and Admiral William V. Pratt, U.S.N., Retired, came to *Newsweek* to interpret the significance of the war on land and sea.

At the request of Mr. Astor and Mr. Harriman, Mr. Malcom Muir with Rex Smith as Managing Editor, created a different type of news weekly, a reliable, inoffensive, unprejudiced magazine which tells citizens the things they need to know in order to lead normal business lives. Since the advent of Muir and Smith, circulation has doubled, reaching the four hundred thousand mark. It was not until Mr. Smith attained the Managing Editorship of *Newsweek* that his father and he became reconciled. That doughty parent, who had been Superintendent of Schools in Scott County for fifty-one years, admitted that for once he had been wrong, and added, "Son, I was just afraid you'd never amount to anything if you stuck to that writin'."

Mr. Smith has a limited number of apprentices in his office, among them a William and Mary graduate named Ward Wheeler. He stated that the preferred qualifications for his employees are a college degree, and an alert interest in writing for writing's sake. There is no age limit; men and women have an equal opportunity. Indeed, Mr. Smith heartily approves of careers for wives, and his own wife, Jessie Royce Landis, has distinguished herself in such plays as "Susan and God," in which she succeeded Gertrude Lawrence, "Dame Nature," "Brown Danube," "Solid South," and "Merrily We Roll Along." His thirteen-year-old daughter, Sally Lou, who intends to be a playwright has her initial opus under way already, and Mr. Smith hopes she will eventually decide to follow in his Williamsburg footsteps. His alma mater has been of primary interest to him through all these full years; he feels that the college should be a heavily endowed organization under private control, and that it is up to her alumni to arrange this matter through the Legislature, establishing a representative committee of graduates from all the pertinent professions such as banking, law, politics, journalism, and teaching, to outline the institution's program. He believes quite logically that it should have the best American History course in the country, and a Law School worthy of its priority and celebrated alumni. The children of this unique college will feel renewed confidence when they realize that a man like Rex Smith, so in touch with the influential people, and cogent forces of his time, carries in his heart a vision for William and Mary!

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Biology at William and Mary

(Continued from page 7)

Discoveries & Observations so that Europe shall behold America not only as a new Star in the political Horizon, but in the literary also. But surely it belongs to our Colleges & Universities to lay the Foundation from whence the future glory of America shall arise. If the rising Generations be thereby rendered wise & good, if America can behold her Sons encreasing in Knowledge and in Virtue, then indeed may we, Sir, at least, as far as respects ourselves, rejoice in having rendered the most solid advantages to our Country.

* * * * *

"I have nothing that I think worthy of your Attention by me at present. We have as yet published no Exercises under the new Establishment, tho' we have some young men of real Genius, who promise to become the Ornaments of their Country. Whenever we do, I will take the Liberty of transmitting them to you.

"As to myself, I have some Thoughts of publishing a Course of Lectures upon that Part of Natural History which relates to Quadrupeds, some Time the ensuing Winter or Spring.—If I shd, I will send them to you, tho' I fear they will be far from deserving your Esteem.

"Shd you think it worth while to continue a Correspondence, which you have so obligingly commenced,—I shd be glad to have some Acct of the Cold the last Winter at your Residence. As it was probably the severest ever experienced, since the settlement of America—and also your usual Summer Heat, together with the Quantity of Rain that falls annually and the most prevailing Winds. Also your Latitude and Longitude— together with the Variation of the Needle.—Facts of this kind will serve to throw great Light upon the Natural History of America.

"I am Sir with great Respect,

"Your Most Obedt Servt

"J. MADISON."

A number of items in Madison's letters to Thomas Jefferson testify to interest in varied current problems. In 1785, "We have rec'd a Present of some valuable Books from the King of France. Among others Buffon in duo complete." On March 27, 1786, "In the continuance of the meridian line which bounds the western extremity of Pennsylvania, marine shells were found on the highest ground between the Ohio and Lake Erie. I have written to Mr. Ellicott, who was concerned in running the line, in order to procure some of them, which I mean to forward to you. I shall be happy to send them to you, as they will afford you some useful Data, & wd. no doubt be a particular gratification to those who are capable like Buffon of penetrating into ages past." On December 28, 1786, "Having just heard of Mons. Quesnay's Departure for France I have requested the Fav. of him to take charge of the Shells mentioned in a former letter, I thought they wd probably be acceptable to you, especially whilst in Paris where the science of Natural History has so many able Votaries. Mons. Buffon in his celebrated Epoques speaks of shells found in the highest parts of this country, & so do you in your Notes. I will not pretend to controvert the Method you suggest of accounting for their existence, but I have designedly sent a small collection of similar shells, taken from the immense bed which you know lies within the vicinity of this place, and indeed traverses the whole country. You will then be enabled to compare them together and see whether their Similarity, or other Properties do not point out an Identity of cause in their formation. At all Events you will probably consider them of some Importance in the History of the Earth."

