BULLETIN

OF THE

College of
William and Mary

Williamsburg, Virginia.

THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY:
ITS HISTORY AND WORK

By Lyon Gardiner Tyler, LL. D.
President
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THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY: ITS WORK, DISCIPLINE
AND HISTORY, FROM ITS FOUNDATION TO THE
PRESENT TIME

By Lyon Gardiner Tyler, LL. D.
President

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College of William and Mary

Foundation.

The College of William and Mary is in its antecedents the oldest of American colleges; in actual operation it is second only to Harvard. The project of a college for Virginia was agitated as early as 1617, three years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. An Indian massacre put a stop to the enterprise, but after many years the original intention was consummated in the college established at Middle Plantation (now Williamsburg) in 1693, and named in honor of King William and Queen Mary, the ruling monarchs.

Priorities.

It is the only American college that received its charter direct from the crown of England, and the only one that received its coat-of-arms from the College of Heralds in London. It was the first college in the United States to have a full faculty of professors (1729); the first to adopt the Lecture System (1758); the first to establish the Elective and Honor Systems (1779); the first to widen its scope into that of a University (1779); the first to establish courses in Municipal and Constitutional Law (1779), Modern Languages (1779), Political Economy (1784), History (1803); the first to organize a Greek Letter Intercollegiate Fraternity, the Phi Beta Kappa Society (1776); and the first to award gold medals as collegiate prizes, donated by Lord Botetourt in 1770.

Making of the Union.

The alumni of the College exerted more influence on the making of the Union than the alumni of any other institution. Richard Bland was the first to announce in a pamphlet that America was no part of the Kingdom of England, and was only united with it by the common tie of the crown (1764). Dabney
Carr was the patron of the resolutions for the appointment of committees on intercolonial correspondence (1773). Peyton Randolph was the first President of the Continental Congress (1774). Carter Henry Harrison was the author of the resolutions of Cumberland County adopted April 22, 1776—the first positive instructions for independence anywhere in the United States. Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence (1776). John Tyler, Sr., carried through the Virginia Legislature the proposition for the convention at Annapolis (1786). Edmund Randolph opened the proceedings at Philadelphia by submitting “the Virginia plan” (1787). John Marshall settled the construction of the Constitution. George Washington, though not an alumnus, received from the College his first public office of surveyor and his last as Chancellor of the institution.

Development of the Union.

Of the seven Presidents of the United States, born in Virginia, Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe and John Tyler were educated at William and Mary. To these men is to be ascribed the annexation of Louisiana, Florida, Texas and most of the western territory, thus trebling the original area of the Union. The most illustrious of the chief justices, John Marshall, was an alumnus, and so was the most distinguished commander of the Federal Army down to 1861, General Winfield Scott. James Monroe announced the Monroe Doctrine, defining our relations to this continent. In the period from 1789 to 1861 the College furnished sixteen out of twenty-seven senators from Virginia, three out of four Speakers of the House of Representatives from Virginia, two out of the three ministers plenipotentiary to England, four out of the six ministers to France; and John James Beckley, first Librarian of Congress, and first Clerk of the House of Representatives was a William and Mary man.

Colonial System of Study.

The charter of the College bore date February 8, 1693, and, during the existence of Virginia as a colony, it followed the
example of the mother country in its plan of instruction. There were four schools in the College:*  

I. *An Ordinary Common School* to teach the rudiments of learning, reading, writing, and arithmetic, to the Indian children of the tributary tribes. But to this school white children of Williamsburg were admitted, according to the discretion of the Master. There was one teacher in this school called "Master of the Indian School," who had a seat in the Faculty. The Indians roomed in the building known as the Brafferton (erected in 1723) and the school was kept there. This school was dependent upon the rents of the Brafferton Manor in Yorkshire, England, and was discontinued at the time of the American Revolution, which diverted the funds from the College.

II. *A Grammar School*, in which was taught the Latin and Greek languages to boys who had at that time passed through some elementary school. There were five forms, or classes, in this school, and the scholars ranged from ten to fifteen years of age. It was taught by a Master, an usher, an assistant usher and a writing master. The Principal had a seat in the Faculty, and the school was held in the Hall of the College, which then occupied the ground floor of the north wing. After completing the course the boys were publicly examined before the Society (or Faculty, as we now call it), and admitted to the Philosophy School.†

III. *A Philosophy School*. On entering this school the scholar became a student and assumed the cap and gown. In it there were two departments, presided over by two professors—one of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics, and the other of Moral Philosophy, under which head were comprised Rhetoric, Ethics and Logic. To this school were allotted under the statutes of 1727 two years of study for the degree of Bachelor of Arts and four years of study for the degree of Master of Arts. In 1758 the time was changed to four years for Bachelor of Arts and seven for Master of Arts.

*Tyler, History of Williamsburg, Chapter III.
†For early records of the College, see Virginia Historical Magazine, IV, 161 et seq.; VII., VIII., IX.
IV. A Divinity School. In this school there were likewise two departments with two professors—one of whom taught the Hebrew tongue and expounded the scriptures, and the other “the Common Places of Divinity and the controversies with Heretics.” This school held a post graduate relation to the Philosophy School. After passing satisfactory examinations in this school, the student was prepared to go over to England for ordination by the Bishop of London, whose diocese included Virginia.

