

WILLIAM & MARY

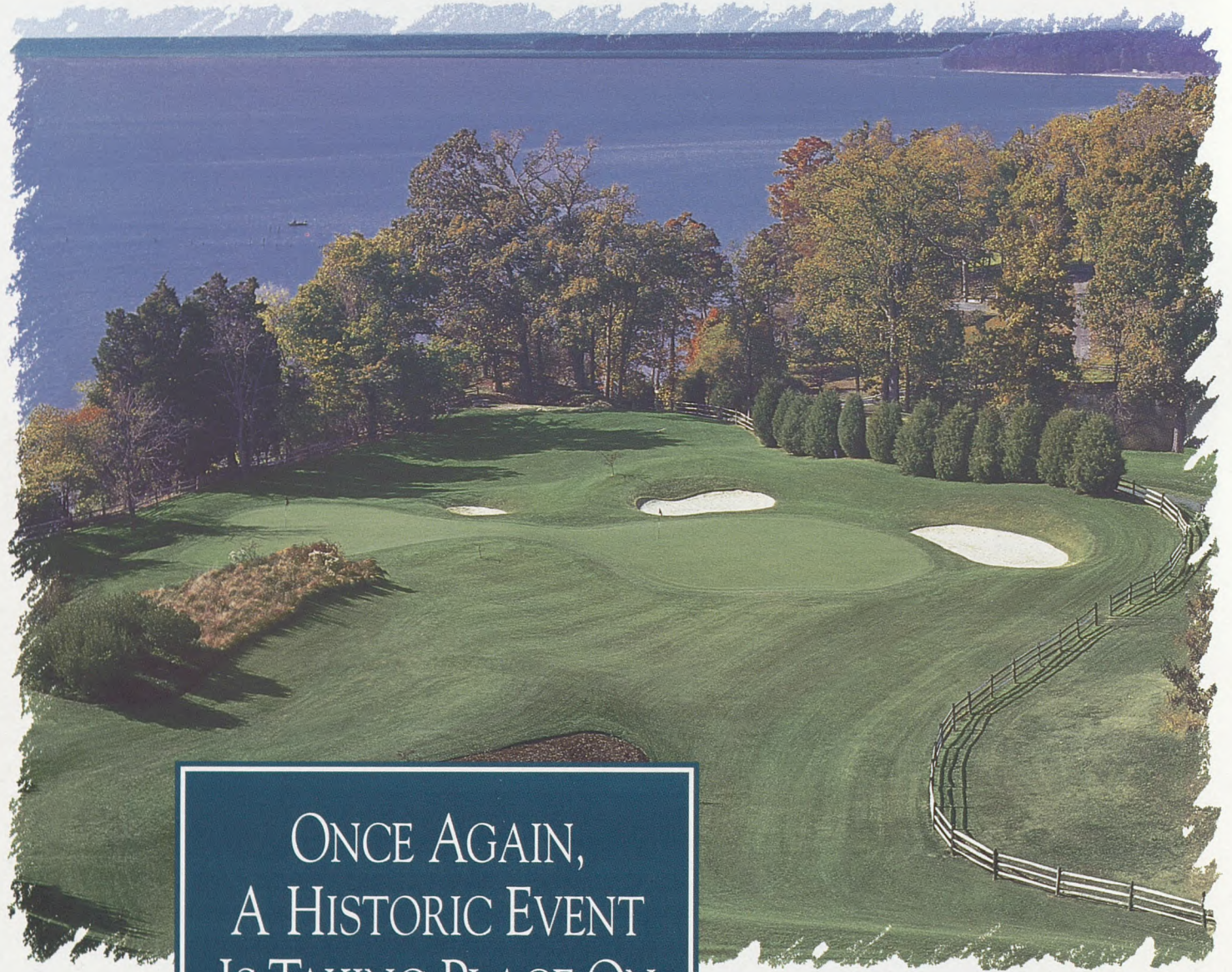
Vol. 62, No.7 Spring 1995

The Society of the Alumni



Ash Lawn-Highland
Emeric's Odyssey
Welcome, Mr. President
Reconstructing The Past
Exploring The Seas
Dan's Journey

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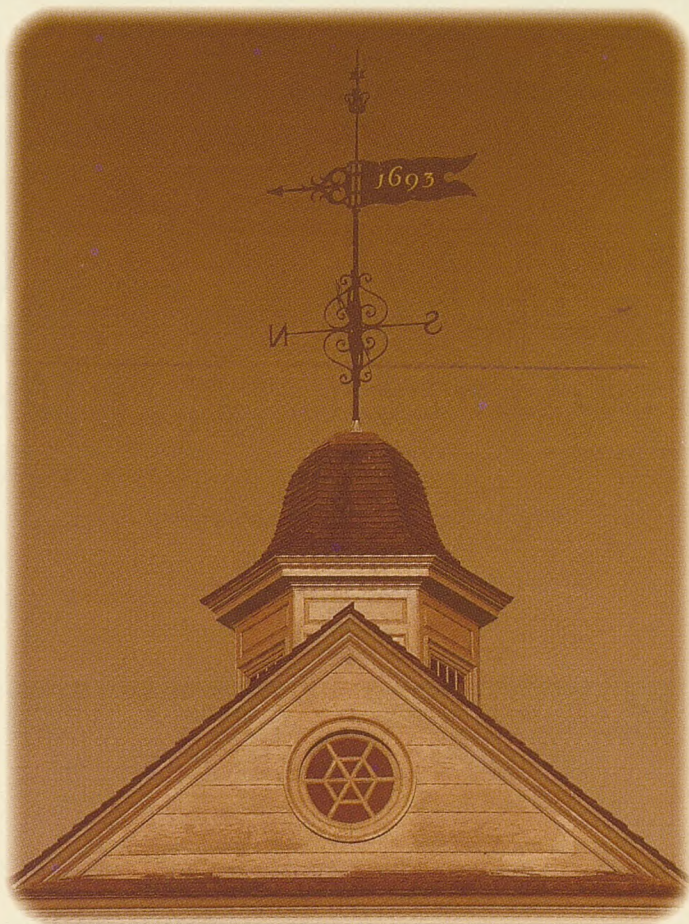
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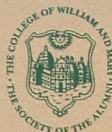
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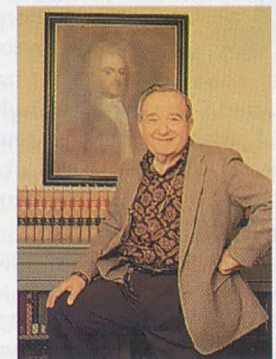
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Climb Every Mountain

Challenges are one man's reason to live

By PAUL PEGHER

Contribution and achievement: two ideals many people seek to live by. For Jack Borgenicht, these concepts are reasons to live.

"I can't sleep unless I have a challenge unmet," says the 83-year-old Long Valley, N.J., resident, entrepreneur and father of 10. "If one can't make a contribution to society, then there's not much purpose in living."

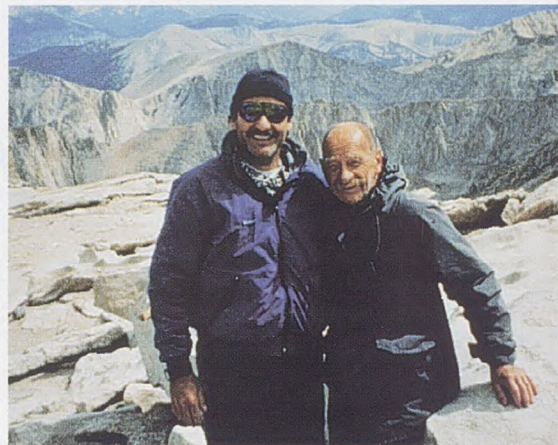
Over the past seven years, Borgenicht has found opportunities to achieve and contribute through his association with the College of William and Mary. What began as a visit to the College for a minor physical examination eventually led to a world-record mountain climb and later a \$1 million gift to the College. Borgenicht's endowment, announced in February 1995, will benefit the Wendy and Emery Reves Center for International Studies and will underwrite studies in aging and environmental physiology in the department of kinesiology.

The youngest child of 14, Borgenicht attended New York University for two years but found college boring, and "thankfully," he says, he had to leave school during the Depression to help with his father's children's clothing business. Despite his disinterest in college, decades later he recognized several of his own values imbued in programs at William and Mary.

Borgenicht's relationship with the College began in 1988, when he visited kinesiology professor Ken Kambis, a leading researcher on human aging, for a physical examination prior to a community-organized climb to the 19,000-foot base camp of Mount Everest. Borgenicht was diagnosed with a fungal infection in his lungs, and Kambis felt that he was not fit to make the climb. Instead of abandoning the idea, Kambis prescribed a strict exercise program.

As with any task, Borgenicht devoutly committed himself to the program. A year later he and Kambis, a fellow outdoor enthusiast, traveled to Colorado to climb Mount Elbert. Kambis increased Borgenicht's level of exercise, and in 1990 they ascended the 14,495-foot Mount Whitney, the highest mountain in the continental United States.

On Sunday, Oct. 30, 1992,—one day after his 81st birthday—Jack Borgenicht climbed continuously for 23 1/2 hours to become the oldest man to reach the top of Washington's Mount Ranier, one of the toughest mountains in the world. It



Jack Borgenicht (right) with trainer Ken Kambis of William and Mary at the summit of Mount Whitney, highest point in the continental United States, one of several mountains the pair has climbed.

was no easy feat: a year earlier, Borgenicht's legs gave out at mid-climb; on another attempt, the climbers were thwarted by a blizzard. Kambis will never forget the eventual triumph.

"Coming down, we passed some of the best professional mountain climbers in the world, and they all knew what Jack had just done" he recalls. "Every one of them unhooked from their ropes to come over and give Jack a hug. It was a great day."

While Kambis provided Borgenicht the guidance to prepare for the climbs, Borgenicht provided Kambis with the opportunity to perform and apply research in extreme environments. By working together, Kambis could prescribe a series of programs to an older person and accurately assess the results. Kambis says Borgenicht is more than a research subject; he is a model for students of gerontology all across the country and for everyone who wants to be more active.

Borgenicht also occasionally lectures in Kambis' classes and makes presentations with Kambis at professional conferences. Additionally, a portion of Borgenicht's \$1 million gift will establish a permanent endowment for the department of kinesiology.

"Jack refuses to let his age distract him from doing something he wants to do," says Kambis, who now considers Borgenicht one of his closest friends. "When he decides to do something, you have no doubt it will get done."

James Bill, director of the Reves Center, shares Kambis' sentiments. "Jack Borgenicht is willing to take risks and to make commitments. He identifies the major challenges of our time and confronts them head on," says Bill.

And *the* major challenge is world peace, says Borgenicht. He recognizes the ability in the Reves Center to lead the quest for the world peace envisioned by Emery Reves. Bill believes the two men are kindred spirits. Like Reves, Borgenicht contends that "as long as the world is divided into separate, sovereign nation-state units, war is inevitable."

Borgenicht's endowment will sponsor a visiting scholar at the Reves Center to focus on one particular area of conflict for a semester. "Our intention is to invite to the College undogmatic catalysts for peace who dedicate their lives to ending violence in certain areas," says Bill.

Borgenicht realizes that world peace may not be achieved for many generations but firmly maintains that younger generations must be involved in the process. Therefore his endowment will also fund one-semester scholarships for students from both sides of each conflict to be studied. These students will work with each other and the scholar-in-residence to organize lectures and conferences.

The conferences will be designed to attract key policy makers from the United States and other countries, thereby initialing steps to achieving peace, says Bill. "Emery Reves once wrote, 'We must search for the truth about peace.' Jack Borgenicht is leading that search party."

Paul Pegher is editorial assistant for the William and Mary Magazine.

Legislative Session Closes on Positive Note

For a legislative session that opened with bad news on nearly every front for state colleges, the 1995 General Assembly concluded on a highly positive note for William and Mary.

In January, the state colleges were faced with a budget proposal that would have eliminated \$47.4 million from higher education—on top of \$500 million in reductions experienced over the past six years. For William and Mary, the budget proposal by the Allen administration meant a loss of \$1.2 million in the coming fiscal year. In addition, the College was confronted with the possible loss of the College Woods under a state program that is designed to sell off properties designated as “surplus” to pay for a prison construction program.

After several weeks of intense effort by President Sullivan, other members of the College community and friends of the College, however, most of the cuts were restored, and Lake Matoaka and the College Woods were protected. Not only did a bill protecting the College Woods pass by overwhelming margins in both houses of the General Assembly, but a rewritten budget signed by Gov. George F. Allen restored \$1.1 million of the original reduction and appropriated \$400,000 more

for additional College initiatives.

Governor Allen signed the bill protecting Lake Matoaka and the College Woods in late March. Introduced by Del. George Grayson, a William and Mary professor, the bill passed by 92-7 in the House of Delegates and unanimously in the Senate, where Thomas K. Norment Jr. J.D. '73 was a co-sponsor. As amended by the governor before he signed it, the bill applies only to Lake Matoaka and the College Woods.

“William and Mary had one overriding goal in this session: we wanted to turn

“William and Mary had one overriding goal in this session: we wanted to turn the tide of decreasing state support for higher education,” said President Timothy J. Sullivan '66.

the tide of decreasing state support for higher education,” said President Timothy J. Sullivan '66, who was instrumental in the statewide effort to restore funding for higher education.

“During the session, higher education gained a tremendous amount of support from students, faculty, alumni and friends. We made our case for increased investment and I believe we achieved our goal,” said the president.

The final version of the budget included:

- Funds for a 2.25 percent increase in faculty salaries. Although no money for classified salaries is included in the budget, the General Assembly action requires an across-the-board salary increase of 2.25 percent for all classified employees. The College will take budget reductions in other areas in order to pay for the raises.

- Full restoration of the Eminent Scholars Program funds. Statewide, this restoration provides \$1.8 million and will allow institutions to attract and retain outstanding faculty.

- Restoration of almost \$70,000 for the Institute of Bill of Rights Law at the Marshall-Wythe School of Law.

- Restoration of about \$230,000 in maintenance funding.

- \$400,000 to support the College's highest priority funding needs, including implementation of the curriculum reform, high-technology infrastructure and economic outreach on the Virginia Peninsula.

- \$5 million in revenue bond authority to support a continuing program of dormitory renovations.

In a related budget matter, the Board of Visitors approved tuition and room and board costs for 1995-96 at its April meeting.

For in-state students, total costs will go up 2.9 percent, from \$8,854 to \$9,110, including an \$82 increase in tuition and a \$74 increase in room. For non-Virginia residents, costs will increase by 5.8 percent—from \$17,766 to \$18,800. This includes a tuition hike of \$860 and a room increase of \$74. Board will remain the same for both in-state and out-of-state students.



Lake Matoaka and the College Woods are protected by a bill passed by the General Assembly.

Making the Grade: W&M Rates Highly with Surveys

Two graduate schools at William and Mary have received national ranking in an annual survey conducted by *U. S. News & World Report*.

The Marshall-Wythe School of Law was ranked 28th nationally, up from the school's 29th ranking in last year's survey and from its 32nd place ranking in 1993. The School of Education received a 43rd place ranking. This was the first year the magazine had ranked education schools as part of its annual best graduate schools survey.

For the sixth consecutive year, Yale Law School was named America's best law school; Harvard University and Stanford University tied for second place. Harvard placed first among education schools, followed by Stanford and the University of California at Berkeley.

Deans of both the law school and education school were pleased by the rankings.

"This is a gratifying confirmation of what everyone connected with the law school has known for many years—William and Mary is an excellent law school, competitive in every way with the more famous names in legal education," said Thomas G. Krattenmaker, dean of the School of Law. "Many factors account for this success: an energetic faculty that cares about teaching, a wonderfully diverse and gifted group of students, a community of scholars dedicated to research and the pursuit of justice and a loyal and helpful body of alumni. We also have had strong support from the president and provost. Our collective efforts are receiving the national recognition they deserve."

James M. Yankovich, acting dean of the School of Education, said: "It is pleasing to be considered among the top schools of education in the country. Most of the other schools are large state universities and distinguished private research universities. There isn't a single school that is above us or in our tier with us that is as small as we are."

The Marshall-Wythe School of Law received considerable attention in 1994 for its creation of the Courtroom of the 21st Century, which uses state-of-the-art computer assistance. Six years ago, faculty members at Marshall-Wythe also developed a nationally recognized Legal Skills program, which dozens of other law schools have copied.

In the last few years students at Marshall-Wythe have initiated three new law journals and put together important programs such as the "Religion in the Schools" program held at the College last month and broadcast on C-Span.

Law school rankings were determined by studying the nation's 177 accredited law schools. Five criteria were used: student selectivity, placement success, faculty resources and two separate measures of institutional reputation.

Student selectivity was based on an analysis of each school's Fall 1994 entering class. Placement success was based on factors such as the proportion of the 1994 class employed at graduation and six months after graduation.

Faculty resources were figured by using each school's total expenditure per student for instruction, library and supporting services during the school year beginning in fall 1993. To determine a school's reputation, researchers used the results of two surveys conducted in early 1995:

In one survey, deans and faculty members were asked to rate the reputation of each school; in the other, 2,000 practicing lawyers, hiring partners and senior judges were asked to rate schools based on recent graduates' work.

Overall rank was determined by converting scores from all of the other categories into percentiles.

In graduate schools of education, the *U.S. News* survey ranked 223 doctoral degree granting schools out of more than 1200 schools and departments of education across the country. The only other school of education in Virginia to make the top 50 list was the University of Virginia, which placed 13th. Five categories were used to determine rankings: faculty resources, research activity, student selectivity and two separate measures of reputation.

In a separate survey, William and Mary was ranked 24th in the country by school superintendents. "This is particularly gratifying because our mission has been more service than strictly research oriented," said Yankovich. "We have always taken our obligation to the local community and Virginia very seriously and we have been praised by the state. Now, through our publications and grants, we have been recognized by national superintendents."