In 1789, "I sh'd be much obliged, if in your next letter which you may favour me with, you wd. be so good as to inform me, of the best Treatise on Conchology. I wish to see the Natural History of this lower country somewhat inquired into." In connection with certain bones found in North Carolina, he pro-

poses (1800) that "the Philos. Society depute one of its members sufficiently interested in Natural History and Chemistry to examine the [Wall?] in North Carolina, of which no doubt, you have often heard." In 1805, he reports the finding of bones and stomach contents of a "Mammoth" and the conclusion that these animals were vegetable feeders.

A further token of President Madison's respect for natural history in education is given in his letter written in 1811 to C. S. Todd, a former student at William and Mary then attending a famous law school in Litchfield, Connecticut, and later (1841) Minister to Russia: "I hope you do not confine yourself to law, but take a wide range in belles lettres, history, and the best writers in natural law. There are some excellent natural philosophers, most probably, in your vicinity. Chemistry and natural history should form a principal portion of the study of young men of capacity."

In view of the relations between the two men it was natural that, in 1777, Madison, newly made president, should have entered sympathetically into the plans of Jefferson, then Governor of the State and a member of the Board of Visitors, to transform the College into a university. The story of the reordering of the academic functions has often been told. Jefferson contemplated considerable expansion. Relative to scientific fields he explains, "In natural philosophy I mean to include chemistry and agriculture, and in natural history to include Botany, as well as other branches of those departments." The chief changes actually instituted in these fields seem to have been the formal addition of Natural History to the scope of the chair of Natural Philosophy, occupied by the President, and the institution of a chair of Anatomy, Medicine and Chemistry. To the latter chair was appointed a physician then practicing in Williamsburg, Dr. James McClurg.

Son of a wealthy physician of Elizabeth County who served as surgeon in the Virginia State Navy in the Revolution, McClurg had studied at William and Mary, had gone to the University of Edinburg where he studied medicine and had returned to settle down in the capital of Virginia. His name was carried on the Masonic Roll in Williamsburg beginning in 1774. In 1776 he had sought Jefferson's influence to secure an "appointment as Physician to Continental Troops in this colony." He occupied his chair, the second chair of medicine in the United States, from 1779 to 1784 but of his teaching and of his pupils we have little definite knowledge. Though Jefferson recognized Botany as a division of Natural History, certain phases of it, generally associated with *Materia Medica* in medical studies, were doubtless included in the scope of the chair of medicine. Leaving the college in 1784 to take up medical practice at the new seat of government in the growing city of Richmond, he was an outstanding physician there for forty years. He was sent as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1787 but did not sign the document the Convention adopted. In that same year, when John Page wrote to Jefferson urging him to accept the presidency of the VSPUK, the latter replied that he "should feel himself out of his true place to stand before McClurg." Several papers, including an "Essay on the Human Bile," said to be "so original and instructive that it was translated into the language of every European nation," were published by McClurg. The 1820 volume of the *Philadelphia Journal of Medical and Physical Sciences* was dedicated to "The Elegant Scholar and Accomplished Physician, Dr. McClurg." The inscription on his tombstone in St. John's Churchyard, Richmond, accords him the highest rank in his profession.

In the earliest years of the nineteenth century the biological teachings of President Madison were, very appropriately, extended by an amateur naturalist, Dr. Louis Hue Girardin, who occupied the Chair of Modern Languages but who conducted a class in Natural History. The *Richmond Enquirer* of October 24, 1806, under the date at Williamsburg, October 21, carried this notice: "During the present term at Wm. and Mary Col-