All the schools were not established at one time. The first school to be established was the Grammar School, which began in 1694. Then the Indian School began before 1711, next the chair of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics was permanently established in 1717. By 1729 the College had established all the chairs contemplated in the charter. There were a President who had no professorial duties and six professors, including the Indian Master and the Grammar Master. Up to this year, 1729, the property of the College had been managed by a Board of Visitors and Governors, but it was now transferred by deed to the Society of Professors, subject to a general visitatorial and statutory power in the Board.

Such was the system till 1779, and the courses really ran from the first beginning of letters to graduation as a minister of the church of England.

System of Study 1779-1861.

The American Revolution brought extensive changes. Mr. Jefferson, as one of the committee of revisers appointed by the Legislature of Virginia in 1776, prepared a bill intended to make William and Mary the University of the State and head of the general educational system designed by him. It reduced the Board of Visitors from twenty to five and instead of a president and six professors provided for a president and seven professors. The bill was submitted to the Legislature in 1779, but was never acted on. And yet Mr. Jefferson was not entirely defeated of his purposes. Being the same year elected governor, he, during his stay in Williamsburg in the palace of the royal governors,
made most of the changes contemplated by his bill in the curriculum of the institution. In connection with President Madison of the College, he caused the Board to abolish the Grammar School and the Divinity School, and in their places to introduce schools of modern languages, of municipal law, and of medicine. The professor of Moral Philosophy was required to add to his subjects International Law and the fine arts. The school of Modern Languages thus introduced was the first in the United States, and has continued with some interruption to the present time. Charles Bellini, a native of Florence, Italy, was the first professor.

The School of Law, which was also the first in the United States, had a distinguished existence down to 1861. The celebrated George Wythe, preceptor of both Thomas Jefferson and John Marshall, was the first professor. He was eminently practical in his teachings, which were by lecture and by moot courts and moot legislatures held in the old deserted Capitol building at the other end of the Main Street.* St. George Tucker followed the example of his predecessor, and his edition of Blackstone's "Commentaries," published in 1803, containing his notes on the Virginia and United States constitutions and statutes, was the first American text book on the law. The School of Medicine, which was second only to that at the College of Philadelphia, lasted only four years (1779-1783), when its professor, the famous Dr. James McClurg, removed to Richmond.

The reforms of 1779 in regard to the professorships were not permanent in other respects, for the Grammar School was re-established in 1792 and continued till 1812, when it was again suspended. It was revived in 1826 under Dabney Brown and after several other suspensions was finally abolished in 1888.

It was not till 1821 that Latin and Greek, under Rev. Reuel Keith, was for the first time made regular college studies, but Mr. Keith left after one year, and the Grammar School had exclusive charge of these subjects as of old. This lasted till

*William and Mary Quarterly VI., 183, IX., 22, 76, 80. See Judge John Tyler's account of Wythe's lectures, Letters and Times of the Tylers, 1, 249.
1838, when they at last formed a permanent place in the regular college curriculum under Professor Brown, the Grammar Master, who had special classes in the College proper.

In 1784 President James Madison, to whom in 1779 Natural Philosophy and Mathematics had been assigned, was relieved of Mathematics, and, in connection with Natural Philosophy, was given the subjects of Political Economy and International Law. This was the first time Political Economy was taught in any American College.*  It is interesting to know that his text books were Adam Smith's great work, "Inquiry into the Nature and Sources of the Wealth of Nations," and Vattell's "Law of Nations." Afterwards John Augustine Smith, who held the presidency from 1814-1826, declared† in a preface to a published synopsis of his lectures on government that he was then (1817) the only teacher of Political Science in any American College.‡

Still later President Thomas R. Dew (1836-1846) gave the most comprehensive courses in Political Economy, Political Science, International Law, and the history of ancient and modern nations. His published lectures, "The Restrictive System," and his "Digest of the Laws, Customs, Manners and Institutions of Ancient and Modern Nations," cover a wide range of thought and are worthy of study in the class room to-day.

History appears to have been first taught at William and Mary in 1803, when the historian, Hugh L. Girardin, succeeded Charles Bellini as professor of Modern Languages, and had also the subjects of History and Geography attached to his duties. After his removal to Richmond in 1805, the teaching of history was discontinued till the arrival of Rev. Reuel Keith in 1821, who, in addition to the ancient languages and English history, taught for two years American History, using Ramsay's History of America as his text book. The subject was taken up again in 1826 by Thomas R. Dew, who taught ancient and modern history, including United States History. The study was continued from that time.

In another important particular a reform occurred in 1779.

*William and Mary College Quarterly VI, 182, XIV., 78, XIX., 142.
†Ibid XXI, 206.
‡A copy of Dr. Smith's synopsis is in the College library.
The degrees previous to 1779 had been made to depend on length of attendance, as at Cambridge and Oxford, but in this year they were made to depend on the qualifications of the candidates and his mastership of a prescribed course. Dating from 1779, the College was often called the University of William and Mary.

*The Lecture Principle.* While the usual course of teaching during the colonial regime was by text books and set tasks, lecturing was not unknown. As early as 1762, according to Mr. Jefferson, Dr. William Small gave regular lectures in Ethics, Rhetoric, and Belles Lettres. After the reorganization in 1779 the system of lecturing became general, and the text book was accepted as merely an aid to the work of the professor.