An "Ethical" Grant

Another recognition of the growing reputation of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law came recently when the W.M. Keck Foundation of Los Angeles awarded the law school \$100,000 to establish one of the country's first centers devoted to teaching of ethics to law students.

The Center for the Teaching of Legal Ethics at the Marshall-Wythe School of Law will use the money to organize two national forums in Williamsburg in the next three years, according to Professor James Moliterno, who directs the center.

Marshall-Wythe received the grant in part because it already has a legal skills program that stresses ethics, Moliterno said. The Keck foundation gave out 31 grants totaling \$10.9 million.

Tennis Center Dedicated in All-Star Weekend

Mark McCormack and Betsy Nagelsen are shown in front of a display highlighting their careers in the new tennis center during dedication weekend.



C. James Gleason

BY SARA PICCINI

Many College alumni still remember the glory years of William and Mary tennis: Gardner Larned taking the men's national title in 1948; Fred Kovaleski and Bernard Bartzen winning the doubles title that same year; and Donna Floyd winning the women's title in 1959.

William and Mary is once again poised for national prominence in tennis with the official opening of the McCormack-Nagelsen Tennis Center in April.

Built through a generous gift from Mark H. McCormack '51 and his wife, Betsy Nagelsen, the \$3 million, 6,400-square-foot Tennis Center is one of the finest collegiate facilities in the country, with six state-of-the-art indoor courts. It is also home to the Intercollegiate Tennis Association's Women's Collegiate Tennis Hall of Fame.

"The absolute magnitude of the facility surprised me," said McCormack. "When you get here and see the finished product, it blows you away a little bit. It did me, anyway."

Millie West, director of special projects for the athletic department and former women's tennis coach, described the Tennis Center as "the fulfillment of a lifetime dream for William and Mary tennis."

"Words can't convey how much Mark and Betsy's gift means to the College, to the Williamsburg community and to collegiate tennis," said West.

Mark McCormack is founder and CEO of International Management Group, the world's largest sports marketing and athlete representation firm, whose clients include such tennis greats as Billie Jean King

and Pete Sampras. Betsy Nagelsen is a top tennis player whose recent wins include the Wimbledon Senior Doubles in 1993 and back-to-back U.S. Open Senior Doubles titles in 1993 and '94.

The McCormacks' gift of the Tennis Center was prompted by their desire to provide the College's tennis teams with an indoor facility for year-round practice and competition. It is the hope and expectation of everyone connected with William and Mary tennis that the Center will propel the men's and women's teams into the national spotlight.

"Tennis has become a bigger and bigger part of my life," said McCormack during the dedication weekend. "Since I married Betsy, it's become even bigger and bigger. I just wanted to do something that would have a degree of permanence at William and Mary, that would help bring its tennis teams to where they once were when I was there."

The McCormack-Nagelsen Tennis Center was officially dedicated in a ceremony April 1. President Timothy J. Sullivan '66 and Rector James Murray Jr., J.D. '74 expressed their tremendous gratitude to all of the individuals and companies who have supported William and Mary tennis through the years.

As President Sullivan presented the McCormacks with keys to the Tennis Center, he said, "Know that you are always welcome and that the Tennis Center is your home as well as home for the women's and men's tennis teams."

The McCormacks also received a unique gift of appreciation: an original painting of the Tennis Center by William and Mary artist Valerie Hardy.

The dedication ceremony was followed

by a series of championship tennis matches to christen the new courts. Spectators packed the seats to watch such champions as Roscoe Tanner and Ros Fairbank-Nideffer, as well as rising stars from the famous Nick Bollettieri Tennis Academy.

Sports hero Billie Jean King, one of the inductees to the Hall of Fame, was an enthusiastic spectator; unfortunately illness forced a last-minute cancellation of King's participation as a player.

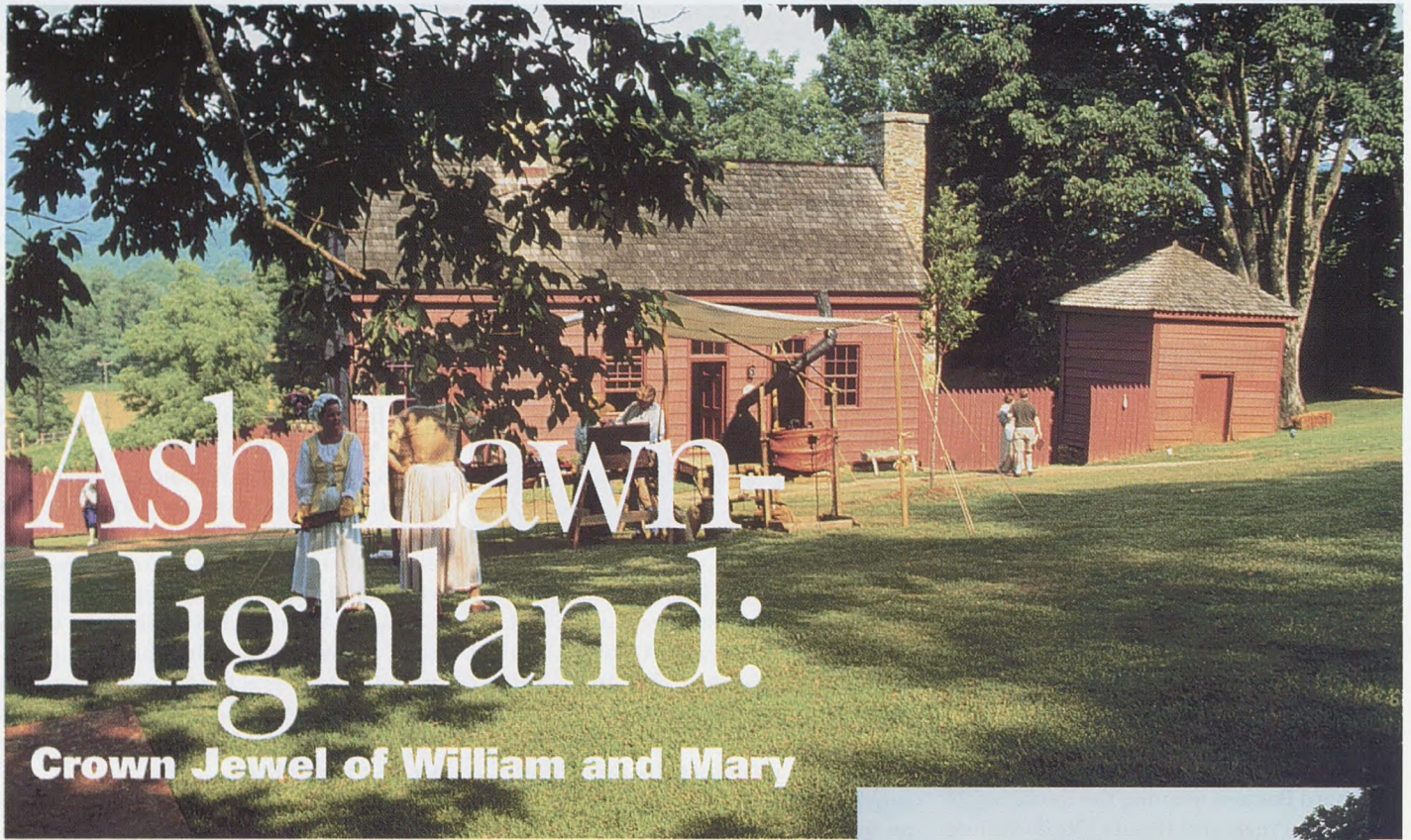
Members of the William and Mary tennis teams, headed by captains Jay Goldstein '95 and Katrin Guenther '95, also had the opportunity to test the new courts and demonstrate their skills in competition. As an added attraction, tennis star Monica Seles dropped in unannounced and practiced for two hours in the new center with tennis enthusiast Charles Dombek, director of auxiliary services at the College.

The gala weekend was capped off Sunday evening by the induction of 10 charter members of the ITA Women's Collegiate Tennis Hall of Fame: six players, one coach, and three contributors.

The players included the late Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman, founder of the Wightman Cup tournament; Pauline Betz Addie, four-time U.S. national champion in the 1940s; Doris Hart, winner of 35 Grand Slam titles in the '40s and '50s; Shirley Fry Irvin, ranked in the USLTA's Top 10 from 1944 to 1956; Althea Gibson, who broke the color barrier in tennis in the 1950s; and the great champion of women's tennis, Billie Jean King. Addie, Fry and King were present to accept their awards.

Inducted as coach was Dr. Anne Pittman of Arizona State University, who led her team to three national collegiate titles. Contributors included the late Helen Lewis, founder of the first national tournaments for women collegiate tennis players; and Mark McCormack and Betsy Nagelsen.

The ceremony concluded with a heartfelt video tribute to the McCormacks, an "unbeatable doubles team." Both were praised for their contributions to women's tennis and for their commitment of time and energy to numerous worthy causes. As noted in the McCormacks' tribute, "their return of service is second to none."



Ash Lawn-Highland:

Crown Jewel of William and Mary

BY SARA PICCINI

After you park and step out of your car at Ash Lawn-Highland, the first thing you notice is the sound of stillness. It's the quiet, more than anything else, that takes you back to the time of Ash Lawn-Highland's first owner, President James Monroe. No sounds of machinery, stereos or jet engines—just an occasional raucous cawing from one of the property's brilliant turquoise peacocks.

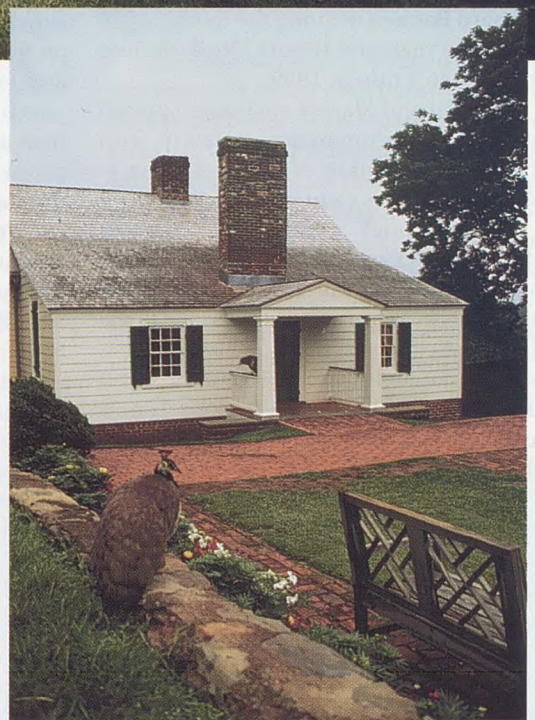
Of course things aren't always quiet here. Since 1975, when William and Mary inherited the 535-acre estate in Albemarle County, Va., Ash Lawn-Highland has seen its visitors grow to more than 100,000 a year. And Executive Director Carolyn Holmes has created an annual series of events that brings the richly varied sounds of operatic voices, tinsmiths' hammers, children's laughter and more. There is much to celebrate in this 20th-anniversary year.

As it was in Monroe's time, Ash Lawn-Highland is a delight for all the senses. Visitors are awed by the beauty of the surrounding fields, woods and mountains;

surprised by the woolly, black-faced sheep just steps away on the lawn; and impressed by the magnificent French Empire furnishings inside the house. The dining room is graced by the subtle fragrance of potpourri from the herb garden; from the servant quarters comes the smell of bread baking on an open brick hearth.

You can easily picture Monroe's friend Thomas Jefferson arriving on horseback from neighboring Monticello, visible from Monroe's north porch. (There's an apocryphal story that Jefferson, who supervised the final design of Monroe's house during his absence, purposely installed the very low-ceilinged corridor to the front door so that the 6-foot-plus Monroe would have to bow down to Monticello every morning.)

Physically distant from William and Mary yet closely connected to its historic past, Ash Lawn-Highland is among the College's greatest treasures—a liv-



Top photo, the Ash Lawn-Highland slave quarters, reconstructed in the mid-1980s; above, the north side of the Ash Lawn-Highland house, recently restored to its Monroe-era appearance.

Photography by Chiles T.A. Larson '53

ing museum promoting scholarship and preservation; a property of priceless beauty; and a tribute to an exemplary alumnus of the College.

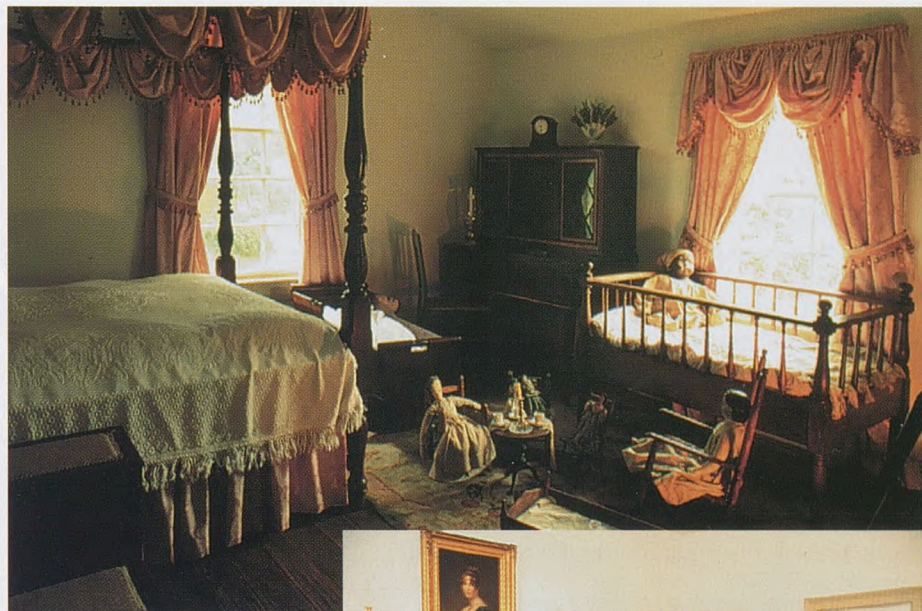
PRESIDENT MONROE AND HIS "CABIN CASTLE"

James Monroe bought "Highland," a 1,000-acre estate in Albemarle County, in 1793. He was urged to make the purchase by Thomas Jefferson, who wished to create "a society to our taste" in the Virginia countryside. Their mutual friend, James Madison, was just a carriage ride away at Montpelier, in neighboring Orange County.

On Nov. 23, 1799, Monroe and his wife, Elizabeth Kortright Monroe, moved into the house they had built on the property—which Monroe called his "cabin castle." It was a practical house for a practical man.

Smaller and far more humble than Jefferson's Monticello, the Highland house nonetheless reflected Monroe's position in early 19th-century Virginia society. Inside were elegant furnishings, china, silver and artwork; the Monroes maintained a full complement of staff—both free servants and slaves—to run the household. The stark contrast between the interior of the restored slave quarters and the main house reveals much about life at the time.

"In our own small and quiet way, we were among the first historic houses to interpret the African-American slave experience," says Holmes. "Twenty years



ago, it was sometimes a little difficult—slavery was a taboo subject. But how can you talk about plantation life if you don't talk about slavery?"

Highland was very much a working plantation, and Monroe made his principal living as a farmer. Like Jefferson, Monroe was always experimenting with the latest agricultural innovations.

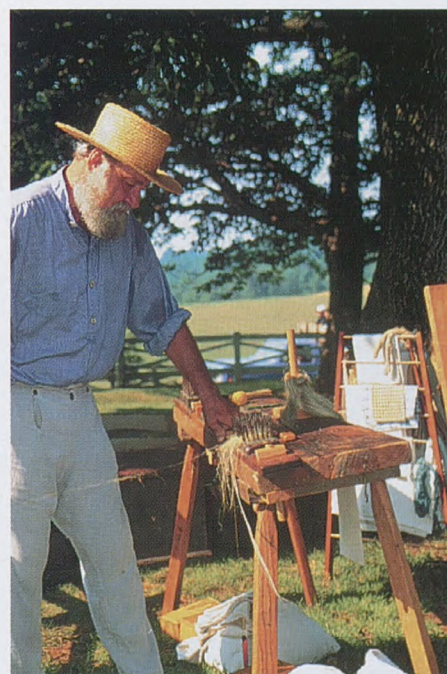
"In 1815, Monroe got a lot of flak from



Top photo, the Monroe daughters' bedroom; above, the dining room where the Monroes entertained guests including James and Dolley Madison and neighbor Thomas Jefferson.



"Plantation Days," held every July, features demonstrations of early 19th-century life, including laundering and soap-making.



A demonstration of the craft of basket weaving is one of the highlights of a visit to Ash Lawn-Highland.

Celebrating 20 Years at Ash Lawn-Highland

James Monroe is probably the only person who's been here longer and done more than Carolyn," says Ash Lawn-Highland curator and assistant director James Wootton. "She's the most important presence at Ash Lawn-Highland."

Wootton is speaking of Carolyn Holmes, executive director of Ash Lawn-Highland. Holmes is the first and only person to hold that position since William and Mary acquired the Monroe property in 1975.

She could rightly be called a miracle worker.

"When I started working here in 1977," Wootton remembers, "the gift shop out front was a ramshackle building, and behind it was a hill of red clay left by bulldozers.

"Carolyn was charting visitor turn-arounds in the driveway, which she calculated to be about 60 percent. I spent the fall of 1977 stationed by the third ash tree beyond the gift shop, alerting people not to be alarmed by their first impression."

Today that first impression is one of beauty and warm hospitality—largely due to Holmes' and Wootton's tireless efforts to restore and promote the Monroe property.

"I feel very fortunate to have had the opportunity to be here," says Holmes with characteristic modesty. "The College deserves a lot of credit for taking on the project at such a distance."

Holmes, wife of College Professor David Holmes, brought an extensive background in antiques and house preservation to the job at Ash Lawn-Highland. "I have a combination of interests that stems from my family background," she says. "From my father's side, I acquired an interest in engineering—the structure of houses and mechanical systems. My mother is from a long line of preachers and teachers, which is where I get my interest in education."