lege, Professor Girardin will continue to lecture on Natural history. . . . The want of a museum naturae, Botanic garden, etc. has been objected to by some. Unquestionably, such splendid institutions are in a high degree subservient to the diffusion and progress of natural knowledge. . . . A succedanium not entirely inadequate may be found in plates, herbals, etc. and, (which is better than artificial assistance of description,) the immense book of nature is everywhere, and at all times, open before the eyes of the inquisitive. For the study of animal and vegetable anatomy and physiology, and, in general, of what is termed 'Philosophy of Natural History,' indigenous specimens are fully sufficient. Within a few miles, plants may be found to illustrate not only all the Classes of the Linnaean system, and most of the orders, but also many interesting, elegant, and useful genera, with some of their most valuable species. In the number, beauty and usefulness of her vegetable productions, Virginia yields to few tracts of country of the same extent. Of this a single glance over the joint labors of Clayton and Gronovius, the pages of Michaux, Barton, etc., etc. or a few rambles through our woods, fields and meadows, may convince any person in the least degree acquainted with the subject." Michaux, a pupil of Bernard de Jussieu, had been sent by the French Government to study the forest trees of North America, to report on their utility in naval construction and their suitability for introduction into France. He arrived in New York in 1785, was in Charleston, S. C., in 1787 and in 1796 and, meanwhile, had explored widely. He is said to have shipped 60,000 trees to France. His son, born in 1770, was also a traveller and silviculturist but it is probably the father to whom Girardin refers. Benjamin Smith Barton was a physician and naturalist of Pennsylvania who studied medicine in Philadelphia, London and Goettingen and later practiced and taught medicine in Philadelphia. The references to these naturalists and to Clayton and Gronovius testifies to Girardin's familiarity with botanical work both here and abroad and his interest in the local flora is apparent from his advertisement. One of Jefferson's favors to him is recorded in the statement that "Soon after his return from Paris Mr. Jefferson lent his cabinet of minerals to William and Mary College and his herbarium to Mr. Girardin, then a professor in the College." A copy in oils made by a graduate of the college from a portrait of Girardin is now a prized possession of the Department of Biology.

That little is known of the work of the successors to Bishop Madison between 1812 and 1819 may not be due to lack of vitality in their teaching. To them and to many another teacher at William and Mary adown the years may be fittingly applicable the famous peroration of Henry VanDyke at the dedication of the Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Building at the College on November 27, 1926:

"I sing the praise of the Unknown Teacher."

Great generals win campagins, but it is the Unknown Soldier who wins the war.

Famous educators plan new systems of pedagogy, but it is the Unknown Teacher who delivers and guides the young. He lives in obscurity and contends with hardship. For him no trumpets blare, no chariots wait, no golden decorations are decreed. He keeps the watch along the borders of darkness and leads the attack on the trenches of ignorance and folly. Patient in his daily duty, he strives to conquer the evil powers which are the enemies of youth. He awakens sleeping spirits. He quickens the indolent, encourages the eager, and steadies the unstable. He communicates his own joy in learning and shares with boys and girls the best treasures of his mind. He lights many candles which in later years will shine back to cheer him. This is his reward.

Knowledge may be gained from books; but the love of knowledge is transmitted only by personal contact. No one has deserved better of the Republic than the Unknown Teacher.

No one is more worthy to be enrolled in a democratic aristocracy—

"King of himself and servant of mankind."

The life of Dr. Robert Hare cannot be classed as that of an unknown teacher, but since he taught here only during the year 1818-1819 and made his shining mark elsewhere outside of the field of our main concern, we may pass him by with this brief acknowledgment.

In the years 1819-28 the incumbent of the chair of science, newly denominated "Natural Philosophy and Chemistry," was Patrick Kerr Rogers, a graduate in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1802. An accomplished scholar, author during his service at the College of "An Introduction to the Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy" and a popular and impressive teacher, his greatest success was in the raising four illustrious sons all of whom became eminent college and university teachers, and all except William Barton serving at one time or another at the University of Pennsylvania as their father had done before coming to William and Mary. One, Henry Darwin Rogers, was finally called from a professorship at the University of Pennsylvania to a similar post at the University of Glasgow. There is abundant evidence that it was not solely by inheritance that the father influenced his sons and that his other pupils shared in the profit of his instruction. Of the topics covered in the teaching of Dr. Patrick Kerr Rogers rather little is known but one may assume that he would not have neglected entirely those phases of science with which, as a medical man of the day, he must have been familiar. His academic successor was his son and pupil, William Barton Rogers, whose sole experience as a college or university student appears to have been at William and Mary during his father's professorship. William Barton Rogers was of the type of individual that, once initiated into the scholarly life, finds its own means of developing that life to its utmost. Patrick Kerr Rogers and his associates at William and Mary surely provided that initiation in the case of William Barton Rogers. Unseeking of personal renown, academic advancement or honors, William Barton Rogers had conferred upon him the LL.D. degree by Hampden-Sydney College in 1848, by his Alma Mater in 1857 and by Harvard in 1866. As Professor of Natural Philosophy the younger Rogers included in the junior chemical course (catalog of 1829-30) the "Elements of Botany." With his intense and abiding interest in Physical Geography and Geology he surely must have interested himself and his pupils, while here, in the abundant fossils of the Peninsula and in their interpretation.