*Honor Principle.* This was another feature of the reform in 1779. With the abolition of the Grammar School ridding the College of small boys, some grown men, including army officers, attended the College, to whom, obviously, of course, the old academic restrictions would have been repugnant. The principle first finds official expression in the rule of 1784 requiring the students to take a pledge to respect the rules of the institution, and "particularly such as require that kind of conduct which they shall think most conducive to the honor and prosperity of the University." This rule received amplification in a circular* issued by the Board in 1815. It was the custom that the signing of the pledge should take place on the Saturday after the opening of the College, in the presence of the assembled students, the Faculty, and "some of the most respectable gentlemen of the town." This was done, as the circular said, as "an appeal to that high sense of honor, which is well known to characterize the youth of Virginia," and "to supercede, if possible, in the necessity of interference on the part of the parents which is always harmful, and of severity on the part of the Society, which is always disagreeable, and at the same time to give virtue every practical support."

The temporary departure from the strict letter of this system

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*See circular printed in William and Mary College Quarterly XXV., pp. 230-241.*
during the administration of President John Augustine Smith is claimed to have been the cause of the decline of the College during his term (1814-1826). He persuaded the Board to pass a statute requiring the students to testify against one another on penalty of expulsion, and the students bitterly resented it.* President Smith resigned in 1826, and in 1830 the Board passed a remarkable statute† ever afterwards the rule that the word of the students given on honor should hereafter be accepted without question, "because the convocation (i. e., the Board) is satisfied that no student will degrade himself by a falsehood and that an appeal to his honor will never be made in vain."

In 1834 Judge Nathaniel Beverley Tucker made an address† to his law class in which he fully expressed the System of Honor under which the College was conducted. There was "no espionage" and no "impertinent surveillance" of the student. "His honor," declared the Judge, "was the only witness," and "should he be even capable of prevarication or falsehood we admit of no proof of the fact." The system was said to be not one of yesterday, but one of "long experience." As Judge Tucker had been a student of the College himself in 1801 and his father's family had resided continuously in Williamsburg, he doubtless intended to describe the system which had practically prevailed at the College long antedating the statute of 1830.

In 1847, in another address,‡ Judge Tucker again referred at considerable length to the subject and declared that William and Mary had set the example to all other colleges as "a school of honor," substituting "candid appeals to the better feelings of the student and a frank reliance on his honor, for espionage, severity and the restraints of the cloister."

*Elective Principle. Another of the features of the reorganization in 1779 of William and Mary was the Elective Principle. Its beginnings, however, are some years earlier. There was a great demand for surveyors to lay out lands in the western counties, and in 1770 the Board passed an order to permit a student

*See statement of John B. Seawell, Ibid XXIV., 31.
†William and Mary College Quarterly XVIII, 165-166.
‡Ibid, 166-171.
to enter the mathematical school without the preliminary training of the Grammar School in Latin and Greek. This was the beginning of the distinction between "regular" and "irregular" students.* Full recognition of the principle of election came at the reorganization in 1779 when it was resolved by the Board that a student on paying 1,000 pds. of tobacco might attend any two of the schools, and on paying 1,500 pds. of tobacco any three of them.† In this regulation we doubtless see the hand of Mr. Jefferson. A letter written the same year by President James Madison of the College to President Stiles of Yale College affords interesting contemporary evidence:‡ "The doors of the University (William and Mary College) are open to all, nor is even a knowledge in the ancient languages a previous requisite for entrance. The students have the liberty of attending when they please and in what order they please, or all the different lectures in a term, if they think proper. The time of taking degrees was formerly the same as in Cambridge, but now depends upon the qualifications of the candidate. He has a certain course pointed out for his first degree, and also for the rest, when Master of either the degree is conferred." Commenting upon

*William and Mary Quarterly XIII, 152.
†Extract from the Journal of the President and Masters or Professors of the College of William and Mary in Virginia:
Deer. 29th, 1779.
At a meeting of the Presidents & Professors of Wm & Mary College under a statute passed by the visitors the fourth day of December, 1779. Present:
James Madison, President & Professor of Natural Philosophy & Mathematics.
George Wythe, Professor of Law & Politics.
James McClurg, Professor of Anatomy & Medicine.
Robert Andrews, Professor of Moral Philosophy, the Laws of Nature & of Nations, & of the Fine Arts.
Charles Bellini, Professor of Modern Languages.
Resolved, that Mr. Andrews act as Clerk of the Society for this day.
Resolved, that the Lectures in the different schools shall commence for the ensuing year on the 17th of January.
For the Encouragement of Science.
Resolved, that a Student on paying annually one thousand pounds of Tobacco shall be entitled to attend any two of the following Professors, viz: of Law & Police, of Natural Philosophy & Mathematics, & of Moral Philosophy, the Laws of Nature & Nations, & of the fine arts, & that for fifteen hundred pounds he shall be entitled to attend the three said Professors, the fees to be paid at that Period of the year when the Courses of Lectures commence.
‡William and Mary Quarterly Historical Magazine XVI., 215.
this and the other interesting changes made at William and Mary in 1779, Dr. Franklin Snow pronounced the curriculum at William and Mary "broader than that of any of its contemporaries," and "unique in its absolute freedom."