The house at Ash Lawn-Highland has changed dramatically during Holmes' tenure, with the restoration of the original wing to its Monroe-era appearance, the reconstruction of the slave quarters,

and the acquisition of a full complement of Monroe furniture and other period items, among many improvements. Just this past year, the James River Chapter of the American Institute of Architects presented its Merit Award of Design Excellence to William and Mary and the architectural firm that restored the north wing of the house.

Holmes has also initiated a wide array of annual events recreating the life and times of the Monroe family, which serve both to educate and to entertain the public.

"We're always looking for new ways to engage the public," says Holmes, noting that she's especially pleased at the active role of Ash Lawn-Highland in the Charlottesville community.

Among the events sponsored by Ash Lawn-Highland: Plantation Days weekend in early July, with 18th-century crafts and games; the Summer Festival in June, July and August filled with music, from the operas of Monroe's time to gospel to Broadway shows; Christmas candlelight tours; the annual celebration of Monroe's birthday and a wine festival in April; kite day in May; and an open house each November commemorating the arrival of the Monroes at Highland. Ash Lawn-Highland also has been the site for a number of Alumni Society chapter events and was a featured part of Alumni College 1993.

Ash Lawn-Highland is self-supporting, with funds generated by donations, admission fees, gift shop sales, rentals for weddings and other events, and grants from organizations such as the Institute of Museum Services. Fund-raising is therefore a priority for Holmes, so that the property can continue to flourish and grow.

One of Holmes' major innovations is the Highland Fund, established in 1986. "We've earmarked a portion of admission fees for the Fund—\$1 for adults, 50 cents



Carolyn Holmes, executive director, marks her 20th anniversary at Ash Lawn-Highland this year.

for children—for conservation, restoration and acquisitions," she explains.

"Over the last three years, the Fund has enabled us to make two major purchases," she adds. "One is the only known portrait of George Hay, who married Monroe's daughter Eliza here at Ash Lawn-Highland. The other is a set of holster pistols made of steel and carved walnut, which Monroe purchased while he was minister to England."

Holmes gives great credit to her staff members for their commitment and enthusiasm toward the ongoing process of restoration. The Ash Lawn-Highland staff includes Jim Wootton, curator and assistant director; Judy Walker, director of the Summer Festival; Henry Smith, farm manager; and a host of interpreters—many of them college and graduate students.

"We get a lot of energy from our staff, who impart their enthusiasm to our visitors," Holmes says. "I think it's a cycle—our visitors' response in turn energizes the staff."

"It brings a continuing excitement and a whole sense of discovery to our work."—S.P.

his neighbors for sowing plaster of Paris in his fields—an idea he picked up in Europe,” says James Wootton, curator and assistant director of Ash Lawn-Highland. “The following year, he was keen to point out his abundant harvest, resulting from the lime-based plaster. Soon all of his neighbors were copying the idea.”

Highland was the Monroe family’s official residence from 1799 to 1823, although Monroe’s diplomatic and political duties frequently took them away from Albemarle County. The family did celebrate many happy occasions at Highland, including the wedding of the Monroes’ older daughter Eliza to George Hay. (Eliza was born in 1786; her younger sister, Maria Hester, was born in 1803.)

Sadly, President Monroe was unable to retire to his beloved cabin castle. Deeply in debt—in those days presidents received no pension and entertained with their

private funds—Monroe was forced to sell the property in 1825. He died in 1831 at Maria Hester’s home in New York City. It is probably no coincidence that Monroe died on July 4, exactly five years after his two compatriots, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.

A NEW OWNER FOR ASH LAWN, A NEW TREASURE FOR THE COLLEGE

During the remainder of the 1800s and into the current century, Monroe’s former property continued to operate as a farm and was renamed “Ash Lawn,” possibly for the ash trees that line the drive. The original house was enlarged by a Victorian-era, two-story addition, which remains today. In 1931, owner Jay Winston Johns and his wife opened the historic property to visitors.

Johns, a noted philanthropist in Vir-

ginia, served on the board of the Virginia Military Institute with a fellow Virginian who later became president of William and Mary, Dr. Davis Y. Paschall '32. The two men struck up a friendship—secured by their mutual devotion to Virginia history—that lasted from 1957 until Johns’ death in 1974.

“Jay Johns was very intelligent, very adroit, with a great sense of ideals for his country,” Paschall remembers. “He became blind in later years, but I said of him that he was imbued with an inner vision.”

Recognizing the significance of the College’s stewardship of Monroe’s estate, Johns bequeathed the house and property to William and Mary—the largest gift in the history of the College up to that time.

As Paschall wrote of him, Johns “gave sacrificially of himself and his resources to worthy causes, but never did he expect any personal honor in return.”

Through Paschall’s encouragement, Johns established a \$300,000 endowment at the College in 1969 for the purchase of books, manuscripts and other materials related to early American history, which laid the foundation for William and Mary’s doctoral program in history.

Recognizing the significance of the College’s stewardship of Monroe’s estate, Johns bequeathed the house and property to William and Mary—the largest gift in the history of the College up to that time.

William and Mary appointed Carolyn Holmes as executive director of Ash Lawn-Highland in early 1975, and during the next 20 years she and her staff made tremendous enhancements to the property and interpretive program (see “Celebrating 20 Years at Ash Lawn-Highland”).

“I took a tour in the summer of 1975, when the house had only been reopened for a few months,” says Curator Jim Wootton, then a student. “There were architects poking around in the basement,



This view of Ash Lawn-Highland shows Monroe’s home (top) and the slave quarters (below).

The Man Of The House

Filling in the Details of James Monroe's Life

Like many of our country's early leaders, President James Monroe has been portrayed more as a legend than as a real, flesh-and-blood man.

With William and Mary's restoration of Ash Lawn-Highland, we've gained a much better sense of Monroe's life and personality. Now the College has embarked on a project that will paint an even more detailed portrait of our fifth president: a chronological catalog with descriptions of 35,000 letters written by or to Monroe.

"Monroe had such an incredible career that wherever you look, you bump into him," says historian Daniel Preston, who is heading up the project.

In fact, in Monroe's 50-year career of public service, he held more major offices than any other U.S. president: senator to the first U.S. Senate; minister to France, Britain and Spain; secretary of state; secretary of war; envoy to France to negotiate the Louisiana Purchase; four-time Virginia governor; and two-term U.S. president, from 1817 to 1825.

Preston began his work as editor of the Monroe papers in 1990, following a feasibility study directed by Professor Thad Tate, and expects that the catalog—or "calendar," as it's properly called—will be completed by 1997 or 1998.

In a first for historical scholarship, Preston says, the calendar will be published not in book form, but on the Internet for easy access by scholars and other interested individuals.

Preston explains that the search for Monroe's papers has entailed surveying hundreds of libraries, large and small.

"I don't expect to find specific documents that will recast our view of Mon-



This statue of President Monroe by Attilio Piccirilli, ca. 1900, stands on the grounds of Ash Lawn-Highland.

roe," Preston says. "It's the aggregate of all the small, practical, day-to-day actions that are building and shaping our perspective.

"Monroe was not cerebral—he was a very practical person," Preston continues. "When it came to the practical applications of diplomacy and politics, he was outstanding." Preston rates Monroe's diplomacy as his greatest achievement.

"He had a comprehensive notion of foreign policy that seems to have developed in the early 1790s," Preston says. "While other leaders dealt with countries individually, Monroe saw actions of nations as interrelated. This thinking led up to the Monroe Doctrine."

Preston also notes that Secretary of

State Monroe almost completely rebuilt the U.S. diplomatic corps after its decimation during the War of 1812. "He appointed dozens and dozens of consuls, wrote new treaties and named new ambassadors. These actions continued into his presidency."

Still tantalizingly out of view is Monroe's private life. As Preston explains, only a handful of Monroe family letters have been located. "There ought to be more material about his personal life—I suspect it's out there," he says. Preston believes that Monroe may have burned his correspondence with his wife, Elizabeth Kortright Monroe, after her death in 1830; the College has three of the four remaining letters.

Yet, Preston adds, "I've gotten a pretty good picture of him by reading between the lines. He was very formal, but once you got past the formality, he was very friendly. He was also incredibly ambitious and very protective of his public image."

A clue about Monroe's student days at William and Mary (he attended from 1774 to 1776, when he enlisted in the Continental Army) turned up in a letter he wrote to his nephew and namesake, who had expressed a desire to drop out of West Point.

"Monroe told him to stick it out," Preston says. "He wrote, 'I really knew nothing when I went to William and Mary,' and explained that he failed his first exams. When a term break came up, Monroe spent a few months in intense study and was then able to move to advanced classes."

Monroe's advice to his young nephew summed up his own view on life: "Apply yourself—you've got a good opportunity here."—S.P.

Sara Piccini is a freelance writer who lives in Hampton, Va.

The many musical performances staged at Ash Lawn-Highland range from opera to Broadway.

putting examination holes in the walls.

"The whole idea of sharing the process of discovery with the public was a novel and exciting concept," Wootton says.

"The pace at which we moved was not so important as that we were moving in the right direction," Carolyn Holmes notes. "Having moved at a more deliberate pace, I think we avoided making some errors we might have made otherwise."

A key player in the process of discovery has been William and Mary's Center for Archaeology, which has conducted a number of digs on the property and helped to uncover the original "footprint" of the Monroe house. (Under one part of the house, archaeologists recently excavated an intact chicken's egg of Civil War vintage!)



Ash Lawn-Highland will mark the 20th anniversary of William and Mary's stewardship with a special exhibit, featuring photographs and artifacts charting the dramatic changes to the property over two decades.

Looking back over her 20-year tenure, Holmes says, "The opportunity to be involved in the initial restoration was quite remarkable. It's been followed by a succession of remarkable years."

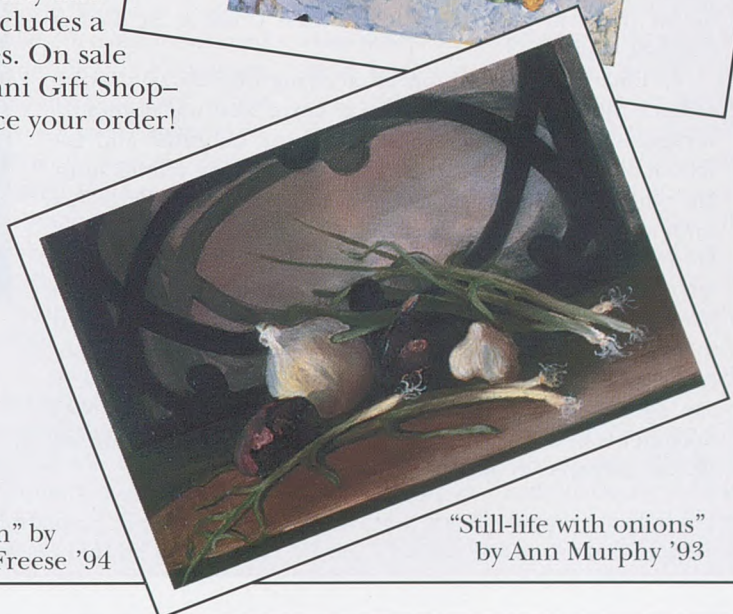
The Art of Greetings

"Still-life with round table"
by Jeffrey Slomba '92

Contemporary art continues to flourish at William and Mary! Share in the treasures of the College with these beautiful notecards, featuring three paintings from the President's Collection of Faculty and Student Art, launched in 1992 to collect and exhibit faculty and student artwork. A package of notecards includes a dozen 5x7 blank greeting cards and envelopes. On sale now for \$12.00 through the Alumni Gift Shop—call 804/221-1170 to place your order!



"The Path" by
Heather Freese '94



"Still-life with onions"
by Ann Murphy '93

Emeric's Odyssey

Alumnus and law professor
Emeric Fischer has lived a life
worthy of a character out of a
Robert Ludlum novel

BY S. DEAN OLSON

On a winter day in Williamsburg, Emeric Fischer B.C.L. '63, M.L.T. '64 sits in his closet-size office in the Marshall-Wythe School of Law making telephone calls to former classmates. His mission: to renew old acquaintances and ask them to contribute to the law school fund. On this day, he's having good luck.

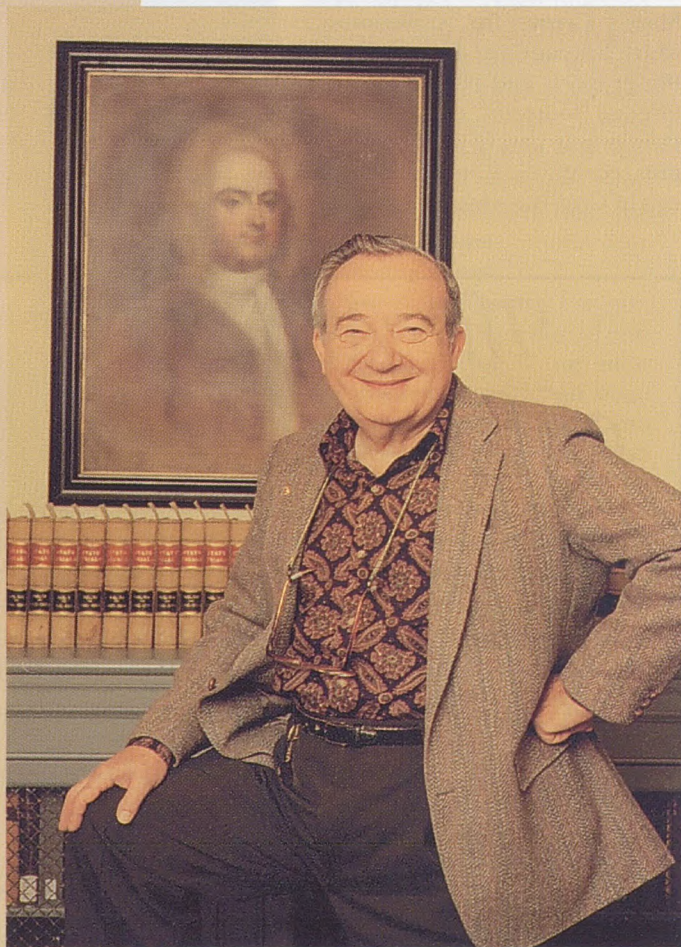
"Some of them haven't given in a long time," he says. "All they needed was a call from a friendly voice to remind them of the old school."

A familiar figure both as a student and professor in the law school for more than 30 years, Emeric indeed exudes friendliness. Today as he talks about a life that began nearly 70 years ago in the Transylvania section of Rumania—a life worthy of a character out of a Robert Ludlum novel—Emeric will shortly be en route to give blood to the Red Cross at St. Bede's Catholic Church.

As Emeric looks back on an amazing odyssey as a Jewish refugee, immigrant, decorated war hero, Nazi war crimes investigator, accountant, scholar, professor, lay rabbi and law school dean, he's grateful that he is even alive to tell his story. He came within a month of being trapped by the Nazis in a town where only 14 people out of 400 Jewish families survived. He endured trips on freighters to Palestine and Africa and later to America to escape wartime Europe, only to be sent back as an 18-year-old soldier to fight his way through four months of intense battles in which only 15 of his 160-member company survived. And after the war, he was sent as an American agent into the Russian zone of Berlin to retrieve Nazi documents by a colonel who told him not to volunteer unless he was prepared to die.

Behind Emeric's cherubic exterior is a character of steel, honed by decades of challenge. Born into a family of rabbis that dates back six centuries, he felt the sting of anti-Semitism as a youth in Deva, Rumania, a Hungarian enclave of 10,000 where his well-educated father was the town rabbi. Town toughs beat him up so often that the principal at the local public school encouraged his father to transfer Emeric to a Jewish gymnasium in a nearby city because he said he couldn't protect him.

He was only 10 years old when he left home. Hitler had come to power four years earlier, in 1932, and his father, who had a Ph.D. from the University of Prague and had studied oratory at the University of Chicago, became the town's most articulate spokesman against fascism. As he watched Hitler's seizure of Austria and the Sudetenland and Chamberlain's acquiescence at Munich, he contacted the British foreign of-



C. James Gleason

Emeric Fischer's remarkable life has taken him from a Rumanian Jewish refugee to a law professor at William and Mary. He escaped fascism and came to America on a freighter, via Kenya, won a Bronze Star for heroism in World War II, served as a war crimes investigator, practiced accounting and earned two degrees from William and Mary.

for help to evacuate the town's Jewish population to Palestine. The British refused because of their "White Paper" agreement with the Arabs but granted permission for them to go to Uganda. When he tried to convince the congregation to leave Deva, they accused him of being an alarmist and said no. Rabbi Fischer, who knew he was a marked man, told the congregation, "I can't sacrifice my children because you have no vision." On the night of Aug. 1, 1939, the Fischer family boarded a freighter in the Black Sea port of Constanza, leaving behind a Jewish community that would die from beatings, starvation and freezing in a concentration camp called Transistria in Moldavia. Exactly 30 days later, Germany invaded Poland. "A month was the difference between me being alive today and dead 56 years ago," Emeric says.

With a two-day stopover in Haifa in Palestine, the family landed in Nairobi, Kenya, six weeks later. Fortunately, Nairobi had a Jewish population that needed a rabbi, so the family remained in Kenya for two years while Emeric's father made arrangements for them to go to America where his brother was a rabbi in Detroit. In 1942, they boarded another freighter—the only passengers on the ship—and embarked on a 54-day voyage to Baltimore en route to their eventual destination of Detroit.

After a year in Detroit, the family moved to New York where Rabbi Fischer took a job with the World Jewish Congress to write a history of the extermination of the Rumanian Jews. It was called *Cemetery in Transistria: A Book of Horrors*.

Settling in the Bronx, Emeric, who by this time spoke five languages in addition to English, thrived in high school. An honors student with a 92.4 average, he edited the school's French newspaper and was elected student body president.