A letter written by Rogers at Boston, April 4, 1859 is of such historical significance from both a sentimental and a biological point of view that extracts may fittingly be cited: ". . . With him [Littleton Waller] and his lady friends I made a good collection at his fine marl bank the next (Sunday) morning, and after dinner was driven in a buggy to dear old Williamsburg. To my great delight I found all along the road proofs of prosperous and improved agriculture. The old "Burnt-ornery," as the negroes used to call the ruinous, charred inn, is now replaced by a hamlet of neat white houses, and on all sides I saw evidences of neatness and thrift. But sad was the sight when about sundown I came in view of the college, as I approached by the road leading past the president's house. Many of the old trees on the roadside greeted me as familiar friends, but I missed the sharp, many windowed roof of the college, and found as I drew near, that although the solid walls had for the most part, defied the assault of the fire, the whole interior of the wings, as well as main structure, had been turned to ashes.

"I drove past, with a tearful eye, noting that the mossy coat of old Botetourt was unscathed, that the dial kept its place, that the president's house and our home, the Brafferton, had not

been injured, and that one of those noble live-oaks at the gate was dead."

The reference by Rogers to improved agriculture on the Peninsula reflects the work of Edmund Ruffin who was educated at the College within the first two decades of the century and who was, at least, between 1833 and 1845, a member of the Board of Visitors. He is recorded as Rector of the Board in 1836-37. By his study of scientific farming and his stirring editorship of the *Farmer's Register*, Ruffin so encouraged extensive use of marl in counteracting soil acidity, drainage of excessively moist lands, rotation of crops and the introduction of legumes into the crop cycle that from a period of decline of agriculture and depopulation on the Peninsula in the first third of the century there resulted in the years from 1835 to the War Between the States the marked improvement that Rogers joyously recognized. The alert scientists and engineers of the college faculty in these years could not have been oblivious to such changes or unconcerned with them in their teaching of chemistry or natural history.

Nor could such a change have gone unrecognized by the man who followed in 1836, after Rogers had accepted the directorship of the incipient Geological Survey of Virginia and the Professorship of Natural Philosophy and Geology at the University of Virginia. This was John Millington, M.D., who had lectured for many years at the Royal Institution and, as professor of chemistry, at Guy's Hospital in London. He had served as superintendent of some British mines and a mint in Mexico. Before coming to William and Mary he had conducted an instrument shop in Philadelphia, an early example of the great American supply houses which now offer scientific equipment in such abundant variety to those who may be able to buy. This last experience must have contributed to his dissatisfaction with the remnants of the ancient equipment purchased in 1764 by William Small and of the improvisations of William Barton Rogers, which he found upon his arrival at Williamsburg and the same experience, it is to be hoped, made it possible for him to indulge a very general inclination among teachers of sciences in adding \$3,600 of his own to the meager appropriations of the College for scientific apparatus. Millington made for the College a collection including geological specimens (fossils?) and materia medica.

According to the College Catalogs, at least from 1840 to 1846, Millington offered extended instruction in medical sciences. As specifically laid out in the catalogs of the early 1840's the subjects treated were, "anatomy, physiology, materia medica, anatomy of the nerves and organs of sense, pathology and therapeutics, operations of surgery." The announcement of the courses makes clear that this was not planned as the equivalent of a course in a school of medicine but rather a substitute for the period of apprenticeship that commonly occupied a portion of the period of medical training. Tyler in his study of "The Medical Men of Virginia" points out that from a state of dependence in early colonial times upon apprenticeship as the sole form of medical training "The number of University graduates increased till, by the time the American Revolution was fairly under way, the tone of the profession was largely dominated by them." Still, in a Virginia statute of 1736, it was enacted that no surgeon or apothecary who had served an apprenticeship to those trades should charge more than certain prescribed rates whereas those who had taken a medical degree at a university might collect double the aforesaid charges.

In the Catalog of 1845-6 private instruction only was offered in the medical subjects previously described without that limitation. It is difficult to judge whether this signifies a change in policy or a mere clarification as to a practice already in vogue. The registers of students in 1843-4 and 1844-5 specify the courses of the registrants as "Junior," "Senior," "Junior & Senior," "Senior, Med.," "Chem., Math.," "Private Law," "Law & Gov. History," "Entire Junior," "Chemical and Medical," "Senior & Law," "All the Classics," "Regular

Senior," "Prep L. & Gr. & So. P." Five men are thus listed as being under medical instruction in 1843-4 and four in 1844-5. In any case the boundary between private and official instruction was far less than one might suppose. Indeed the fee paid to an instructor by each regular scholar was two-thirds of that paid by a private student. The limitation of medical instruction to private arrangement does not denote any antagonism to the subject. Law was also offered privately and advertised in the Catalog to the extent of five hours a day five days a week! It is difficult to imagine how, with any such program, Millington could carry on classes in chemistry, natural philosophy and engineering; but perhaps his textbook of seven hundred pages in the last-named subject, published in 1839, may have relieved somewhat the burden of preparing lectures and freed some time for a return to topics of his early studies.