It is proper to state, however, that this freedom of the student in subsequent years did not continue on paper quite as "absolute" as Dr. Snow states it. In 1788 it appears to have suffered the restrictions of a statute* which limited the right of choice to those students "who have attained the age of twenty years, and wish to study law," or to those "who shall appear after due examination . . . to have made the necessary acquirements elsewhere." That this statute, however, practically left the door open is shown by a letter of Mr. Jefferson written in 1821 to Francis Eppes four years before the opening of the University. He wrote:† "The students there (at William and Mary) are allowed to attend the schools of their choice and those branches of science only which will be useful to them in the line of life they propose." The statute of July 6, 1827‡, after providing for a regular course, permitted, as of old, a departure from it, in the discretion of the Faculty, and this, as the books of the Faculty show, practically meant whenever the student or parent might desire it. Students were entered in the matriculation book still preserved as "regular" or "irregular," according as they took the prescribed course or not. We learn, too, from a letter of Professor Thomas R. Dew (July 5, 1830), that many of the students who came up from the Grammar School were "irregular," and found his extra class in history, which was outside of the regular course for degrees, "a great accommodation."

This division of the student into regular and irregular is mentioned in the Catalogue of 1841-1842, where it is stated that "every student, whether 'regular' or 'irregular,' pays the same for board or matriculation fee."§

William B. Rogers, who was a student and instructor at the

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*See Statutes, etc., 1792. Ibid XX., 52-59; XXV, 236.
†Randall, Life of Jefferson, III., 483.
‡See copy of this statute in William and Mary Quarterly Magazine XXV., p. 241.
§See copy of this Catalogue, the earliest I have seen, is found in the Library of Congress.
College from 1820 to 1825, and afterwards succeeded his father, P. K. Rogers, as Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, makes this interesting reference* in his legislative report in 1845. (He was then chairman of the Faculty of the University of Virginia.) "Many years before the establishment of the University the privilege of an election of studies was allowed at William and Mary. Within her venerable precincts liberal methods of instruction found a home before they were adopted by the thronged and applauded colleges of New England, and in her halls were delivered by Bishop Madison the first regular courses of lectures on political science and political economy ever given in the United States."

The rule of election in later years is stated in the Catalogue of 1854 as follows: "Each student shall be permitted to attend such classes as he may select, provided in the opinion of the Faculty he be competent to pursue the studies of such classes with profit, and further provided he attend at least three departments unless the Faculty should allow him to attend a less number."

Examinations. During this period there were no entrance examinations, and the students matriculated, as a matter of course, provided they were of sufficient years (15 years). Their continuance in college was tested by their examinations during the term, which for most of the period were oral and public and occurred twice a year—in the middle and at the end of the year. What year written examinations were introduced I do not know, but it was probably before 1848. The following advertisement gives an idea of the extent and character of the instruction in this period:

William and Mary College.
August 10, 1829.

The College will open as usual—The Grammar School on the first day, and the other schools on the last Monday in October.


*Rogers, Life of William B. Rogers, I., 401.
books—Tyler’s *Elements*, Brown abridged by Hedge, Vattel, Lock, Rousseau, and Smith’s *Wealth of Nations*.

Chemical and Philosophical Course: Wm. B. Rogers, Professor—Chemistry, Mineralogy, Botany and Natural Philosophy, with its application to the Mechanic Arts. Text books—Webster’s *Chemistry*, Roger’s *Introduction*, and Cavallo’s *Natural Philosophy*.

Mathematical Course: Ferdinand S. Campbell, Professor—Geometry, Algebra, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Surveying, Mensuration, Conic Sections, Fluxions and Astronomy. Text books—Hutton’s Mathematics, Flint’s surveying, Vince’s *Conic Sections and Fluxions*, and Gregory’s *Astronomy*.

School of Humanity: D. Browne, Professor—The Greek and Latin Languages, Geography, Ancient and Modern, and the usual branches of English Instruction. [This was the grammar school.]

Modern Languages: C. de La Pena, Professor—The French, Spanish and Italian Languages.

The expense of a pupil in the Grammar School for a Session of ten months, board, washing, lodging, fuel, &c., $100

Fee for tuition .................................................. 20

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<td>Those of a Student in a Session, for board, washing, fuel, candles and attendance of servants, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$120</td>
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<td>Fees to three Professors, $20 each</td>
<td>60</td>
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<td>Matriculation or library fee</td>
<td>5</td>
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A Law student may attend other lectures, but if he attend the Law Lectures only, his expenses will be, for board, lodging, washing, fuel, candles, attendance of servants, &c., from the last Monday in October, when the course commences, to the beginning of the last week in April, when it must close ........................................... $ 84

Matriculation or Library fee, which will entitle the student to the free use of the Law Library, consisting of a collection of well selected books, suited to his course of study, in addition to the general library... 5

Fee to the Professor .............................................. 20

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The Law student should furnish himself with the text book—Tucker’s *Blackstone*, and the *Revised Code*; he ought also to bring with him all the Acts of Assembly since 1819, the compilation of the Acts of Congress, the session’s Acts since the compilation, and the *Federalist*.

Board is payable in advance; one-half when the student enters college, and the other half when the course has terminated.

Students are bound to board in College, unless they obtain permission of the Faculty to board elsewhere, which can only be granted upon the written request of the parent or guardian, and upon condition that no more is paid by them than by the boarders in College.