When he graduated in 1944, Emeric received a notice from the draft board declaring him "an enemy alien." He couldn't be drafted, he was informed, but it was "suggested" that he could become a "volunteer draftee." Emeric took the hint and joined the Army. Six months later, attached to Patton's tank corps, he landed in Marseilles, France, with the 79th Infantry, which headed north along the Rhone River toward Germany. In the next four months, he remembers, not a day went by without combat. After their initial baptism by fire, only 40 in his company were left. By the end of the war all but 15,

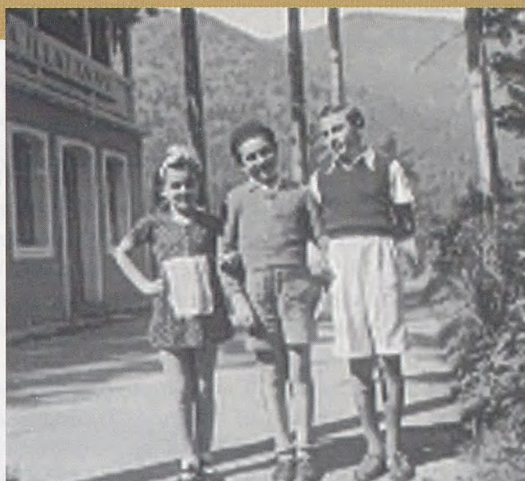
including his foxhole buddy, had either been killed or wounded.

Emeric credits his life to luck and "great" discipline. A light machine gun operator, he says: "I did what I was told; when our commander said 'Hit the dirt,' I followed orders." And probably to individual courage. One day a German sol-

charge of the documents section, which had 40 civilians of different nationalities gathering Nazi documents for the Nuremberg trials.

One day his superior called him in for a special assignment. By now a tech sergeant, he was asked to dress as an officer and go to Berlin to obtain documents on

Fischer's parents (right) were leading citizens in the Rumanian border town of Deva. After Hitler came to power, Fischer's father, the town rabbi, urged the Jewish citizens to leave. When they refused, he loaded his family aboard a freighter and departed for Africa. Emeric and his sister are shown below with a friend in 1938, a year before their departure.



the murder of American flyers who had been shot down during the war. One catch: they were located in the Russian zone of Berlin, and the Russians were not noticeably cooperative.

Arriving in Berlin without a clue as to how to complete his assignment, Emeric went to the American officers club where he met a fellow Jew. He decided to trust the man, who was a doctor, and told him why he was in Berlin. A smile

washed across the doctor's face, Emeric remembers, as he proceeded to tell a bizarre tale, and concluded: "I don't believe in God, but there must be one up there looking after you." When the doctor came to Berlin, he was assigned a beautiful home where he found a young woman in one of the bedrooms who told him she had been held captive and raped daily by the previous occupant—an officer in charge of the Russian War Crimes Branch.

"We shall go see him tomorrow," said the doctor.

When they confronted the Russian with what they knew, his mouth dropped. "Don't get upset," said the doctor. "All we want are a few documents related to our flyers." Within hours, a truck backed up

dier came across the line and told his company commander that seven Germans wanted to surrender, but that someone needed to accompany him back across German lines to accept their capitulation. Since he spoke fluent German, Emeric volunteered, although he knew it was an old German trick. When he reached their foxhole, the Germans refused to come out—until Emeric threatened them with a hand grenade. He led them back across to the American side, receiving a Bronze Star for valor.

The division was sent home on July 4, 1945—without Emeric. Because of his fluency in languages he was transferred to the War Crimes Branch of the Army and stationed in Wiesbaden, Germany. Although only 19 years old, he was put in



Attached to Patton's tank corps, Fischer landed in Marseilles, France, in 1944 with the 79th infantry. After four months of intense battles, only 15 of his company were left.

When he reached their foxhole, the Germans refused to come out—until Emeric threatened them with a hand grenade. He led them back across to the American side and later received a Bronze Star for valor.

to the embassy, and the documents—and Emeric—were on their way to Wiesbaden. Mission accomplished, all within a week. “Yes, there is a God up there,” Emeric thought.

Emeric served in Wiesbaden for three years. He befriended many Germans, including a professional photographer who had taken pictures for the Nazis in the Dachau concentration camp. One night he called Emeric to his home and gave him more than 1,000 of the most bone-chilling photographs he had ever seen. Emeric put them in his ninth floor apartment. When he came home from work one day, the pictures were missing, although nothing else was gone, including two Luger pistols and a Leica camera. He never recovered the photographs, something that haunts him to this day.

In 1948, at the age of 22, he was discharged from the Army. His family had moved to Beaufort, S.C., where his father had taken a position as a rabbi. Emeric entered the University of South Carolina where he met his future wife, graduated with a degree in accounting and became a certified public accountant in only three years. In 1951, he went to work in Columbia and two years later set up his own practice in Beaufort.

In 1961, at the age of 35, with two children and a growing client list, he gave it all up. He had read in *Time* Magazine about a program in law and taxation at

the Marshall-Wythe School of Law at William and Mary. He sold his firm, packed up his family and left for Williamsburg.

“Problem was,” remembers Emeric, “You had to have a law degree to get into the tax program.” So Emeric entered law school when it was still in the basement of Bryan Hall. Because of his age, maturity and background in accounting, Dean Joe Curtis asked him to teach as well. “I’m going to miss my own class when I’m teaching,” Emeric remembers telling the dean. “He told me not to worry about it.” Two years later, in 1963, he received his B.C.L. and in 1964 his masters of law and taxation.

There were only 50 students in the law school at the time, and President Davis Y. Paschall '32 knew every one of them. One day he received a call from the Texaco Corporation in Texas asking for a recommendation on Emeric. Paschall, who had come to admire Fischer, told the caller that the best recommendation he could give Emeric was that he planned to do all he could, personally and professionally, to keep him at William and Mary. Paschall and Vice President W. Melville Jones then invited Emeric to a three-hour dinner at the Lafayette Inn and cajoled him into joining the law school faculty.

And he stayed there for 27 years, directing the nationally known Tax Conference for 20 years, the Master of Law

and Taxation Program for 10 years and the Exeter Law School Abroad Program in England from 1967 to 1989. And he wrote books: his *Principles of Insurance Law* is used as a textbook in 39 law schools.

But his influence goes far beyond the law school. In Williamsburg, he is known as the father of the local synagogue. He served as the lay rabbi and participated in the relocation of a building, where the Jewish community meets, to Jamestown Road many years ago.

Dr. Paschall gives him indirect credit for the department of religion at the College. In the 1960s, Paschall and then-rector Walter G. Mason were invited to a Seder in the Campus Center. Emeric served as their interpreter for the ceremony. Afterward, Paschall remembers, Mason was so impressed that he offered to establish a chair for a new religion department that Paschall wanted to initiate. Fischer called many of his friends to help endow a chair in Judaic Studies, which

has since become, in Paschall's opinion, the finest program in the nation.

During a particularly fractious period in the law school, Fischer was the compromise choice to take over as transition dean after the faculty divided over a controversial appointment that was at first offered and then withdrawn. During his year as dean, he played a critical role not only in healing the rift but in convincing the administration to build a new law school building rather than renovate old Tucker Hall. “He pulled the law school through a transition period that was fraught with great controversy and danger to its future,” says Paschall. “He is a great human being.”

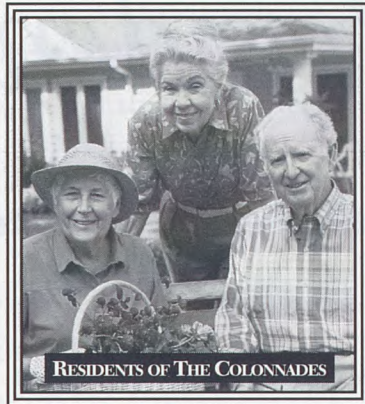
Emeric's colleagues in the Williamsburg Kiwanis Club agree with that assessment. He received their 1994 Public Service Award, which was inscribed: “To know Emeric is to love him.”

Emeric's friends know him as a gentle and loving person, full of compassion for people of all religions, carrying no resentment from his experiences of anti-Semitism. “He who has hate in his heart destroys himself,” says Emeric, “because he cannot be human.” On this winter day as he hangs up the phone after a fund-raising call and prepares to leave for St. Bede's to give blood, there is no danger of that for Emeric Fischer.

S. Dean Olson is director of publications for the College and editor of the William and Mary Magazine.

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HOME SCHEDULE

September 9th vs. James Madison 1:00 p.m.

October 7th vs. Rhode Island 1:00 p.m.

14th vs. Pennsylvania 1:00 p.m.

28th vs. Villanova (Homecoming) 1:00 p.m.

November 11th vs. Richmond 1:00 p.m.

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Welcome, Mr. President

From Washington to Clinton: College Has Had Direct Links With 17 American Presidents

BY WILL MOLINEUX '56

For the sixth time in three-fourths of a century, the Masonic Lodge in Williamsburg will loan its grand master's chair to William and Mary for the seating of an American president.

The Chippendale chair, fashioned by Anthony Hay in his Williamsburg cabinetmaker's shop sometime in the mid-1760s, was given by Lord Botetourt to Williamsburg Lodge No. 6, Ancient and Loyal Society of Free and Accepted Masons, and first used by the lodge's grand master, Peyton Randolph, speaker of the House of Burgesses and president of the first Continental Congress.



Daily Press

George Bush

Since then the chair has been used by five presidents—Warren Harding, Calvin Coolidge, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower—who have been on campus since 1921 to receive honorary degrees. It will be placed on stage again in William and Mary Hall when former President George Bush speaks at this year's commencement exercises.

Bush will be the first former president to both make a commencement address and receive an honorary degree—although 10 former presidents hold honorary degrees from W&M. (Gerald Ford spoke at commencement in 1968, while he was the House minority leader, but did not receive an honorary degree.)

William and Mary has had direct links with 17 presidents, beginning with George Washington, whose first and last public

Colonial Williamsburg



Five presidents have sat in this chair during their visits to the College. The chair, on loan by the Masonic Lodge to Colonial Williamsburg, will be on the stage when former President Bush attends commencement this year.

offices were held under the auspices of the College, and including Bill Clinton, who, while running for the presidency in 1992, jogged across the Wren Yard. Others who have been on campus are James Monroe, as a student; Richard Nixon and Jimmy Carter, both for campaign appearances; and Ronald Reagan, to participate in an international economic conference in 1983.

Bush will be on campus almost 42 years to the day after Eisenhower participated in the inauguration of College president Alvin Duke Chandler on May 15, 1953. Harding participated in the inauguration of Chandler's father, Julian A. C. Chandler; Coolidge and Eisenhower came to speak at the observances commemorating the adoption by the Virginia burgesses of resolutions calling for independence from Great Britain; Roosevelt was in Williamsburg to dedicate Duke of Gloucester Street as restored by Colonial Williamsburg; and Truman took part in a celebration of the friendship between the United States and Canada. Five other presidents have received honorary degrees—Thomas Jefferson and James Madison were honored in absentia and both before they became president; John Tyler was honored after he had been president; Woodrow Wilson was honored while he was in office but was not on campus to receive his degree; and Herbert Hoover was honored when he came to Yorktown in 1931.



Daily Press

President Roosevelt waves to crowds along Duke of Gloucester Street in 1934, while en route to William and Mary for the inauguration of John Stewart Bryan.

"The essence of a great school..."

WARREN G. HARDING OCT. 19, 1921

No less a personage than Robert E. Lee prophesied a year and a half after the Civil War that William and Mary—then struggling to hold classes in the fire-damaged Wren Building—would one day "resume her place in the front rank of the colleges of the country." But it wasn't until a half century later that the College felt secure enough to celebrate its renewed life. By 1921, it was time—as one Virginia newspaper proclaimed—that "the quaint old school" should "take her rightful place in the vanguard of progressive colleges." The occasion was the formal inauguration of Julian Alvin Carroll Chandler, who, in 1919, succeeded the 31-year-long presidency of Lyon G. Tyler.

President Warren G. Harding and dignitaries from Washington and Richmond were invited to Chandler's inauguration, which was scheduled for Wednesday, Oct. 19, to coincide with the observation in Yorktown of the 140th anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to George Washington.

Harding, who came with his wife, Florence, from Washington aboard the presidential yacht, the *Mayflower*, made a full day of his visit to the Historic Triangle, giving speeches at Yorktown and Williamsburg and laying a wreath at Jamestown at the grave of the first royal governor to serve in Virginia, Sir George Yeardley.

At William and Mary, Harding stood on the porch of the President's House as the 600 students—lined up by classes—paraded before him. Nine "husky" football players were deputized to serve as security guards.

Harding, when he rose to speak from the west portico of the Wren Building, was greeted by a four-minute ovation before he launched into a lengthy speech extolling the value of public education and the virtue of small colleges such as William and Mary. "The essence of a great school is not in marble and mortar



President Harding spoke to 4,000 assembled for the formal inauguration of Julian Alvin Carroll Chandler as president at the rear of the Wren Building on Oct. 19, 1921.

and architecture," Harding pontificated, but in the "men who have stamped their personalities, who have given of their generous natures, who have colored the intellectual atmosphere about them."

Among the 4,000 people attending the academic ceremony were two men who had been unsuccessful presidential candidates—Alton B. Parker, a Democrat defeated in 1905 by Theodore Roosevelt, and Harding's secretary of state, Charles Evans Hughes, a Republican who was defeated in 1916 by Woodrow Wilson—and a future president, Herbert C. Hoover, Harding's secretary of commerce. Also present were the sons of two American

presidents—former College President Lyon G. Tyler, whose father, John Tyler, was chancellor of the College when he died, and Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, who, along with Harding and Gov. Westmoreland Davis, received honorary degrees.

After lunch in the President's House and a quick motor trip to Jamestown, Harding hurriedly returned to Yorktown so that his wife might see more of the "ancient town" before boarding the *Mayflower*. Within two years Harding would be dead; Chandler remained in office until he died on May 31, 1934—and made certain that Lee's prediction was fulfilled.



President Chandler welcomes President Harding as he arrives on campus. Harding was greeted by a four-minute ovation as he rose to deliver a lengthy address.

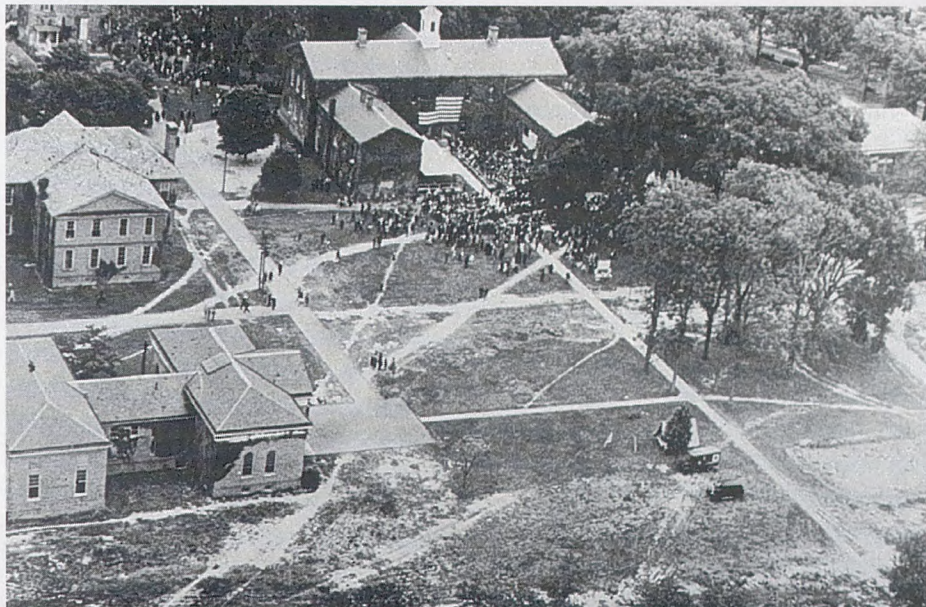


William and Mary coeds lead a procession across Jamestown Road toward the Wren Building. This photo and the one above belong to C. Alton Lindsay of Hampton, a William and Mary freshman the year Harding visited.

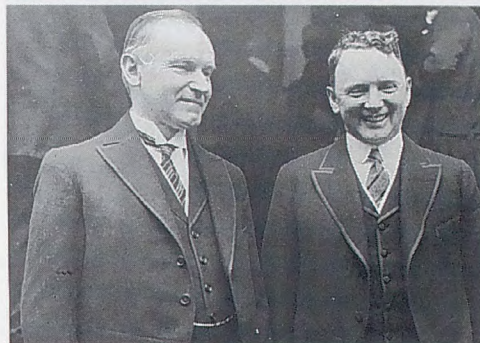
CALVIN COOLIDGE MAY 15, 1926

A small airplane from Langley Field circled over Williamsburg on Saturday, May 15, 1926, and aboard it an Army photographer leaned out of the cockpit. The focus of his attention was the crowd that had gathered in the morning behind the Wren Building to see and hear President Calvin Coolidge, who was to speak at a ceremony marking the 150th anniversary of the Virginia Resolutions for American Independence. Originally, the plan had been for the observance to take place at the eastern end of Duke of Gloucester Street where Virginia's colonial Capitol had stood, but the William and Mary campus was deemed to be a more accommodating site for this sesquicentennial celebration.

Coolidge, accompanied by his wife, Grace, came to Yorktown aboard the presidential yacht, the *Mayflower*; a second yacht, the *Sylph*, carried a large contingent of congressmen. Private cars, volunteered by members of the Rotary Club in Newport News, brought the dignitaries to Williamsburg where they stopped at the spot where Virginia's colonial Capitol had stood, and Coolidge paused to read a marker placed there in 1904 by the Asso-



Daily Press



University Archives

Above, the rear of the Wren Building on May 15, 1926, as crowds gathered for a ceremony marking the 150th anniversary of the Virginia Resolutions for American Independence at which President Coolidge spoke. Left, President Coolidge and Gov. Harry Flood Byrd visit at the Wren Building.

“A colorful and imposing spectacle...”