In 1849 Dr. Millington declined the customary annual reelection to accept an appointment as professor of chemistry in the University of Mississippi. In the previous year Benjamin Stoddert Ewell had been appointed to the Professorship of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics and now William F. Hopkins was chosen to succeed Millington as Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. There is some looseness in use of the titles but it is probable that, for the short period of Hopkins' stay, Ewell taught for the most part Mathematics and Engineering, Hopkins taught Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy was divided between them. Aside from the share taken by Hopkins and for a brief respite about 1870 when Dr. Richard A. Wise served as Professor of Chemistry, Geology and Physiology, from 1849 to 1888 through the vicissitudes of fire, war and poverty, instruction at William and Mary in the sciences was dependent almost entirely upon Benjamin Stoddert Ewell, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science, President, and much of the time sole member of the faculty. A graduate of and one-time instructor in the United States Military Academy, railroad engineer, later professor of mathematics at Hampden-Sydney College and of mathematics and military science at Washington College (Washington and Lee), Colonel of the 32nd Virginia Regiment, he became after the war the embodiment of the hopes and aspirations of the College. Intimately known, respected and feared but loved by the boys among whom he was affectionately dubbed "Old Buck," he saved the College from complete disruption. Throughout this period, with the exception of Dr. Richard A. Wise's brief service, it is probable that no biological instruction was offered. Much of the teaching was quite elementary. The sciences fared badly, and indeed, by 1882 all departmental organization of the College was destroyed. Even the indomitable President Ewell was able to preserve only a little property and a great tradition.

With chiefly glorious memories, high ideals and great aspirations the College of 1888 began again under the leadership of President Lyon G. Tyler. Then Van F. Garrett, of gracious memory in the minds and hearts of many alumni and associates, became Professor of Natural Science. A graduate of Virginia Military Institute and a member of the student body that threw itself with the abandon of trained youth into the Battle of New Market, student at William and Mary in 1865-6 and in medicine at the University of Virginia, M.D. of Bellevue Medical College, New York, Dr. Garrett was to his pupils, first of all, a sincere and courtly gentleman. His instruction was quite in line with the tradition that has persisted from the day of William Small, in spite of interruptions in the activities of the College in scientific lines. The report on the sciences by President Tyler August 8, 1889, says, "The aim in the department is to teach these sciences experimentally and practically as well as theoretically." This aim is reiterated in the description of Dr. Garrett's courses in successive catalogs. In Botany, "As many plants as possible are dissected and examined. . . ." "The student is made familiar with the general plan of a plant; its organs of vegetation; its organs of reproduction; the function or use of each of those organs; . . . different stages of

growth; . . . the life history of annuals, biennials, perennials, illustrated by common plants; . . ." The text, Gray's *How Plants Grow*, was a book to lead students to see for themselves and, so, to lay a sound foundation for scientific theories. For Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene a comprehensive list of topics is given. "The course in Physiology and Hygiene aims to give such useful information concerning physiological and hygienic laws as every person, especially teachers, should possess."

There has been no monastic isolation from surrounding phenomena or from the problems and perplexities of the day in biological history at William and Mary. Throughout, its biological teachers have emphasized observations as the foundation for theories and applications as the test essential to their establishment as principles.

The great expansion of accumulated facts, of established principles and of promising theories in the nineteenth century made Dr. Garrett's load a heavy one long before he was relieved of part of his duties by the appointment of John W. Ritchie in 1904. With the advent of Professor Ritchie, biology had arrived at the dignity of a department. With the aid of undergraduate and graduate assistants and associates whom he was quick to enlist and strong to hold, he offered a variety of courses in botany and zoölogy. The Catalog of 1905-06 lists five courses in Zoölogy and eight in Botany, including Nature Study, Agriculture and Forestry, this series being continued for ten years, some of them offered only in alternate years. With a reasonably restricted field, his energy and enthusiasm, his versatility and vision and his engaging personality promptly made him a power not only in the community but in the State as well. Probably not even William Barton Rogers has more influenced the teachings of the sciences in the State of Virginia. Certainly in biological fields, and especially in practical instruction in physiology, hygiene and sanitation, his wholesome teachings were widely disseminated—by his teaching in the College, by his addresses where he could go in person, by his elementary texts which were widely adopted and by his pupils who went out into the schools of the State. In 1914 Professor Ritchie secured a leave of absence to undertake editorial work with the World Book Company with which house he had already had extensive associations as publishers of his texts. This leave was extended by the College from year to year in the hope that he would return, but in 1919 he decided to sever completely his connection with the College—a decision greatly regretted by all who knew of the fine service he had rendered. His work in these years was carried on for the most part by his pupils and assistants whom he had trained and who loyally stepped into the temporary breach.