By order of the Faculty,

**Daney Browne, Sec’y.**

The U. S. Telegraph, National Intelligencer, Raleigh Star, Baltimore American, Charlottesville Advocate, and Richmond Whig are requested to publish this notice once. The Herald and Petersburg Old Dominion, twice, once at this time, and again about the first of October, and forward their accounts to Mr. Ed. Christian of Richmond, the Bursar of the College, for payment.
Present System of Instruction.

When the war for Southern independence collapsed in 1865, the College, which had been closed for four years, resumed exercises as soon as the buildings could be put in any shape. Instruction was imparted and continued until 1881, when the Board of Visitors, disappointed in their hopes of obtaining reimbursement from Congress for damages done by the Federal soldiers, and deeming it impossible to support a Faculty and pay the interest on the debt incurred in behalf of the late building, determined to suspend further instruction. The suspension continued until 1888, when the State renewed the connection which prevailed during the colonial period and had been discontinued since the Revolution. A bill was approved by the governor May 5, 1888, appropriating annually $10,000 to its support on condition that the College should keep up in connection with its regular courses a system of normal instruction and training. The patron of this bill in the Senate of Virginia was Hon. James N. Stubbs, and in the House of Delegates the patron was Hon. Lyon G. Tyler, soon afterwards made President. The government was to be administered by a Board of twenty—ten holding under the charter and ten appointed by the governor, with the Superintendent of Public Instruction as member ex-officio. This led at once to an extension of the collegiate work, and new departments were added from time to time. A rigid system of accountability was introduced and many improvements were made. After 18 years the College was absolutely transferred to the State by an act approved by the Governor March 5, 1906, and accepted by the Board of Visitors soon after. Its present government is administered by a Board of eleven members, viz: the Superintendent of Public Instruction and ten gentlemen appointed by the Governor for four years each.

Thus while the College still adheres to all that is best in its past, the lecture, honor and elective principles, and a high grade of instruction in the classics and the sciences, it has introduced classes in education and the industrial arts, and makes the training of teachers for the public high schools one of the chief purposes of its existence. Entrance to the College is now based
upon examination, or on the production of a certificate of graduation signed by the principal of a standard high school, or other institution of equal rank. The degrees Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, and Master of Arts are, after the example of all modern institutions, regulated by the credit system. There are now in the College a President and 11 full professors, a director of athletics and five instructors, as well as a registrar and librarian. As set out in the Catalogue (1915-1916) the subjects taught are Politics and Economics, English Language and Literature, General History and American History, Mathematics, Chemistry, Biology, Education, Physics, Modern Languages, Philosophy and Psychology, Latin and Greek. The public graded and high school of Williamsburg, under the joint control of the City School Board and the College, constitutes the Observation and Practice School for the Department of Education. The buildings, occupied by this school, are not on the same grounds as those of the College campus. The Primary grades are taught in a building belonging to the College situated upon the site of the colonial governor's palace more than a half mile from the College. This building was erected in 1870 out of the funds left by Mrs. Mary Whaley many years before the American Revolution for a free school. Her noble purpose of honoring the name of her son "Mattey" by furnishing education free to children is carried out on a scale doubtless never contemplated by her. (See History of the Mattey Whaley School, William and Mary Quarterly, IV., 3-15; Tyler, History of Williamsburg, 218-220.)

FINANCES.

The charter provided for the uses of the proposed College the following funds and sources of revenue: (1) The sum of £1,985, 14 s. 10 d. arising out of the Quit rents in Virginia; (2) the proceeds of the tax imposed by an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1673 of one penny per pound upon all the tobacco exported without bond from Maryland and Virginia; (3) the profits of the office of surveyor general in Virginia, amounting to one-sixth of the fees of the surveyors; (4) 10,000 acres of land in King William County, and 10,000 acres upon the Blackwater in the
counties of Sussex and Isle of Wight. In addition to these revenues, Dr. Blair, the president, while in England about the same time obtained the sum of £300 sterling from some pirates whose pardon he secured, and the profits of £5,400 sterling left by the will of Hon. Robert Boyle, the eminent scientist, for "pious and charitable uses." The latter fund was invested in the Manor of Brafferton and the Doxhill estate in Yorkshire, England, and the rents came annually to the College (till the American Revolution) for the education of Indian children, subject to a charge of £45 paid the society for the propagation of Christianity in America for the support of two ministers to instruct the Indian natives in or near New England in the Christian religion, and £45 paid Harvard College for the support of the two ministers to instruct the Indian natives in or near that College. The General Assembly voted in October, 1695, the proceeds of certain duties on skins and furs, and private subscriptions to the extent of £2,000 were collected.

After the fire of 1705 Queen Anne gave £1,000 sterling out of the Quit rents, and the General Assembly in October of the same year renewed the tax on skins and furs, and in 1718 gave the College £1,000 for three scholarships. In 1726 it gave £200 per annum for 21 years, out of the duty on liquors, for current expenses and for founding more scholarships. This duty on liquors was renewed from time to time, and afforded a considerable revenue. In 1734 it was enacted that part of the revenue from liquors should be laid out in books. In 1759 the revenues were further increased by a tax on peddlers.

By a report* in 1765 of John Blair, Jr., Bursar of the College, for the previous ten years, it appeared that the total average receipts of the College during that decade (1755-1765) in current money were £1,936, 14 s. 6½ d., equal probably in present money to $30,000. The total average annual expenditures were £1,593, 3 s. 10½ d. The Brafferton rents yielded at this time annually £121, 12 s. and the greatest single source of revenue was the tax on liquors, which produced communibus annis £878, 19 s. 9 d.