Daily Press



President Coolidge was joined at William and Mary by Gov. Harry Flood Byrd in the procession at the ceremony celebrating the anniversary of the Virginia Resolutions.

ciation for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

Then he was greeted by a detachment of soldiers from Fort Eustis, who fired off a 21-gun salute, and escorted down Duke of Gloucester Street. Flags flew from the houses along the way, and the bell of

Bruton Parish Church rang out. Newsboys, dressed in colonial costume, sold a special commemorative issue of *The Virginia Gazette*, then published by the College's journalism department. On campus, 1,044 students paraded past the President's House before Coolidge and Gov. Harry Flood Byrd. At the outdoor podium erected behind the Wren Building they were joined by governors and representatives of the original 13 states. It was estimated that "a mammoth crowd" of 8,000 persons was on hand for what one Virginia newspaper called a "colorful and imposing spectacle." The proceedings were broadcast live over Richmond radio station WRVA via a telephone line—but only after Coolidge granted his permission.

In a lengthy address interrupted by repeated outbursts of applause, Coolidge recited the historic events of 1776 and warned of the undue influence of special interest groups.

After Coolidge and Byrd were granted honorary degrees and after the playing of the national anthem, official guests were off to the College cafeteria for lunch. While in Williamsburg, Coolidge received word that Lincoln Ellsworth had successfully flown over the North Pole aboard the dirigible *Norge*. The president immediately sent off a wire in typical Coolidge fashion: "Message received. Hearty congratulations."

Early that afternoon Coolidge, accompanied by Gov. Byrd; his son, Harry Jr.; William and Mary President J.A.C. Chandler; and the Rev. W.A.R. Goodwin of Bruton Parish, returned to Yorktown. The William and Mary students, meanwhile, retired to the football field for an athletic carnival staged by the physical education department that included a demonstration of boxing, performances on the parallel bars and a Maypole dance. The festivities ended with the coronation of Virginia Smith as May Queen.

“...a simple and inspiring ceremony.”



President Roosevelt came to Williamsburg to dedicate the restored Duke of Gloucester Street, and to speak at the inauguration of John Stewart Bryan on Oct. 20, 1934. Mayor Channing Hall reads a proclamation while W.A.R. Godwin and Kenneth Chorley watch. Seated with Roosevelt are Gov. George Peery and President Byran.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT OCT. 20, 1934

On his second visit to Williamsburg, Franklin Delano Roosevelt rode down Duke of Gloucester Street in a convertible, smiling and waving his hat to well-wishers. It was estimated that 15,000 people congregated in town to see him. On his first trip to Williamsburg, 20 years earlier, he arrived unnoticed in a horse-drawn buggy driven by an elderly black man, who had seen Roosevelt hiking along the road from Jamestown and offered him a ride.

“What a thrill it has been to me to return today and to have the honor of formally opening the reconstructed Duke of Gloucester Street, which rightly can be called the most historic avenue in America; what a joy to come back and see the transformation which has taken place, to see the Capitol, the Governor’s Palace, the Raleigh Tavern born again; to see 61 colonial buildings restored, 94 colonial buildings rebuilt, the magnificent gardens of colonial days reconstructed—in short



President Roosevelt receives an honorary degree from Rector James Hardy Dillard in a ceremony in Wren Yard. Center is Presidential physician and Admiral Cary T. Grayson '98.

Colonial Williamsburg photo

to see how through the renaissance of these physical landmarks the atmosphere of a whole glorious chapter in our history has been recaptured.”

Roosevelt arrived by train on the morning of Saturday, Oct. 20, 1934, to dedicate the restored Duke of Gloucester Street and to participate in the inauguration of William and Mary’s 19th president, John Stewart Bryan. At the train station he was greeted with a 21-gun salute and a military band, which played “Hail to The Chief.” His car stopped at the Governor’s Palace so he could take a look inside and then proceeded to the east end of Duke of Gloucester Street

where Mayor Channing M. Hall, in medieval fashion, formally offered him “the freedom of the city.” *The Virginia Gazette* noted in an editorial that tribute was also due that day to a man who wasn’t there—John D. Rockefeller Jr.

As Roosevelt’s car approached the campus, he passed an honor guard of William and Mary students—the men stood at attention while holding American flags and the women waved kisses while holding chains of autumn leaves.

Roosevelt was taken directly to the Wren Building and emerged on the west portico to “a thunder of applause.” The lectern was set up at the head of the stone steps and microphones of CBS and NBC captured the proceedings for nationwide broadcasts. As the dignitaries—including Gov. George C. Peery, Eleanor Roosevelt, Edith Bolling Galt Wilson, Presidential physician Admiral Cary T. Grayson '98 and College President Emeritus Lyon G. Tyler—took their places, the College choir sang the William and Mary Hymn. A telegram from Lady Nancy Astor, the Virginia-born member of the British Parliament, was read. She commanded Bryan to “give my love to the president and tell him that he is safe and right if Virginia is behind him.”

Roosevelt’s speech was short and his topic predictable: the importance of a “broad, liberal and nonspecialized education.” The citation accompanying his honorary doctor of laws degree was eloquent: “restorer of hope to a desperate people; exemplar of genius in reviving old courage for battle with new dangers; imaginative employer of scholarship as the servant of the state.”

And when “the simple and inspiring ceremony” was over, Roosevelt was off—returning to Washington aboard the presidential yacht *Sequoia*, which was docked and waiting for him at Yorktown. By midafternoon he was on his way—and so was Mrs. Roosevelt, who flew from Langley in order to get back to the White House in time to meet some guests.

On campus the festivities continued as Matoaka Park was formally opened with an outdoor production of *The Ghosts of Windsor Park* by the William and Mary Players.

At the city police station a congressman complained because someone stole his wallet, which contained \$80, and two doctors from Norfolk reported that their pockets had also been picked.

On Duke of Gloucester Street, the Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control store opened—the first in Virginia since the repeal of Prohibition.

HARRY S TRUMAN, APRIL 2, 1948

No sooner had President Harry S Truman finished his brief extemporaneous remarks than a "gusty rain" began to fall on the outdoor convocation held to celebrate the friendship between the United States and Canada. His was the last speech in a day of speeches, and many of the 4,000 people who had gathered in front of the Wren Building dashed for cover as the benediction was pronounced. Truman's wife, Bess, and their daughter, Margaret, remained in the front row.

As photographers took pictures of them in their academic attire, Truman jokingly told Tuck, "Why, they think we're going to fight." To which Tuck responded: "Mr. President, you know we certainly wouldn't fight with these clothes on."

Afterward, at a luncheon in the Williamsburg Inn, the city of Williamsburg and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation presented Truman with a reproduction of the 1781 Frenchman's Map of Williamsburg. Truman said he would have it hung over the fireplace in the salon of the presidential yacht, the *USS Williamsburg*, which was then docked at the Navy Mine Depot at Yorktown.

duce federal taxes. The president wanted to maintain the level of revenues in order to support the armed forces. Meanwhile, retired General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower called on the Senate to enact the draft—and volunteered to return to uniform himself.

Before leaving Williamsburg, the Trumans toured the reconstructed Governor's Palace with John D. Rockefeller III, chairman of Colonial Williamsburg. Then they drove to the Yorktown Navy Mine Depot where they boarded the *Williamsburg* for the return trip to Washington.

By this time the April showers had passed, and the sun was out.

"Cordial enemies: an aura of high civility..."

The main address on Friday, April 2, 1948, was given by Viscount Alexander of Tunis, governor general of Canada who had commanded Allied forces in the Mediterranean theater during World War II. He made reference to "the clouded world firmament" but did not mention the Soviet Union specifically. And he noted that any differences between the United States and Canada "will always be resolved by sane, sensible and systematic means."

Truman also spoke of peace. Applause rang out when he proclaimed: "This great nation has never wanted anything but peace in the world. This great nation has never wanted to be anything but a good neighbor toward every other nation in the world. That is still her theory; that is still our policy."

Truman, Viscount Alexander, along with Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King (wearing a rose-colored robe and a befeater hat) and Virginia Gov. William M. Tuck (who attended William and Mary from 1915 to 1917 but had graduated from Washington and Lee) received honorary doctor of laws degrees on a day when international good will and an "aura of high civility" masked the sharp political differences over civil rights between Truman and Tuck. Earlier that week, the governor had signed the "anti-Truman voting rights legislation" passed at his request by a special session of the General Assembly. This action threatened to divide the Democratic Party. But Truman and Tuck were cordial toward each other and shook hands before and after the academic ceremony.



The president had started out for Williamsburg aboard the *Williamsburg*, but fog on the Potomac River forced the yacht to dock at Dahlgren Thursday night. The next morning the Trumans motored to Williamsburg, arriving at the doors to the Great Hall of the Wren Building to be greeted by College President John E. Pomfret just before Henry Billups rang the Wren bell to signal the start of the 11 a.m. ceremony. He also rang it at noon, causing the viscount to pause during his speech.

While Truman was in Williamsburg, the U.S. Senate, in session in Washington, voted to override his veto of a bill to re-



Daily Press

Top photo, President Truman receives his honorary degree on April 2, 1948. Left to right are President Pomfret, Professor Ben C. McCary, Truman, Professor William G. Guy and Alvin Herbert Foreman. Above, Truman is greeted at the Wren Building by Gov. Bill Tuck.

“Compelling in valor, sensible in counsel...”

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, MAY 15, 1953

For U.S. Senators A. Willis Robertson and Harry F. Byrd the events in Williamsburg on Friday, May 15, 1953, were a reminder of a similar day 27 years earlier. On May 15, 1926, Byrd, then governor, and Robertson, then a member of the governor's staff, attended the William and Mary convocation that celebrated the Prelude to Independence and granted President Calvin Coolidge and Governor Byrd honorary degrees. In 1953 they accompanied President Dwight D. Eisenhower when he came to Williamsburg to mark the 177th anniversary of the Virginia Resolutions for Independence and to receive an honorary degree from William and Mary. For Robertson, the ceremony had another, more personal association. Alvin Duke Chandler, who was to be formally inaugurated as the College's president, was the son of his English professor at Richmond College. "The son does credit to a distinguished father," Robertson said.

Eisenhower, accompanied by his wife, Mamie, came to Williamsburg aboard the

presidential yacht, the *USS Williamsburg*.

Gov. John S. Battle and a small delegation from the College were on the pier at the Yorktown Naval Mine Depot to greet the Eisenhowers and the two senators.

Among them was the president of the student body, John Dalton, a future governor of Virginia.

What in 1926 had been one ceremony was, in 1953, two. Eisenhower first was driven to the reconstructed colonial Capitol of Virginia where, in the House of Burgesses, he said: "I think no American could stand in these halls and on this spot without feeling a very great and deep sense of the debt we owe to the courage, the stamina and the faith of our forefathers."



University Archives photos

Then the presidential limousine took the Eisenhowers the full length of Duke of Gloucester Street and past College Corner to the President's House where a detachment of ROTC cadets—wearing new white pith helmets—formed an honor guard.

More than 5,000 people gathered on the lawn in front of the Wren Building for the ceremony—an event that attracted the attention of 100 reporters and photographers. The academic procession was long and impressive; there were 35 college presidents and representatives of more than 200 other learned institutions. But up front, right in front of the platform and next to some Secret Service guards, were several young boys who amused themselves wrestling on the grass.

Eisenhower, in his impromptu remarks, paid tribute to Chandler, noted that "the true purpose of education is to prepare young men and women for effective citizenship in a free form of government," declared that patriotism is not to be measured by the size of one's taxes, and proclaimed that "we earnestly seek out and uproot any traces of communism at any place where it can affect our national life."

The College's citation accompanying his doctorate noted that Eisenhower "has exhibited a statesmanship that revives the hope of the world for security and peace" and that he is "compelling in valor, sen-

Ike's 1953 visit was his second to the College. In 1946, he and Mamie escorted Prime Minister Winston Churchill to William and Mary while he was still general of the army. Below, as president, he is shown in front of Sorority Court during the May 1953 visit.



sible in counsel, impregnable in status and versatile in gifts."

After the two-hour ceremony, Eisenhower was overheard humming the William and Mary Hymn before taking his place in a receiving line to shake hands with members of the College community and politicians from Richmond. After about an hour, the Eisenhowers departed and rode along the Colonial Parkway back to Yorktown. They left that afternoon aboard the *USS Williamsburg* for Norfolk, where he conferred with naval leaders, and then went on to Annapolis to address cadets at the Naval Academy. In between, he worked on a speech outlining his defense and spending plans. It was the last trip for the *USS Williamsburg*. Ike had used the yacht only once before and thought it too extravagant, so he ordered the vessel to be retired.

Will Molineux '56 is the editorial page editor of the Newport News Daily Press.

Bea Kopp, Daily Press

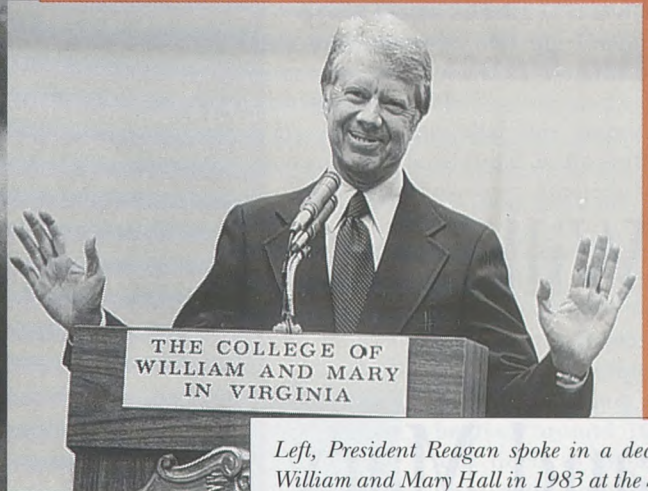


Ike in a contemplative mood at the 1953 ceremony in the Wren Yard.

Lyle Rosbotham '71



President Ford (pictured with Mrs. Ford) and Jimmy Carter were both on campus for a presidential debate in 1976. Ford also had visited as a congressman in 1968 to deliver a commencement address.



Lyle Rosbotham '71

Left, President Reagan spoke in a decked-out William and Mary Hall in 1983 at the Summit of Industrialized Nations. Below, Woodrow Wilson was caught in this rare photo when he stopped by the campus on an unannounced visit on Aug. 6, 1916.

Industrialized Nations



University Archives photos

Other Presidential visits...



Above, Presidential Candidate Richard Nixon and his wife, Pat, ran into a storm of protests behind the Wren Building during their 1968 visit. In a more calm atmosphere in the Great Hall Nixon received a 275th-anniversary medallion.

Daily Press

President J.A.C. Chandler and the Board of Visitors traveled to Yorktown to bestow an honorary degree on President Hoover on Oct. 19, 1931, while he was in Yorktown to participate in the sesquicentennial observance of Cornwallis' surrender. The occasion reportedly went so poorly that the College has never conferred another honorary degree off-campus.

Daily Press

Reconstructing the Past:

William and Mary Scientists Piece Together Secrets Of A King's Castle



A team of American and Bermudan archaeologists, led by William and Mary's Dr. Norman Barka, has begun a 10-year project to uncover the secrets of King's Castle, considered one of the most significant archaeological sites related to the English colonization of North America.

BY CHARLES M. HOLLOWAY

The remains of a 17th-century fort called King's Castle rise defiantly above the barren, gray limestone rock formation that guards the treacherous passage into Castle Harbour on Bermuda's easternmost tip. Fifty feet below, exquisitely clear aquamarine waters swirl and crest into creamy surf that crashes against the base of Castle Island.

"As you approach by boat, those stern walls and battlements seem to take on an almost medieval look," William and Mary anthropology Professor Norman Barka says in describing the tiny (two-acre) outpost where he led a team of American and Bermudan scientists the last two summers. They are deep into the exploration of three historic masonry forts that were built by the British during the initial decade of settlement (1612-1622) to fend off possible Spanish incursions.

The first shots fired in anger by King's Castle were probably directed at the ship of Spanish Captain Domingo de Ulivarri who was reconnoitering the Castle Harbour area in 1614. A salvo from the fort's cannons persuaded him to withdraw.

Throughout most of the 17th century, the Castle Island forts remained operational and played an important role in protecting Bermuda. Maintenance of the

forts continued into the early 19th century, when they became obsolete, but their excellent condition testifies to the quality of the design and workmanship.

Experts characterize the group of well-preserved coastal defense forts as one of the most significant archaeological sites related to the English colonization of North America. Bermudan authorities are planning to seek recognition of the location as a UNESCO "World Heritage" site.

Lying in the Atlantic Ocean some 700 miles east and slightly south of Jamestown, Bermuda consists of 300 coral rocks, islets and islands, only 20 of which are inhabited. It was not always a modern demi-paradise of cropped green fairways, stylish pastel cottages, spotless pink sand beaches and luxury yachts riding at anchor in secluded coves.

In the summer of 1609 Bermuda became a temporary refuge for the first British subjects to land there—150 future Virginians: men, women and children—who scrambled ashore from the wreck of the ill-fated *Sea Venture* bound for Jamestown.

Captained by veteran mariner Christopher Newport, the ship was caught up in a storm and foundered on the coral reefs near Fort St. Catharine, on Bermuda's extreme northeastern tip. Remnants of

the original wreck still lie several fathoms deep in offshore waters.

Strung out in the shape of a fishhook, Bermuda sits majestically atop an extinct volcanic range that rises 14,000 feet from the ocean floor. Warmed by the Gulf Stream, sometimes threatened by violent storms, sheltered but also endangered by razor-sharp reefs, its lucid waters are littered with the skeletons of ships from every era—sail, steam and diesel—providing a fascinating and sometimes lucrative arena for snorkelers, historians and treasure hunters.

Wearing the informal khakis and scuffed work shoes of a veteran field anthropologist, Norman Barka walks through his Washington Hall offices, proudly displaying some of the treasures extracted from the ruins of King's Castle and nearby forts. "It's like putting together a jigsaw puzzle," he says, "but we do have some sketches, maps and contemporary descriptive material to help us fill in the gaps made by weather and time."