In 1916 Donald W. Davis became acting head of the Department with William Cross Ferguson, B.S. 1916, as an associate. Both of these men being in the military service by the opening of the academic year 1917-8, George Thornhill Caldwell, B.S. 1916, conducted the biological work of the session. The next year Horace Edwin Hayden, M.A. University of Virginia, took charge.

In 1919 President Tyler retired after thirty-one years of fruitful labor leaving a College grievously hampered as a result of the war, but vigorous and ready for a period of renewed growth under the energetic and forceful successor to the presidency, Julian Alvin Chandler, A.B. '91, A.M. '92. The growth of the period of Dr. Chandler's presidency is well known. In the Department of Biology the development has been steady. Dr. Davis returned from military service and a vigorous young botanist, Earl Jerome Grimes, B.Sc. of the University of Illinois, likewise just home from the American Expeditionary Force, was secured as Associate Professor. In 1920 Clarence Dunbar Hart, B.S. of Tufts College, was added as an associate professor. Upon the death of Professor Grimes in December, 1921, his widow, Eileen Whitehead Grimes, B.Sc. of the University of London, capably took over his work for the remainder

of the year. In 1922 Paul A. Warren, Ph.D. of the University of Michigan, assumed charge of the botanical work and Albert Franklin Dolloff, C. P. H., Yale University, took the work in physiology, bacteriology and sanitation in the place of Professor Hart. From 1925 to 1927, Jacob G. Jantz, M.S., temporarily filled Professor Dolloff's place while the latter was on a leave of absence at Yale completing the work for the degree of Ph.D. In 1930 both Dr. Warren and Dr. Dolloff, after notable service here, left for attractive opportunities, the one at Tufts College and the other in the New Haven Hospital associated with the medical department of Yale University. Aside from frankly temporary appointments the only other recent appointee to faculty rank in the Department of Biology not now on the faculty has been J. T. Baldwin, A.B. '32, Ph.D. (U. of Va.) 1937, who served as assistant professor in 1938-9, leaving at the end of that year to accept an appointment at the University of Michigan.

The present faculty with the rank, term of service, and major professional interests of each member is as follows:

Donald Walton Davis, (1916, 1916)*, Head of the Department and Professor of Biology. A.B. and Ph.D. Harvard. Fields: Zoölogy, Genetics. Special interests: genetics of the garden balsam, marine biology.

Raymond Leech Taylor, (Jan. 1934, 1931), Associate Professor of Biology. B.S., Cornell; S.M. and Sc.D., Harvard. Fields: Entomology, Ecology. Special interests; forest insects, parasitic Hymenoptera, and insect growth.

Grace Josephine Blank, (Jan. 1934, Mar. 1931), Assistant Professor of Biology. A.B., Maryville; M.S. Michigan. Fields: Physiology, Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology. Special interests: relation of intestinal parasites to intestinal disease, chematactic responses of leucocytes to bacteria, yeasts, molds and certain drugs.

Roy Phillip Ash, (1935, 1935), Assistant Professor of Biology. A.B. Marietta; A.M. and Ph.D., Brown. Fields: Comparative Anatomy, Embryology. Special interest: serology.

Albert Lorenzo Delisle (1939, 1939), Assistant Professor of Biology. B.S. Massachusetts State College; A.M. and Ph.D., Harvard. Fields: Botany, Anatomy of Vascular Plants, Cytogenetics. Special interests: developmental anatomy, vegetative propagation of "difficult" plants.

Walter A. Chipman, Jr. (1938, 1938), Associate Aquatic Biologist in Charge of Research Laboratory of the United States Bureau of Fisheries at Yorktown; Lecturer in Biology. B.S. and M.S. New Hampshire; Ph.D. Missouri. Fields: Aquatic Biology, Physiology of Fishes and Aquatic Invertebrates. Special interests: shellfishes and water pollution, physiological action of toxic materials.

The period of Dr. Chandler's administration was characterized by amazing growth in the student body of the College and by remarkably effective efforts, first to house the students and shelter their academic work and, second to provide a faculty adequate to lead in their educational processes. The later years of the administration were troublous times the world over but nowhere was a stout heart more needed than in pushing such a project at such a time. It should be said that the burden of that task was carried by Dr. Chandler almost alone. He never let fall on the faculty any part of it that he could shoulder. The increase in number of students in the Department may be suggested by the change in enrollment in the first year course from fifteen or twenty in 1916, the last normal year of Dr. Tyler's administration, to over 300 in the pre-depression peak. The faculty of the Department of Biology increased during his administration from one full time appointment to three, part of the time four, with an increase also in undergraduate assistance. The changes in housing of the Department reflected the changes in the College as a whole. Beginning in the Science Hall, the

*The first date indicates the time of appointment to present rank; the second indicates the time of appointment to the College Faculty.