*William and Mary Quarterly, XI., 149-153.
There was an apparent balance annually of £343, 0 s. 8½ d. current money, but this balance was to be discounted by the dues outstanding for board, amounting at Lady’s Day (March 25), 1765, to £2,376, 9. 6½, and for bonds given by the different benefactors for the support of their private scholarships or foundations, £999.16. So that as a matter of fact, as Mr. Blair wrote, "Instead of the College gaining this aforementioned balance of £343 0 s. 8½ d. per annum, her annual disbursements will vastly exceed the whole annual produce of all her funds."

At the time of the Revolution the revenue of the College is said* to have been £2,300, but we have no statement of the expenses, nor any information as to how much the outstanding liabilities amounted to. The truth is, there was little system in the management of the finances, either before or after the Revolution, and the indulgences of long credits entailed confusion and loss.

As far as material considerations were concerned, the American Revolution was very unfavorable to the College. The College lost the Brafferton fund, and all the revenues derived from the General Assembly, except surveyors’ fees, from which some little revenue was received till 1818, when the General Assembly took this away also. After the Revolution the total cash capital was £751.0. 9, or $2,503.34†. Fortunately it still possessed extensive tracts of lands, and its real estate was increased in 1784 by the public lands in and around Williamsburg and Jamestown, voted to the College by the Assembly. The real estate was as follows: (1) 10,000 acres acquired from the Crown of England in King William County; (2) 10,000 acres acquired from the same source in Sussex and Isle of Wight Counties on the south side of the Blackwater Swamp; (3) 330 acres constituting the College tenement acquired from Col. Thomas Ballard by deed in 1694; (4) 2,219 acres in Nottoway County purchased out of the £1,000 granted in 1734 by the Legislature; (5) lands granted to the College by the Assembly in 1784—the Palace lands (229 acres), afterward sold to Ed-

*William and Mary Historical Catalogue for 1870.
†Report of Judge James Semple, April 14, 1825, recorded in the Faculty minutes.
mund Randolph) and the Vineyard lands (183 acres, afterwards sold to James Innis), near Williamsburg; two Hornsby lots and other lots and houses in Williamsburg; and lands near Jamestown, viz: 102\(\frac{3}{4}\) acres (sold to Champion Travis), 1,238 acres (sold to William Lee), 374\(\frac{1}{4}\) acres (sold to William Wilkinson), 300 acres (sold to Warburton). There were also two lots in the town of Hampton.

Most of this land was gradually sold off, and an endowment fund was accumulated. According to Judge James Semple's report in July, 1824, it amounted then to $132,161.69. The number of acres in the county of King William remaining to the College in that year was 5,025, and in the county of Sussex 1,582 acres. The total value of all the property of the College in 1825, including the Brafferton building but excepting the President's house, the main College building and College tenement of 330 acres, was estimated at $153,642.71.*

In 1859 a fire accidentally occurred which burned the main building erected after the fire of 1705. It was restored chiefly through the insurance money and private subscriptions. In 1860 the productive endowment fund amounted to $124,377.56, yielding an income of $7,884.11. At that time the College had very little land left except the College campus.

Next came the war and the main College building was again burned and the other buildings either destroyed or much injured. Most of these were restored again chiefly by subscriptions, but a portion of the endowment, which had been invested in Confederate bonds, was lost. The remainder was later much reduced by bad investments and debts incurred in the effort to maintain a Faculty. Finally the College exercises were suspended in 1881, and at the reorganization in 1888 the endowment fund did not exceed $20,000 net. It has been since gradually raised to $151,127.50, inclusive of the library endowment. Much the greater part of this sum arose out of the wise investment in Virginia bonds of the indemnity for damages during the war voted by the Federal government in 1893. The present endowment yields a revenue of $8,089.65, and the State contributes to the

*Faculty minutes.
support of the College in addition to this, the sum of $45,000 annually. The State has also been liberal in making special appropriations for improvements, new buildings, and the purchase of land, and all the College structures are well supplied with modern furniture and provided with electric lights, steam heat, and artesian well water. (For a detailed statement of the College property and accounts, see "Report of the President of the College to the Superintendent of Public Instruction," for the school year 1912-1913, p. 468.)

Scholarships, Prizes, Etc.

Scholarships. The scholarships established in the College before the Revolution were: The ten public scholarships arising from the act of the Assembly in 1718 and the act in 1745 imposing duties upon liquors; and the six private scholarships: Hill's, founded by Col. Edward Hill's will in 1720 amounting to £150, which was increased by Robert Carter to £200. (It yielded £10 per annum); Bray's Scholarship, founded by Mrs. Sarah Bray, who died October 18, 1716, widow of Col. Thomas Bray, of New Kent, £200; Harrison's Scholarship, founded by Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison, daughter of John Smith, of "Purton," and widow of Col. Henry Harrison, of Surry, £300, paid 25th September, 1736; Blair's Scholarship, £500, donated by President James Blair and increased by £100 left in his will (1743) yielding £30, of which sum £13 was paid annually to the table, £12 for clothing, and £5 annually for one scholar at the Williamsburg Free School; Lightfoot's Scholarship, founded in 1749 by the will of Philip Lightfoot, Esq., of Yorktown and Sandy Point, for two poor scholars to be brought up at the College as ministers of the Church of England.* By the Revolution these funds were lost, and the scholarships were discontinued.