Meticulous research into every aspect of the 17th-century sites will be a 10-year project involving the College, the Bermuda Maritime Museum and volunteer workers from the island.

"Actually, three of the 11 original forts have been preserved largely intact," Barka says, exhibiting photos of the rugged masonry walls, ramparts, and cannon embrasures at King's Castle, Devonshire Redoubt and Southampton Fort on a nearby island. "The remains at three other locations present excellent archaeological opportunities, and considerable evidence from the last five probably exists underground."

Probing their secrets is far from a glamorous Indiana Jones caper and involves long hours of tedious work by researchers, including William and Mary students, seeking to retrieve and analyze items like clay tobacco pipes, military uniform buttons and belt buckles, shards of pottery, glass and cooking utensils that offer mute testimony to the past.

"We believe that our joint Anglo-American team is making some major contributions to a better understanding of the earliest people of Bermuda," Dr. Barka continues.

During the 1980s he directed a similar intensive study on the remote island of St. Eustatius in the Netherlands Antilles, helping reconstruct the historic role played by that port as a transshipping center during the American Revolution (and featured

by Barbara Tuchman in her book, *The First Salute*).

In a sense, they hope to create their own model of the colony that was begun inadvertently by the *Sea Venture* pioneers, who survived on the island for nearly an entire year through their grit and ingenuity, scratching out a living and building two small pinnacles so they could continue their voyage to the mainland.

Three years ago, Barka concluded an agreement with Dr. Edward Harris, direc-



Archaeologists arrive by boat each day to explore Castle Island where the archaeological dig is taking place.

tor of the Bermuda Maritime Museum, to begin the project, which he characterizes as "unique in archaeological history—the forts are unparalleled, untouched, unresearched—a major opportunity and truly a rare find."

Financial and other support thus far has come from several sources: the Parks Department of Bermuda, the Bermuda Maritime Museum, the College's department of anthropology and the summer field schools via the Wendy and Emery Reves Center for International Studies at William and Mary.

"We believe that the project has international importance for the history of the early defense of English colonies in the New World," Harris says. "These forts represented the beginnings of coastal defense of the British Empire."

Harris also notes that the King's Castle site consists of three interrelated structures,

a lower and upper battery, where ordnance was mounted, and the Captain's House, which was built for the commander of the island in 1621.

"We feel certain that this limestone structure, using local stone, is the earliest standing English house in America," he says.

One of the most surprising and significant structural finds made during the 1994 season was a wide and deep defensive ditch on the landward side of the Captain's

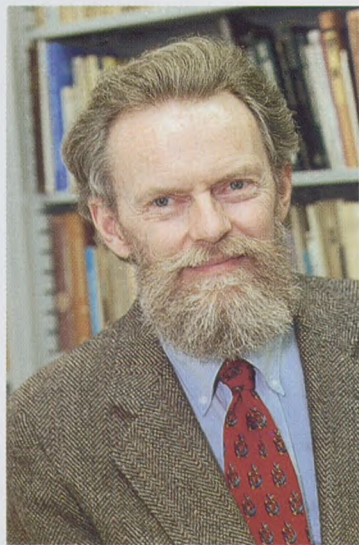
House. This feature had been dug into the bedrock around 1621 and filled to ground level with numerous stratigraphic levels. It apparently went out of use toward the mid-17th century when it was used as a trash dump. The fill of the ditch contained large amounts of food, bones from fish, birds and pigs, as well as European clay tobacco pipes, pottery, glass,



William and Mary graduate student Susan Hanna digs outside the door of the Captain's House at King's Castle.

Pursuing a Life-Long Ambition

The son of a Norwegian baker who emigrated to the U.S. in the 1920s, Norman Barka has engaged in research that has taken him into ancient graves, trash pits, pottery kilns, 18th-century plantations, caves, ruined forts and tropical reefs at dozens of locations—from the windswept western Dakotas to the stifling summer humidity of Tidewater plantations like Flowerdew Hundred and on to the craggy bluffs and crashing surf of islands like St. Eustatius and Bermuda.



Dr. Norman Barka

By the time he was in the first grade, Norman Barka had already begun to shape the foundations for his future career as teacher and archaeologist. He spent hours wandering through the vast and lofty corridors of Chicago's splendid Field Museum. By his early high school years he had signed on for summer work on archaeology digs in South Dakota, helping excavate and explore the remnants of ancient Mandan villages.

When he enrolled at Beloit College in Wisconsin, he was fully committed to a profession that offered a compelling combination of pragmatic science and the mystique of the past. He immersed himself in academic work but also continued field studies in the Wisconsin area and at Toltec settlements near Queretaro, Mexico.

In the 1960s, he moved on to Harvard to work on his master's and doctoral degrees with financial help from a teaching fellowship. In 1965, with his Ph.D. fresh in hand, Barka came to William and Mary as a young assistant professor and joined a small, three-person anthropology contingent in the sociology department. Now, three decades later in a separate department of anthropology with a staff of more than 20, Professor Norman F. Barka operates from a tidy, book-lined office in Washington Hall that opens onto a spacious departmental laboratory housing files, maps, artifacts and computer equipment.

The son of a Norwegian baker who emigrated to the U.S. in the 1920s, Barka has engaged in research that has taken him into ancient graves, trash pits, pottery kilns, 18th-century plantations, caves, ruined forts and tropical reefs at dozens of locations—from the windswept western Dakotas to the stifling summer humidity of Tidewater plantations like Flowerdew Hundred and on to the craggy bluffs and crashing surf of islands like St. Eustatius and Bermuda.

Barka currently serves as director of graduate studies in the department of anthropology, which has produced a number of significant publications based on research spanning the globe.

Recent examples of the department's widening impact are the 1995 publication of a landmark Iban-English dictionary, *Handy Reference Dictionary of Iban and English* by Professor Vinson H. Sutlive Jr. and Joanne Sutlive; Barbara King's study of primate communication based in Africa, which resulted in the book *The Information Con-*

tinuum; William Fisher's study of the social process and village fissioning among the Zikrin-Kayapo people of central Brazil; Mary Voigt's archaeological excavations in Turkey; and research by Brad Weiss on rural Haya communities living in northwest Tanzania.

In addition to his extensive field work, Barka has continued scholarly research and writing and has served as president of the Society for Historical Archaeology and editor of its newsletter; president of the Council of Virginia Archaeologists; and visiting scholar at the University of Pennsylvania.

His writings include numerous magazine and journal articles, chapters for two pending books and a series of scholarly papers that he has produced and delivered on such topics as colonial pottery and the history and archaeology of St. Eustatius (in the Dutch West Indies).

His on-site work began in high school and continued during college in the 1960s at Fort La Tour, in New Brunswick, Canada, at Fort Lennox in Quebec, and at an 18th-century fur trading post in Saskatchewan. He moved to Virginia in the 1970s to work at Yorktown, Flowerdew Hundred (near Hopewell) and Ash Lawn in Charlottesville.

Early in the 1980s, Barka began a productive association with the tiny but historically important Caribbean island of St. Eustatius. For more than a dozen years, he and his students have explored and reconstructed the dramatic history of the island, which played an influential role in the political, economic and maritime relationships between European powers and the American revolutionaries in the 1770s.

Barka, his associates at the College and Colonial Williamsburg and his graduate students find themselves in steady demand these days by government agencies and business groups involved in the complex work of cultural resource management, especially as it relates to environmental issues.

The Department of Anthropology operates the Center for Archaeological Research, which conducts archaeological surveys, and the Archaeological Conservation Center, with complete facilities for treatment of archaeological objects.—C.M.H.



Wayne Walker '94 (right) and graduate student Patrick Robblee explore a defensive ditch at the Captain's House, one of the most significant structural discoveries.

iron artifacts and Hogge coins (see accompanying sidebar).

Dr. Harris, co-director of the project, is a distinguished archaeologist with extensive experience in Great Britain, New Guinea, Iran and Norway as well as in Bermuda. He coordinates the work of Bermudan experts and volunteers working on the forts and also provides logistical support. His museum retains and exhibits many of the artifacts discovered to date, and Barka has others at the College to be studied.

The episode involving the *Sea Venture*

survivors during 1609-10 remains one of the most dramatic but least known aspects of North American colonization and demonstrates the maritime heritage and kinship shared by early Virginians and those cast upon the Bermudan shores.

Among those stranded were Sir George Somers, one of the founders of the London Company and a distinguished naval commander; Sir Thomas Gates, designated to be deputy governor at Jamestown; and the ship's captain, Christopher Newport, by then a trans-Atlantic com-

muter, making his fourth voyage to the New World.

Fortunately, the survivors also included a ship's carpenter and a shipwright, who were able to salvage some tools and materials from the wreck and worked through the winter building two escape craft.

Through the leadership of the officers and with spiritual support from the Rev. Richard Buck, who preached two sermons each Sunday, the colonists survived the ordeal and generally prospered on the deserted island—there were two infants

born and five burials during the 10 months. They used the ship's dogs to hunt wild pigs and caught plenty of birds, fish and giant turtles (one of which would feed 50 people).

By cutting and hewing local cedar timbers, they slowly assembled two boats and waterproofed them with improvised materials made from pulverized limestone, turtle oil and wax reclaimed from the sea.

Early in May of 1610 they were able to set sail for Virginia aboard the vessels aptly named *Patience* and *Deliverance* and arrived at Jamestown with cargoes of salted pork, game birds and fish. They were warmly welcomed by an astounded but demoralized and decimated group of settlers who were preparing to leave the colony and return to England.

A month later, Gates decided to abandon the settlement, but on the way down the James River, he and the colonists encountered relief ships commanded by the incoming governor, Thomas Lord de la Warr, who ordered them to remain, and Jamestown survived.

Charles Holloway, former director of university relations at William and Mary, is a Williamsburg freelance writer.

The "Hogge Money"—A Rare Find

During the summers of 1993 and 1994, after weeks of careful excavation—digging, sifting and recording—William and Mary scientists were rewarded with the kind of special surprise that they always hope for in their Bermuda diggings.

A student digger working four feet down in a hot, dusty trench turned up the first two of 15 weathered but well-preserved brass coins, a sixpence and a tweldepence, probably minted in England circa 1616, which quickly took on the designation "Hogge Money."

Inscriptions on the obverse side of the coins show a pig, or "hogge." Over his razorback is a Roman numeral VI, for sixpence. The border legend reading



A Hogge coin.

"Sommer Ilands" refers no doubt to Sir George Sommers, who claimed Bermuda for England and for whom the islands were named during the early years. He returned from Jamestown on a resupply mission in the fall of 1610, fell ill and died there.

Because of their age and state of preservation, the Hogge coins have taken on extraordinary value for both numismatists and historians.

"There is something unique about holding an old coin in your hand," Malcolm Williams of the Bermuda Monetary Authority says. "Coins can acquaint you with an incredible array of people, places and events, no matter how far removed by time or

space. Every piece, therefore, is worthy of being saved."

The Hogge Money represents a tangible part of the island's legacy and is especially significant because it is highly unusual to find artifacts of this nature in military establishments; and because the Hogge Money was the first colonial coinage used in Bermuda and quite probably the first ever minted for use in any of the North American colonies.

Contemporary writers in the early 17th century have suggested that the coins were called Hogge Money for a somewhat more obscure reason, namely that the colonists derided the coinage as "a certain paye of base-money ... having a hogge stampt upon it on the one side ... twas, in a scoff, termed by the people hogge money."—C.M.H.



VIMS:

Saving Lives Under the Sea

By LISA RIESS

An anxious group of second-grade students from Franklin Elementary School crowd around the reflecting pond inside the lobby of William and Mary's Virginia Institute of Marine Science. Their caution gives way to curiosity as they pass around a horseshoe crab, poking and prodding at its hard shell. The fear of the crab's thorny shell behind them, the excited students dip and dive their hands into the pond and toward the marine life swirling inside, breaking the barrier between water and air, between man and nature.

In many ways, this same innocent curiosity drives the scientists headquartered at VIMS world-renowned coastal research facility at the mouth of the York River. They poke and prod at nature in an attempt to uncover the driving forces behind it as well as the elements affecting it.

Discovery, however, is only one mission at VIMS, which was established in 1940 and has both a research and public service institute as well as an educational curriculum that is part of William and Mary's School of Marine Science. Advising humans on how to live harmoniously with the sea and the water that surrounds them has become increasingly important. What once seemed like an endless bounty of marine life is now dangerously near depletion, say VIMS researchers, and the answers they uncover may well be crucial to the future of man and marine animals alike.

"We're seeing the potential collapse of whole (marine) environments," says Bill DuPaul, associate director for advisory services at VIMS. To resolve the questions that plague fisheries, governments, regulatory agencies and environmentally conscious citizens, the researchers are looking beyond their laboratories housed within the institute's 35-acre main campus. Their quest has taken them to the coastal waterways and salt marshes of the Chesapeake Bay as well as to some of the planet's most remote regions for clues above and below the water's surface.

"This is down and dirty research," says DuPaul, whose research off the

shores of Alaska, Virginia, New England and South America is guiding the scallop industry. DuPaul is one of a growing number of VIMS researchers who are working hand-in-hand with local watermen and off-shore fishermen to monitor their catch as well as offer solutions to a draining pool of marine life.

This type of hands-on research is so unique that governments and regulatory agencies, often stymied by political influences, are clamoring for such independent findings on which to base their legislation. "It's not just pure research any more, these results are the basis for decisions by world leaders," says John Graves, assistant professor of fisheries science.

While serving as middle man between such formidable entities as world governments and centuries-old fisheries can put everyday researchers in a precarious position, VIMS scientists say instead they are part of a team attempting to solve a worldwide environmental problem.

"The mission at VIMS is changing, it's becoming very global. The fact is we can't operate in a vacuum. What happens here often has implications for the rest of the world," says Jane A. Lopez, manager of sponsored research at VIMS.

For many at VIMS, the ripple that began as pure local research is causing a tidal wave of interest that is being felt across the world ocean. In the pages that follow, travel with VIMS scientists to the depths of Lake Baikal in Siberia, aboard a research vessel on the Sargasso Sea, and back home to the Chesapeake Bay and discover an underwater world that may well determine the survival of the world above it.

Building a Better Scallop



Bill DuPaul measures thousands of scallops aboard the *Carolina Girl 2*, while the fishing vessel trolls along the Alaskan coast. The ship's crew works quickly, sifting through the scallops for size and shucking the white tender muscle—the part familiar to seafood lovers—from the shell. DuPaul, associate director for advisory services at VIMS, is not just another member of the crew, however. His research is helping to protect a valuable marine resource.

"It's important to be part of a working vessel," says DuPaul. "You get research results that are applicable to real life and with time the respect of the crew." That respect is important, says DuPaul, because the future of sea scallops is dependent upon wise management of their harvest. In some areas, sea scallops have been dangerously near depletion as the result of overfishing, pollution of their habitat and many natural causes.

DuPaul has been looking for answers both at sea and back home in Virginia. At sea, DuPaul's research is being used to change the design of the fishing nets and dredges to reduce the amount of undersized scallops and marine life that can get caught in them. Smaller scallops that have not grown large enough for legal harvest are often snared in nets along with the rest of the catch. The undersized scallops are returned to water, but they are often damaged in the process and may not survive. "Whole generations of scallops never (reach maturity), and their future potential is lost," says DuPaul.

The idea is to keep undersized scallops on the bottom where they have a better chance to survive, grow and reproduce before they are inadvertently harvested.



DuPaul and fellow VIMS researcher Jim Kirkley found that the metal rings that compose the dredges could be enlarged just enough to allow the younger scallops to escape unharmed. Working with crews aboard their vessels, DuPaul has been monitoring the progress of the new nets and dredges. The work can be tedious because scallop vessels work in two-crew shifts, 24 hours a day, and the fishing trips often last 13 to 15 days.

In addition, all types of fishing conditions must be evaluated in order to be able to draw conclusions that could apply to scallops whether they are in Alaska, Georges Bank or off the coast of Virginia. "We are finding that what we learn in one area in many ways can be applied to another part of the world," says DuPaul.

Back home on the eastern shores of Virginia, however, DuPaul, is participating in a unique approach to the all but extinct bay scallop. He is part of a VIMS team that is reintroducing a new home-grown crop of aquaculture to the area.

Bay scallops, the smaller cousin of the popular sea scallop, were native to the lower Chesapeake and the Eastern Shore until the late 1930s when they all but disappeared from local waters. Since then, VIMS scientists had been searching for a way to home grow the bay scallop. They eventually perfected a technique for spawning, and in 1989 they began exploring a niche in the scallop market—selling the whole animal in its shell.

While freezing prolongs the shelf-life, VIMS researchers determined that the Virginia aquaculture indus-

try would find it difficult to compete in the frozen bay scallop meat market—which traditionally utilizes only the adductor muscle—primarily because of the cost involved in shucking them.

Because shucking is so labor- and cost-intensive, DuPaul says, "We decided to bypass shucking and market the whole scallop."

The wide range of shallow coastal areas, particularly around the Eastern Shore, makes Virginia a prime

location for a bay scallop aquaculture industry. They naturally spawn in April, and after a month-long larval stage in tanks, they're transferred through a series of nets that hang either in tanks or coastal waters. They reach market size by the following fall.

The biggest challenge for Virginia scallop farmers is getting people to try the home-grown product. "This isn't just about local economics: It's also about economic activities that are environmentally friendly and could benefit the bay as a whole," says DuPaul. "We're looking for alternatives, but it is hard for a fisherman to think environmentally when he's worried about feeding his family and making his next paycheck."

While current demand for the bay scallop is still fledgling, VIMS researchers hope that as the need grows for the shellfish industry to diversify, the bay scallop will become more popular. "The alternatives are out there," says DuPaul. "It is our job to make them a reality."

"It's important to be part of a working vessel. You get real research results and with time the respect of the crew."