Department moved in 1921 to a building of light framing, wall board and tar paper salvaged from the Penniman General Ordnance Depot. This building housed, also, some dining quarters. Of flimsy construction and unprepossessing in appearance and location, this building was remarkably convenient in its interior arrangement and well-equipped. The valuable equipment so perilously housed gave members of the Department many anxious hours and caused numerous trips of inspection at all hours of the week, invariably when the fire signal sounded. All considered, it is amazing that the building survived through four years of service before burning with all of the equipment of the Department and many scientific items belonging to members of the faculty. On the site of the Penniman Building there was promptly erected Trinkle Hall, housing the present large dining room, the kitchen, damaged by fire, being remodelled to serve this addition. Following this fire, Biology moved back into the Science Hall, renamed Ewell Hall, an honored name transferred from the old dormitory across Jamestown Road from Brafferton. After three years in cramped quarters it moved again into temporary space, the first floor of Washington Hall—"Ten years" was Dr. Chandler's reply to an inquiry as to how long this occupation should last before a biological building should be erected.

The sciences in general and the subject of this article in particular are not modern innovations at William and Mary. No subject materials may be considered as constituting the warp of the fabric of the history of a college; but, of the richly woven yarns that make up the woof, throughout the history of our college many are of biological materials, flax and wool and silk, not artificial products, rayon, nylon or even spun glass.

President Bryan's administration has seen a notable strengthening of the work of the department through an increase in the full-time faculty members to five, permitting every part of the teaching work to be conducted by fully trained teachers. Undergraduate laboratory assistants now work with faculty members but in no case have charge of sections. The equipment of lecture rooms and laboratories have been further improved so that it can be said fairly that few institutions of the scope of William and Mary exceed our facilities for the work they attempt. There is still lack of much that would contribute to the effectiveness of the work and much that could be provided in a building properly designed for fullest service in biological education. As to these the future holds high hopes.

Among the general facilities of the college that must be recognized as assets of each department, the library has been outstanding. Under the liberal and sympathetic guidance of Dr. Swem, in the last twenty years it has given such fine support not only to the immediate teaching services but also to those contributory functions which make teaching vigorous and vital that a history of the Department of Biology would be seriously incomplete without this acknowledgment.

The current catalog lists under Biology one year course and eighteen semester courses. Of these the foundation course has been developed in response to a recommendation of the curriculum committee for closer integration of material extending over wide fields. Most of the members of the departmental faculty participate in instruction in this course while a member from the field of psychology conducts, as a sample of his phase of biological science, work in the psychology of learning. Certain courses are given by instructors whose primary association is with the Department of Physical Education. Other courses offered may be taken as free electives or as parts of programs of concentration such as are required in some field for each college student in order to insure reasonable intensity of training. Concentration in biology does not presuppose a desire to become a biologist or to devote oneself permanently to a biological field, but is designed rather to carry out general educational processes through the medium of biological materials. For the purposes of concentration the advanced courses are grouped into sequences appropriate for those whose interests

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are chiefly in plants or animals, for prospective teachers, or for those who plan to go into the medical professions or into laboratory services. The most obvious gap to be filled is more adequate provision for training in various fields of conservation.

The activities of the department are not limited to formal courses. The Clayton-Grimes Biological Club, the oldest and most continuously vigorous departmental club on the campus, holds frequent meetings for presentation of papers by students, instructors and visitors and for discussions. Field trips are made under its auspices and, with enlisted support, it entertains annually at a Biological Open House with demonstrations that are viewed by a large proportion of the college community. During part of the recent era, Phi Sigma Biological Society and

Chi Beta Phi have given opportunity for wholesome exercise of the capacities of students in biology. Over the years, very many calls are made upon members of the departmental staff from outside the college walls for the solution of biological problems. These are of greatest variety and, often, of complexity. Every effort is made to respond satisfactorily to these requests, especially because of the stimulation that such contacts bring to the instructors and students. Such educational opportunities should be multiplied.

Each present member of the faculty is interested in some piece of research in his field. As a result, students frequently have most instructive contacts with problems in process of solution and the invigorating effects of such activities are widely spread. Members of the staff have taken part in the activities of scientific organizations both state and national. Particularly in the Virginia Academy of Science, which held its initial meeting at the College in 1923, they have participated very generally, taken part in programs, worked on committees and served as officers. A good number of advanced students have attended the meetings of the Academy and, becoming members, have been led to lend support to this essential enterprise.

It is impossible to measure satisfactorily the changes that are wrought in students through college activities and associations or through formal courses and more casual relations of the department. These changes, however, constitute the fundamental results of any teaching, and any indications of high quality and generous quantity in them are the secretly cherished rewards of the real teacher. Many open suggestions of such inward metamorphoses are to be seen in valuable services rendered and positions of respect and honor attained by those who have had work in biology along with other departments of the College.