No new scholarships were founded in the interval between the Revolution and the war of 1861-'65. But soon after the peace scholarships of $1,000 each affording free tuition were established by W. W. Corcoran, James T. Souter, Rev. Robert J. Graves, and Hon. Hugh Blair Grigsby. The act of 1888 for a union

*Report of Judge James Semple in Faculty Minutes, April 19, 1825.
with the State established 132 scholarships for students who would pledge to teach in the public schools. Since that time Robert M. Hughes founded two $1,000 scholarships—one called the James Barron Hope Scholarship, awarded for the best poem in the College Literary Magazine, and the other called the Pi Kappa Alpha Scholarship, awarded to some member of the Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity for the best translation published in the Magazine. In addition to these, Hon. W. J. Bryan, acting by authority, selected the College as a beneficiary of the Philo Bennett Fund; and the Phi Beta Kappa Society established a scholarship in recognition of the claims of the Alpha Virginia Chapter as the parent chapter of the order. Some years ago the Massachusetts Institute of Technology established a scholarship at that institution to be enjoyed by a graduate of this College. Finally the "Smoot Memorial Scholarship" was established in 1913.

**Prizes.** In 1770 Lord Botetourt presented to the College sufficient money to buy two large gold medals each year for four years to be given, respectively, to the best student in philosophy and the best student in the classics. They were awarded as follows: for excellence in philosophy, 1772, Nathaniel Burwell; 1773, David Stuart; 1774, Joseph Eggleston; 1775, John White. For excellence in the classics, 1772, James Madison (afterwards President of the College); 1773, Samuel Sheild; 1774, Walker Maury; 1775, Thomas Evans. The dies from which they were struck are still the property of the College. The editor of the American Journal for Numismatics, Boston, Mass., declared that "it is believed that they were the first medallic prizes offered in what is now the United States." Three of the gold medals were found to be in existence in 1895. (William and Mary Quarterly, III., 144, 207, 270; IV., 263; V., 70, 166; Tyler, History of Williamsburg, 158.)

In 1893 Earle Walter Blodgett, of New York, an alumnus, donated two medals, one of gold and one of silver, to be awarded annually in the School of Mathematics. They have ceased with the discontinuance of the funds.

**Buildings.** It was first proposed to build the College at York-
town, but the General Assembly decided in favor of Middle Plantation, afterwards Williamsburg. Here in 1693 a tract of 330 acres west of the church was purchased of Col. Thomas Ballard for £170. The main building was first erected. It was designed by Sir Christopher Wrenn, and contemplated a rectangular structure of brick with a central enclosed court. The front and north side was completed by Thomas Hadley in 1697, and from a drawing made by a Swiss gentleman, Francis Louis Michel, who visited Williamsburg in 1702, it was three stories and a half high, and had in front two balconies and a porch. (Va. Mag. of Hist. and Biog., XXIV., 126.)

On October 29, 1705, the College building thus far completed was destroyed by fire. The restoration on the old brick walls, which stood intact, was slow on account of lack of funds, but about 1711 the work was again about where it was at the time of the fire. In 1729 the south wing, intended for a chapel, was begun by Henry Cary, the builder, and on June 28, 1732, it saw the first religious exercises, which were held in the presence of the Governor and Assembly. The front and north wing were in the English bond and the south was in the Flemish bond.

The rear structure in the plan of Sir Christopher Wrenn was never erected. As finished the College building was two stories and a half high, lighted by dormer windows on all sides. By outside measurement the front was 136 feet long and 40 feet wide, and the wings were 60 feet long and 25 feet wide. The wings were connected by an open corridor on brick arches (now a closed hallway) on the west side of the front. The bricks were made near by at a kiln, the signs of which are still apparent near the present power house. The recitation rooms were in the first two stories of the front: the College Hall, where the Grammar School was kept, was in the north wing; the chapel was in the south wing. The rooms of the president, officers and scholars were in the garrets over the front, hall and chapel.

Thus it remained for many years without any change (1732-1859), but at the time of the accidental fire, February 8, 1859, the hall of the Philomathean Society occupied the garret space
over the chapel, and the hall space of the north wing was divided into a library room above and a chemical laboratory room below.*

As rebuilt in 1861, the College front was faced with two towers and the half story with the dormer windows was omitted. But this appearance it did not retain very long, for on September 9, 1862, it was fired by Federal soldiers under the command of a Major Wheeler, and as restored again on the same walls in 1867 it resembled more closely the ancient structure with its cupola in the center of the roof. The half story and dormer windows were, however, omitted, as in the second restoration, and the walls of the wings were, in the interest of economy, only raised about two-thirds of the ancient height.

Next in time was the Brafferton building, erected for the use of the Indian children in 1723. The money for its erection came out of the proceeds of the Brafferton Manor in Yorkshire, England, in which the funds devised by Hon. Robert Boyle for "pious and charitable uses" were invested. The building which is still standing, is of Virginia brick in the Flemish bond, is two and a half stories high, and has four rooms to each floor, making 12 rooms in all. It is 54 feet long and 34 feet wide. When the Boyle fund was taken away by the English court from the College after the Revolution, it usually served the purpose of a residence for one of the professors, but it is now used as a students' dormitory. (For history of the Boyle fund and the Brafferton estate in England, see William and Mary College Quarterly I., 216; IX., 220; XIX., 42-48).