—Bill DuPaul

Probing The Deep



An underwater camera probes the murky deep off the continental slope of Cape Hatteras. Two thousand meters below sea level, its roving eye snaps pictures of sea life—tiny organisms living in the sediment and barely visible to the naked eye. This experiment in underwater photography led

by VIMS scientists has not only resulted in a high-tech photo album of marine life but also has revealed that the ocean floor is literally crawling with life.

The water is normally too deep and inaccessible to humans, but we now have a picture of what life is like down there."

—Bob Diaz

joined on the craft, owned by the University of Rhode Island, by more than 15 scientists from several East Coast universities and the National Undersea Research Center. The Secretary of the Interior asked the team of researchers to determine whether there was any life on the seafloor that would be interrupted by commercial drilling that was proposed for the area. The scientists confirmed that the Hatteras slope is home to a multitude of living organisms—the largest population existing on the bottom of any known area of the U. S. continental slope.

Diaz and graduate research assistant Randy Cutter returned from the



expedition with more than 7,000 full-color images and the discovery of at least five species never before identified by scientists. They are also among the first researchers to use new multimedia technology to make their findings easily accessible to their colleagues all over the world. Photographs of the discoveries along with 120 other images and more than 300 pages of data were stored digitally on CD-ROM.

"Previously, researchers had to weed through mounds of paper to review this type of research; now they can literally pull up the image on the computer screen," says Cutter.

Copies of the CD-ROM were included with the March issue of *Deep Sea Research*, the journal that also published the findings from Diaz's team.

The CD-ROM, similar in design to its musical sibling the compact disc, is the latest in a series of computer innovations made available to the public. While many home computer owners are using the CD-ROM to learn about the world around them—everything from vacation destinations to geography lessons—for scientists like Diaz the CD-ROM is opening up a new world of research opportunity.

"We can see things we've never seen before. They jump right out at you on the screen," says Diaz. The CD-ROM acts like satellite radar, allowing a researcher to magnify an image several hundred times, zero in on an area and enhance it to give a better picture of what's there.

"It's also the best possible way to handle a large amount of data," says

Diaz, and it's extremely efficient." Readers can go to a table of contents, pick a subject and pull up the image on the screen.

While the information may be easy for the reader to retrieve, getting to that point was not such a simple task. First Diaz and Cutter had to sift through the thousands of photographs collected by the underwater cameras: "These are not typical cameras—one camera can shoot up to 400 feet of film at a time," says Diaz. The institute's publications center took on the task of scanning the remaining 700 images, which were then digitally logged and stored on CD-ROM.

The combined effort will pay off for researchers around the world, who will now have access to life on the ocean floor literally at their fingertips.

"It's exciting to see the images right there in front of you," says Diaz. "The water is normally too deep and inaccessible to humans, but we now have a picture of what life is like down there."



Sponges: Soaking It All In



Along the shallow regions of Siberia's Lake Baikal, the world's oldest and deepest lake, a team of scuba divers examines a cluster of brilliant green freshwater sponges. Using a syringe, a diver—VIMS graduate research student Adele Pile—injects a dye into a sponge and watches for the flow of water out of its pores.

The scientists at VIMS go to such great depths to understand these living organisms because sponges may unveil yet another piece to the puzzle as to why the ocean and some of its inhabitants are cleaning up the world's pollution.

In many ways a sponge is a natural filter, pulling in water and all the debris and micro-organisms that flow with it, says Mark Patterson, associate professor of biology science at VIMS. In the process, the sponges ingest the debris and micro-organisms and discharge purified water. While scientists know this process occurs, they have not been clear on how often, what exactly the sponges are feeding on and how much water they filter. A team of researchers led by Patterson in Baikal was the first to investigate the biology of these sponges. The team included scientists and graduate students from William and Mary, Indiana University and the University of California at Davis. The U.S. team collaborated with Russian scientists as well as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Undersea Research Program.

While sponges exist in water all over the world, Lake Baikal served as a good proving ground because it is literally home to thousands of endemic species, including the largest collection of freshwater sponges in the world, says Patterson. "Baikal contains 20 percent of all the unfrozen water on Earth. It is a treasure for all humanity," he says.



Baikal's long history—it is nearly half a billion years old, according to Patterson—also makes it a treasure trove for historical research. Because the sponges in Baikal have aged right along with the rest of the lake, their evolution can reveal much to scientists.

To learn about the biology of sponges at different depths, Pile, Patterson and other members of the team scaled a vertical wall of sponges that extended as deep as 1,000 feet. For depths that were beyond the reach of divers, the team sent out an ROV, a remote-controlled video camera that filmed sponges.

In addition to the filming, Pile extracted water samples from the sponges. The samples were analyzed in a lab using a flow cytometer, which counts cells, including bacteria, similar to a process used to analyze cells in human blood.

Among Pile and Patterson's findings was the discovery that sponges continually filter water 24 hours a day. They also filter massive amounts of water at a time. Sponges naturally filter enough water to fill a 30-foot-deep swimming pool every day. "We can't build filters that work as well or need as little maintenance," says Pile.

As hardy as the sponges are, in some areas they have not been able to withstand the constant abuse that comes from polluted runoff. In the Florida Bay, excess runoff from the Everglades is snuffing out life on a coral reef that is home to a variety of sponges. "We are losing the only continuous coral reef in the continental United States," says Pile.

"For years, as a people we have been using the ocean as a giant toilet. We keep throwing things in, and the

sponges have been clearing it up, but we start to throw so much in that they can't keep up," says Pile. "We are killing the very organism that may be the key to our environment."

The combination of continued research and environmental prudence can offer hope, however, say Pile and Patterson. If sponges really do act as a filter, the implication is that healthy sponges could be transplanted to an area that needs environmental cleanup. "Those implications are too far-reaching right now," says Pile. "We are still trying to discover the rules by which these ecosystems work," adds Patterson. That quest will take both Pile and Patterson to the bottom of the Florida Keys this summer. The two will live with six other VIMS researchers for 10 days in *Aquarius*, the world's only underwater habitat, in a round-the-clock effort to study how sponges are affecting the coral reef community. Their findings, along with a handful of other scientists who have been asked to participate in the *Aquarius* program, may provide insights and hope for Florida's dying coral reef.

Ultimately, the world's environmental solutions as well as its problems fall on human shoulders, the researchers say. "The ocean is already doing its part; it is our last great resource," says Pile. "All the water on the planet is ultimately connected," adds Patterson. "What we do in one region certainly has an impact on another region. It is truly one world ocean, and it is our responsibility to preserve it."

"For years, as a people we have been using the ocean as a giant toilet. We keep throwing things in, and the sponges have been clearing it up, but we start to throw so much in that they can't keep up."

—Adele Pile

Global Warming: Answers in the Sea



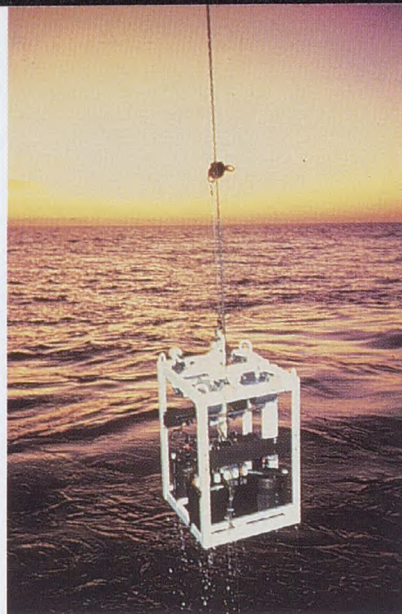
A research vessel sits quietly on a calm stretch of the Sargasso Sea, which flows into the otherwise active North Atlantic Ocean. Aboard, VIMS scientist Jim Bauer lowers a cable 5,000 feet below the surface to collect a sample of water. Chemists will study the water sample not for what they can see, but for what they can't—

chemicals and microscopic organisms invisible to the human eye. These organisms may one day solve the mystery of why the ocean is absorbing much of the world's excess carbon dioxide and purifying air of deadly toxins.

"The ocean is acting like a huge sponge, sucking out of the air the harmful carbon dioxide that humans dump into it," says Bauer. Without this cleansing effect, life on the

planet might one day be unbearable for human population and grave predictions of global warming likely would be reality, Bauer says. "If we didn't have oceans on this planet, it could be a lot warmer right now, to say the least. They are a godsend."

While certain levels of carbon dioxide are essential for both human existence and plant life, environmentalists and ecologists say CO₂ is being released into the atmosphere at a dangerous rate. "In the last 100 years alone, we have produced about half again as much carbon dioxide as existed before the industrial revolution ... it is the biggest pollutant produced by man," says Bauer. "It is very sober-



ing—we may be changing the earth faster than it has been changed in its entire history."

Power plants and automobiles which burn fossil fuels are the biggest culprits, Bauer says. "For every mile you drive, you release several pounds of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere," he says. "We know unequivocally that the ocean is absorbing roughly half of all the carbon dioxide that is being released into the atmosphere. The ocean has been dampening global change."

While researchers are not fully sure why or how the ocean is offering this ecological service, scientists like Bauer have been able to observe and measure the process. Varying levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere are absorbed by the ocean and converted from gas into algae and other microscopic plant matter that float on the water's surface. The plankton eventually sinks and dies, gradually decaying as it floats to the bottom of the ocean floor—a process that occurs slowly over long periods of time. "Unlike gravity on land, it all happens in slow motion underwater," says Bauer. By chemically analyzing water samples that have been withdrawn at different depths, Bauer has been able to determine where this organic matter fits into the cycle.

No one part of the ocean appears to be overburdened by the process because the dying debris not only dissipates as it slowly sinks, Bauer says, it also moves with the current. "The ocean works like the wind," says Bauer. "Continents are acting like a concrete wall, bumping against and changing the course of the currents, causing the ocean to circulate very

differently and carry chemicals and micro-organisms with it.

It is difficult to predict how long the ocean will continue this process or to determine at what point it might reach capacity. If the ocean suddenly stops purifying the air, the long-term result could be deadly for life on the planet. "When we take samples from the ocean, it is just from one place and one point in time," says Bauer. "The ocean has existed for billions of years, and we are at one moment in its lifetime, so predicting the ocean's future can be extremely difficult. It's the same idea as looking through a telescope and seeing a point of light; we know the light was generated billions of years ago. You are only now seeing it."

What Bauer *can* determine is that the ocean is serving as a barometer for the excess carbon dioxide that has been released into the atmosphere in the last century. "We are definitely seeing the effects of the last 100 years." Like a terrarium that grows with a consistent diet of carbon dioxide and nutrients, the ocean has become fertile ground for plants called phytoplankton that grow on the nutrients of CO₂. The abundance of nutrients and CO₂ is upsetting the ocean's ecological balance, and again the long-term effects are unclear, says Bauer.

To find more answers, Bauer and his fellow researchers have been conducting research in waters all over the world: from the North Pacific to the Antarctic Ocean to the Amazon River. "This isn't just about one discovery by one researcher; we are all working toward a common goal," says Bauer. "The ocean has existed for billions of years. One person in 1995 isn't going to stumble upon the answer. Every little bit of science, however, every piece of research will put us all closer.

We know without a doubt that oceans are mitigating global change. The rest is a question we might not be able to answer in this lifetime."

Lisa Riess is director of alumni communications and managing editor of the Alumni Gazette and William and Mary Magazine.

Welcome to a world of castles and abbeys, rolling green hills and picturesque villages. Welcome to a world where the Roman Empire meets the 20th century. Welcome to Sheila Padden Maclean-Eltham's '76 world.

Maclean-Eltham lives with her husband and five children in an 18th-century shooting lodge that once belonged to the Duke of Buccleugh. They purchased the lodge two years ago and have been working to restore and convert it to a bed and breakfast. "When we bought it, it was on the downward slope. We're restoring it to its former glory. The fireplaces are original, and we have working shutters in all the bedrooms in keeping with the period," she said.

According to Maclean-Eltham, the hard work has paid off since this is the first summer that the bed and breakfast will really be up and running. In her spare time, she's currently working for certification to teach English and history in Scottish secondary schools. "After all the time we've spent fixing up the place, I need a vacation from my house," she joked.

The house, called Newlands, has nine bedrooms—six for family members and three for guests. For all Newlands' comforts, however, its bedrooms do not have separate bathrooms. "It's just like a house. The facilities are down the hall. But by summer we hope to have installed a private bath in one of the rooms," she explained.

While a bed-and-breakfast establishment typically only serves breakfast, Maclean-Eltham said that full board could be arranged if guests wished to have dinner there, too. "Because, after all, we are out in the country," she said.

Newlands is situated in the Liddesdale area of the Scottish Borders and is a 30-minute drive north from Carlisle and a 90-minute drive south from Edinburgh. From Newlands, visitors can travel 45 minutes south to see Hadrian's Wall, built in the second century to defend Roman Brit-



Sheila Padden Maclean-Eltham '76 at home in her castle in Scotland. Inset shows her with four of her five children.



Her Home is Her Castle

BY EMILY JONES '95

ain, or they can explore nearby Newcastleton, a 200-year-old village in which all the homes are built around three squares.

Three-fourths of a mile from Newlands stands Hermitage Castle, perhaps the best example of a 16th-century fortified castle still in existence, according to Maclean-Eltham. She relayed how Mary, Queen of Scots, once rode 40 miles from her castle in Jedburgh to visit her lover, and future husband, Boswell, Lord of the Marches. "Riding such a distance in one day was quite a feat back then, and it was almost unheard of for a woman," she said.

As if that wasn't enough history, Maclean-Eltham mentioned that Sir Walter Scott once stayed in what is now her home. "In the 18th century he came to collect ballads that he eventually compiled into volumes of the ballads of the Scottish Borders, and he stayed in this house.

"I've never lived anywhere with so much history in such a small area. You can see evidence from ancient Rome right up until

the present. For instance, Hugh MacDiarmid, one of Scotland's greatest poets, and the most famous of the 20th century, was born nine miles from here. He also was the founder of the Scottish National Party," she said.

In addition to touring the villages and castles, visitors can engage in a wealth of outdoor activities during the summer months, when the temperatures climb into the 70s during the day and dip into the 40s at night. "People don't come to Scotland for the weather," said Maclean-Eltham. But it is beautiful during May, June, August and September. Visitors can go birdwatching, shooting, walking, horseback-riding and play golf—you can't go 10 miles around here without coming to a golf course.

"In June villages have what is known as common ridings. People get on horses and ride the marches, or perimeters, of their villages. It goes back to the days when the villagers patrolled their parish boundaries to see if any intruders had encroached on their lands. It's not very well known, but in terms of pageantry and sheer fun, you can't beat it," she said.

According to Maclean-Eltham the country life is the best thing about owning the bed and breakfast. After living in an Asian city with 13 million inhabitants, her family agrees. One daughter plans to be the next James Herriot, spending her Easter vacation working with lambs and eventually attending veterinary school. The family has chickens and sheep, but not because of their culinary value. "We're playing at being country people," Maclean-Eltham laughed. "My son said he wanted chickens, so we got chickens. We also are the foster parents for a great number of orphaned lambs. They're our family pets."

Maclean-Eltham hopes to welcome W&M alumni as guests at her bed and breakfast. "It would be good fun to see people from William and Mary again," she said.

Emily Jones is a student intern in the Alumni Communications Office. She graduates from William and Mary with a degree in English this year.

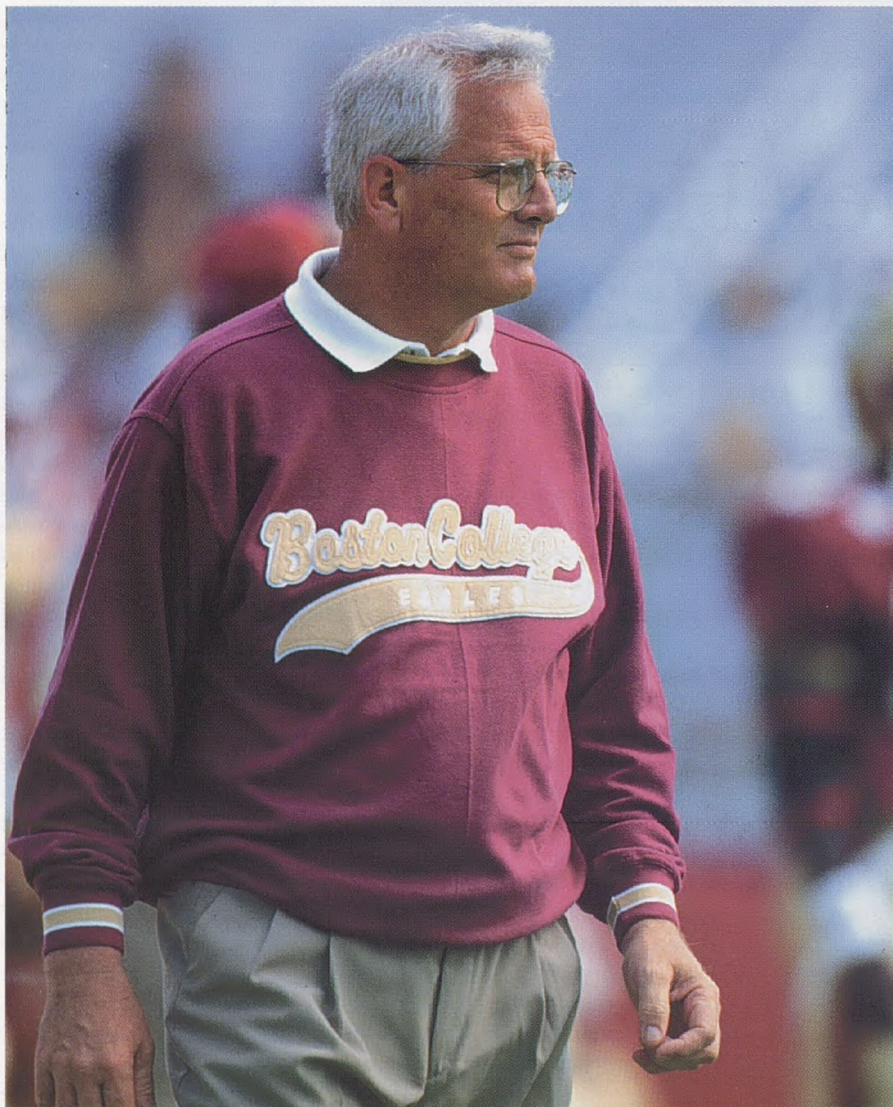
Dan Henning's Long Journey to Boston

BY CHARLIE DENN

By definition, a teacher is one who instructs or inspires those around him.