The mental vigor of those whose college days preceded the hiatus of 1882-88 has long testified to the excellence of the training of their day at William and Mary. The graduates of 1888 to 1904 have made their honorable mark not only in Virginia but in the nation and in wide variety of occupations. The men of 1904 to the World War and both men and women in the later years are in diverse positions of responsibility and effective leadership or rapidly succeeding to these positions. Many of them carry into non-biological and non-scientific fields the effects of scientific training and significant biological knowledge and interest. In medicine many have attained highest recognition of their technical skill and human understanding, or are on the way toward such attainment as shown by appointments to prized fellowships or internships or scholarships or by high standing in medical studies. Many have gone into educational work and have reached high positions in teaching or administration in schools, colleges, universities or other educational agencies or are winning degrees and honors prophetic of success in such endeavors. Not a few are engaged in productive or conservational work of various types in research stations, in control laboratories, or in the field.

The present members of the Department of Biology take the opportunity here presented to send by THE ALUMNI GAZETTE to each reader whose history is a part of that recounted above most cordial greetings. To each—HAIL! EXCELSIOR!!

NOTES: This material has been obtained chiefly from the publications referred to in the Virginia Historical Index and from the catalogs of the College of William and Mary and various other items in the Library of the College have been drawn upon.

Galen W. Ewing's *Early Science Teaching at William and Mary* has provided a most helpful outline of the period it covered.

Limitations of space have necessitated restricting this history to the Department at Williamsburg.

The writer, while assuming sole responsibility for any errors of omission or commission, acknowledges aid of the staff of the Department of Biology in gathering and selecting material for this article and in critical revision of its pages.

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WEDDELL ANNOUNCES SPANISH FELLOWSHIP

The Honorable Alexander Wilbourne Weddell, United States Ambassador to Spain, has together with his wife announced the establishment of the Weddell Fellowship the purpose of which is to give an American student a chance to mix with Spanish people and have opportunity to study at first hand the new situation created by the Nationalist Spanish government.

The Weddell Fellowship has made it possible for a graduate of the College of William and Mary or the University of Virginia to spend a year of study at Salamanca. The Fellowship will provide the student with \$275.00 for round trip steamship fare from the United States to Spain and with 17,000 pesetas to be paid in four instalments. This last sum is considered enough to cover tuition, travelling and living expenses during the University session which begins October, 1940, and ends July, 1941.

Any male graduate of either of the two institutions in Virginia who on October 1, 1940, will have passed his twenty-first birthday and will not have reached his twenty-seventh is eligible to compete for the Fellowship. The recipient must be a student with a serious interest in Spain and Hispanic civilization. In addition he must have some knowledge of the Spanish language. He will be selected on the following basis:

(a) His academic achievement or promise of future achievement in general intellectual pursuits; (b) his personality and qualities of leadership, honor, and integrity. As in the case of the selection of Rhodes scholars, physical vigor as demonstrated by a healthy interest in outdoor activities will be considered.

Applications should be submitted by registered mail to the secretary of the selection committee, Murat W. Williams, 5315 Cary Street Road, Richmond, Virginia, before March 20th. An application should consist of:

(a) A letter addressed to the secretary stating the

candidate's date of birth, home address, name of high or preparatory school, name of College, year of graduation, degree or degrees, and his desire to be considered as an applicant for the Weddell Fellowship.

(b) Three copies of a statement of not more than five hundred words of the candidate's college career giving full particulars as to all honors attained, and a copy of the official record to be obtained from the college registrar giving the candidate's marks or grades on all courses pursued during his residence at the University of Virginia or the College of William and Mary.

(c) Three copies of a statement not longer than 1,500 words, preferably 800, of the reasons why he is interested in studying for a year at the University of Salamanca, what course he hopes to pursue, and what benefits he can derive from such a course in his future career.

(d) Sealed letters of recommendation from four professors or other persons not related to the candidate who have known the candidate and are willing to recommend him to the consideration of the committee on selection.

(e) Three photographs of the candidate not larger than 3 x 4 inches.

(f) A physician's statement that the candidate does not suffer from any physical disabilities which might interfere with his year's study in Spain.

Mr. Weddell is a friend of long standing to the College of William and Mary. He has long maintained an interest in the College and has been recognized officially by honorary membership in Alpha of Virginia, Phi Beta Kappa; Eta Circle of Omicron Delta Kappa; and the Doctor of Laws degree. Formerly Ambassador to the Argentine he delivered the Cutler lecture in 1937 on "A Comparison of the United States and Argentina Constitutions."



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