It also describes much of what Dan Henning '64 has accomplished in his life both as a college and professional football coach.

During his undergraduate days at the College of William and Mary in the early 1960s, Henning fancied his future in the teaching profession. As a physical education major and a standout quarterback on the Tribe's football team, he had plotted a course that included the constant tutelage of young people and, if possible, coaching at some level.



After a career in professional coaching, which included two Super Bowls and two head coaching stints in the NFL, Dan Henning '64 took over at Boston College last fall and led the Eagles to a 7-4-1 record, including a victory over Notre Dame and a win in the Aloha Bowl.

"I expected to be a teacher first," Henning recounted. "If that role also included coaching, that was fine with me."

Little did Henning know then just how much teaching and coaching would merge in his life.

Today the 52-year-old Henning can reflect on a coaching career that includes two Super Bowl championships, two stints as a head coach in the National Football League and stops at several of the outstanding collegiate programs in the country.

But the teaching process is also far from over. Henning has just completed his first season as head coach at Boston College where he guided the Eagles to a 6-4-1 regular-season record and a triumph over Kansas State in the Aloha Bowl.

Clearly the future is bright for Henning and his new program.

"I look at my career in coaching not as a destiny but as a journey," says Henning. "I've totally enjoyed the experience at every level. It has provided me a chance to stay close to young people, deal with them and have an impact on their lives."

"You pretty much write your own text in this business," Henning adds.

Spoken like a true teacher. Which is all Henning wanted for himself after he graduated from W&M in 1964. He had enjoyed a very successful playing career with the Tribe, ranking 14th nationally in passing yardage as a senior in the fall of 1963.

After graduation, he was all set to accept a job at James Blair High School (now Lafayette High) as a teacher and football coach when the San Diego Chargers of the American Football League called. Henning wanted to see what pro football was all about, so he went to training camp and put his teaching career on hold for a while.

Henning spent parts of the next three years with the Chargers and also played in the old Continental League for the Norfolk Neptunes.

In 1968, he launched his coaching career. He landed a job with Florida State as quarterbacks and receivers coach, a position he held through 1970.

The staff at Florida State also included Joe Gibbs and Bill Parcells, men who would go on to win Super Bowls as professional coaches.

"That was a very exciting time for us," says Henning. "We were all young coaches

Rudy Winston

looking to make a mark on the game.”

He moved to Virginia Tech as offensive coordinator in 1971, went to the pro ranks with the Houston Oilers in '72 and returned to Tech in '73.

Henning returned to Florida State in 1974 as an assistant coach before the call of pro football became too strong to resist in 1976. Lou Holtz, a former head coach at W&M, had just been named coach of the New York Jets and recognized Henning's offensive mind as one of the most outstanding in football. He lured the W&M grad to New York, where Henning spent three years under Holtz and Walt Michaels.

Next it was on to Miami in 1979 and '80 where Henning was an assistant under Don Shula, one of pro football's all-time winningest coaches. In 1981 he joined the staff of Gibbs with the Washington Redskins.

Thus began an association that produced Super Bowl titles in Washington in 1983 and '88, flanked by stints as head coach of the Atlanta Falcons (1983-86) and the San Diego Chargers (1989-91).

“Those years as a pro head coach were very important to me,” Henning says. “I wasn't as successful as I would have liked, but in both instances we were always very competitive. I'm proud of that.”

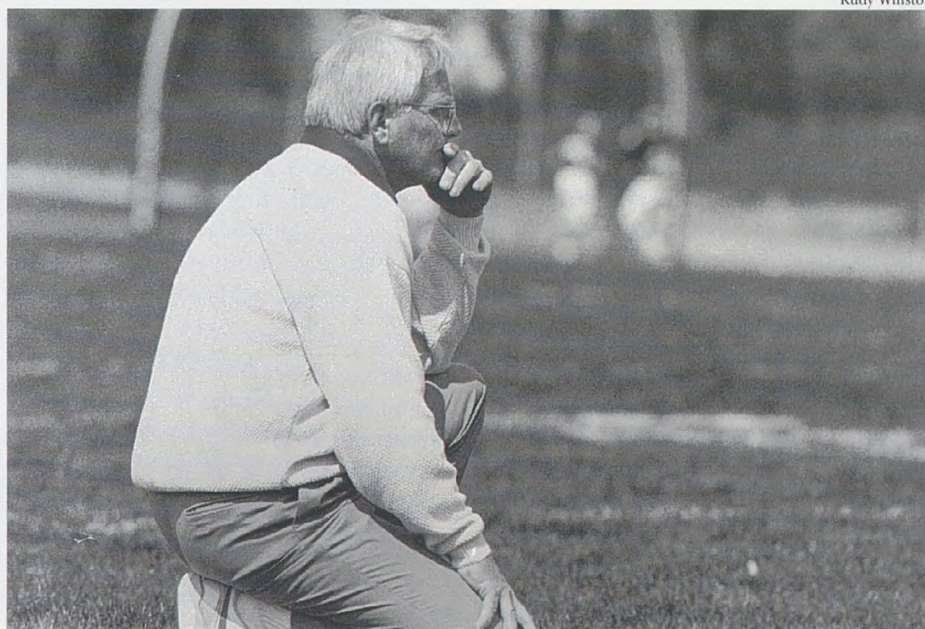
After coaching the Chargers, Henning moved on to Detroit where he was offensive coordinator for Wayne Fontes for two seasons.

Finally in 1994 Henning returned to college coaching when he was named head coach at Boston College. When he announced Henning's appointment to the position, BC Athletic Director Chet Gladchuk explained his decision:

“Dan has the experience of a proven leader, has had success at the highest level, has extraordinary teaching skills and a demonstrated understanding of the values important to the character development of young men.”

Although Henning's coaching career has been influenced by a number of people over the years, the two men who he says had the most profound impact on him were, not coincidentally, also teachers.

One of them, Howard Smith '43, was an instructor of Henning's at W&M. The other also was a teacher, although not in the most literal sense: San Diego coach Sid Gillman, who ran the Chargers' opera-



BC Athletic Director Chet Gladchuk calls Henning a “proven leader with success at the highest level, extraordinary teaching skills and a demonstrated understanding of the values important to the character development of young men.”

Dan Henning '64 **A Coaching Profile**

- 1968—Quarterbacks/receivers coach, Florida State**
- 1971—Offensive coordinator, Virginia Tech**
- 1972—Quarterbacks/receivers coach, Houston Oilers**
- 1973—Offensive coordinator, Virginia Tech**
- 1974—Quarterbacks/receivers coach, Florida State**
- 1976—Quarterbacks/receivers coach, New York Jets**
- 1979—Quarterbacks/receivers coach, Miami Dolphins**
- 1981—Assistant head coach, Washington Redskins**
- 1983—Head coach, Atlanta Falcons**
- 1987—Quarterbacks/receivers coach, Washington Redskins**
- 1989—Head coach, San Diego Chargers**
- 1992—Offensive coordinator, Detroit Lions**
- 1994—Head coach, Boston College**
- Super Bowls Championships: 2**
- Quarterbacks coached: Joe Theisman, Bob Griese, Don Strock, Doug Williams, Lynn Dickey**

tion when Henning tried out for the team.

“Howard Smith showed me what being a teacher was all about,” Henning says proudly. “He got me excited about the career and pointed out the tremendous opportunities and rewards you could experience.”

To the young Henning, Smith was detail-oriented almost to a fault. Some of

the things Smith insisted on made absolutely no sense at the time.

“Howard drove me crazy at times,” Henning laughs. “I'd ask why we were doing something a certain way in a course. Then sometime down the road, 10 years later in some instances, I'd understand why we did it that way. He was a superb teacher.”

SPORTS

Henning's association with Gillman was different. He could immediately sense the logic to Gillman's approach.

And Henning is not alone in his appreciation. To this day, Gillman is still regarded by many as possessing one of the most innovative football minds in the history of the game.

"Sid was so innovative, it was uncanny," Henning says. The Chargers of the early to mid-1960s were a wide-open offensive team, with perfectly balanced running and passing games.

They were wildly entertaining. And in the infant days of the old AFL, which was battling for survival with the established National Football League, entertainment was one of the critical factors that helped ensure the survival of the league.

Gillman also brought some of the greatest coaching minds in football to his staffs. He gave Chuck Noll, Al Davis and George Allen their first jobs in pro ball.

Noll went on to lead the Pittsburgh Steelers to four Super Bowl titles in the 1970s, while Davis built the Oakland/Los Angeles Raiders dynasty and still runs the

show today, and Allen enjoyed immense success with both the Washington Redskins and the Los Angeles Rams, winning numerous titles.

"To learn from these two men (Smith and Gillman) who were teachers was incredible," Henning says. "Both had an approach, an enthusiasm, a love for what they did. I like to think I've been able to bring some of those same qualities to my teams over the years."

That enthusiasm worked well for Boston College in 1994. The Eagles play in one of the most demanding college conferences in the nation, the Big East, and annually play other powerful rivals such as Big-Ten foes Michigan and Notre Dame, a team that is almost always in the hunt for the national championship.

Yet against that demanding schedule, Henning directed his team to seven wins (including the bowl victory) in its last 10 games.

"I feel we filled the desires of the program to be both competitive and successful last season," Henning says. "I think we've established a very decent founda-

tion in our first year."

Next year BC will have a solid nucleus of players returning, including its starting quarterback, two of its top three receivers and its second leading runner. The pieces are in place for another successful season.

"I came here because this school operates on the same set of values I grew up with," Henning explains. "That's very important to me. I really feel I can recruit and coach to those values."

"My desire is to have an outstanding program here," adds Henning. "I think this is a very good place for me to be at this point in my career."

Most of all, Henning has fulfilled his dream of teaching. And today, it still has the ring of the initial excitement he felt as a teacher more than 30 years ago—you get out of it what you put into it.

Success has been kind to Dan Henning. And if the past is any indication, the future will be just as rewarding.

Charlie Denn is a former Newport News Daily Press sports writer who now works as a freelance writer.

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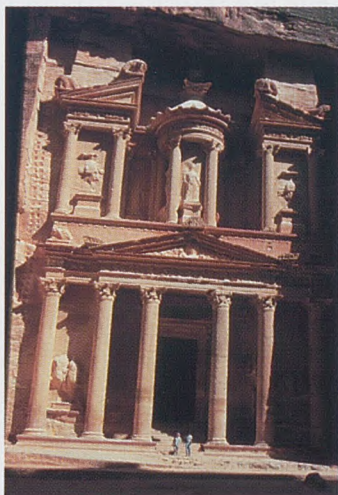
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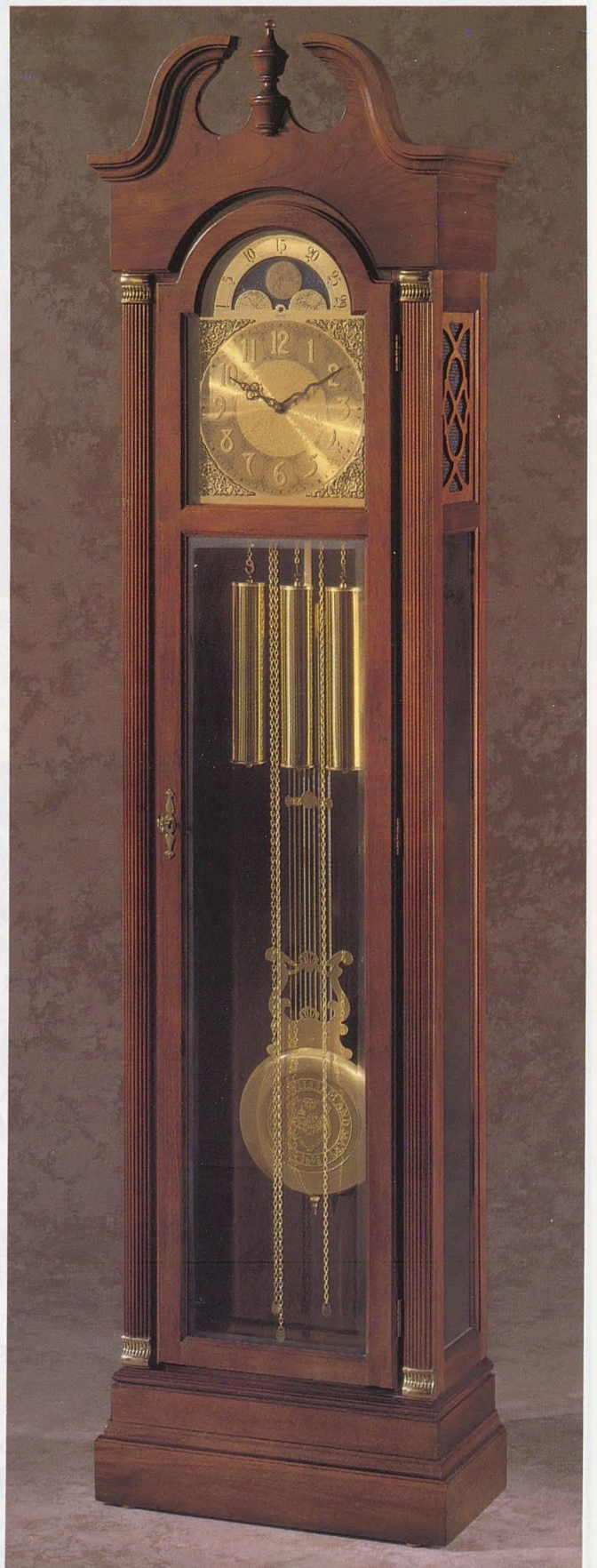
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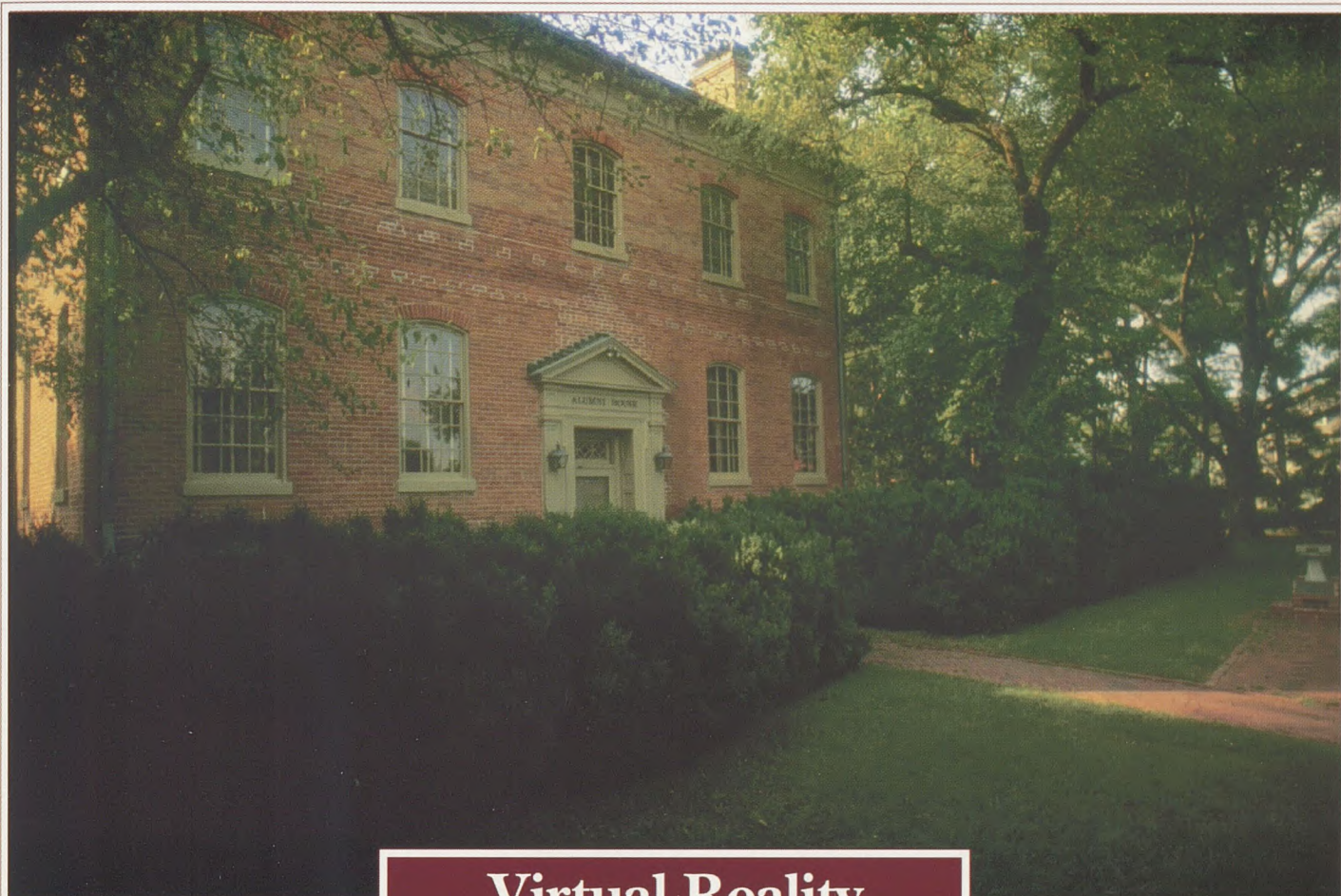
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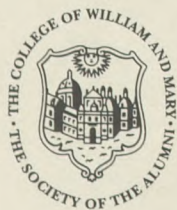
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