On July 31, 1732, the foundations of the President's house were laid opposite to the Brafferton building. Like that building which was slightly smaller, it was built of brick in Flemish bond by Henry Cary, cost £650, and is two and a half stories high with dormer windows. It was the residence of Dr. James Blair, the first president, and after 184 years is still used for a residence by the President of the College. During the American Revolution it was the headquarters of Lord Cornwallis, and after the surrender at Yorktown was used by the French as a hospital.

*There is a rude drawing in the College library showing at this time a view of the College building from the rear.
While in their possession it was accidentally burned, but was soon restored out of the proceeds of a bill of exchange given by the French army.

The Brafferton building and President's house stand at a small distance to the east of the main building, and the park between them was originally laid out in the form of a garden planted with evergreens. In 1732 a kitchen garden was in the rear of the main building.

These were the only buildings up to the Revolution, and with the exception of a boarding house, remained practically the only substantial buildings down to 1861, though there appear to have been in addition several small frame buildings on the campus.

During the war in 1861-1865 the main building, as already stated, was burned. The Brafferton building was much injured, being divested of all its woodwork. After the war they were restored as well as the limited finances of the College would permit, and the College exercises were resumed in them in 1867 and continued till 1881, when a suspension for seven years occurred. At the reorganization in 1888 everything was very much dilapidated, but the buildings were once more repaired, and the improvements have continued ever since. The buildings of the College now consist of the three original brick structures described, and the Ewell, Taliaferro and Tyler dormitories, the Gymnasium building, the Science hall, Library building, the Infirmary, the Steward's house, the Power Plant, the Dining Hall, and the Mattey Whaley School—fourteen in all, of which eight have been erected since 1888. The campus of seventeen acres, which in 1888 was all that remained of the original purchase of 330 acres from Col. Thomas Ballard, has been increased to about forty-five acres.

*Coat-of-Arms and Seal.* May 14, 1694, the College of Heralds in London issued authority for a coat-of-arms, which is described in Burke's General Armory as follows: "Virginia College: Vert a college or edifice ar, masoned ppr., in chief the rising sun or, the hemisphere of the third," or as rendered in simple English: "On a green field a college building of silver, with a golden sun, showing half its orb above the building." Thus, the true college
colors are not the orange and white in use at present, but green, silver and gold, which makes undoubtedly an agreeable combination. The devices of this coat have come down to us on the College seal, and it is an interesting fact that no other college, American or English, has perhaps a design of such high origin. Woodward, in his "Ecclesiastical Heraldry" (1894), says: "The coat-of-arms for the several colleges are, as will hereafter appear, mostly assumed from those borne by their respective families . . . It does not seem that they were ever the subjects of authoritative grants from the college of arms, from whose jurisdiction the university was exempted by a special charter from Henry II." William and Mary College Quarterly, VI., 39; Tyler History of Williamsburg, 120.

Chapel Service. Lady Rebecca (Stanton) Gooch, wife of William Gooch, formerly Governor of Virginia, left to the College a silver-gilt sacrament cup and paten. Of these, the cup, which is two-handed, is beautifully chased and embellished with applique leaves, and ornamented with the arms of Stanton, impaling a family not identified. It is dated 1686, and bears the hall mark of Peter Haraden, a celebrated French goldsmith, whose name is found on the copper plate in Goldsmith's Hall, London. The other piece, the paten, bears a much later date, 1737, and its workmanship though beautiful, is inferior to that of the cup.

Students' Club and Societies. The earliest club or fraternity known at William and Mary College was the Flat Hat Club, or F. H. C., founded November 11, 1750. Some of its members have been identified—Thomas Jefferson, St. George Tucker, Thomas Gwatkin, Robert Baylor, James Innis. Its membership must have been confined to the professors and senior students. A specimen of the medal worn by its members is preserved by Harold Randolph, of Baltimore, to whom it descended from James Innis, his ancestor. Mr. Innis was a student of William and Mary, usher of the Grammar School, promoted lieutenant-colonel and aide to Washington, naval commissioner, attorney-general of Virginia, member of the State convention of 1788, and was an eloquent speaker. He was born in 1754 and
died August 2, 1798. (See William and Mary College Quarterly, XXV., January, 1917.)

There was a society at William and Mary before the Revolution known as the P. D. A., according to Hon. William Short, writing in 1831. The letters P. D. A. were supposed to represent some Latin words. Nothing further is known of this society. (Phi Beta Kappa Key, Vol. 1, No. 7, p. 121.)

The Phi Beta Kappa Society was organized at the Raleigh Tavern December 5, 1776, by electing as President John Heath, a student from Northumberland County, afterwards a member of Congress; and as secretary, Thomas Smith, of Gloucester County, afterwards a member of the Legislature, and of the State convention of 1788. On May 12, 1779, Captain John Marshall, then a student of the College, was elected a member, and not long after Elisha Parmalee, a student from Connecticut, was granted permission to establish chapters at Harvard and Yale. This conception of making it an intercollegiate fraternity as a new bond of union between the States owes its paternity to Hon. Samuel Hardy, who was also a member.

In 1781 when the British, under General Arnold, invaded the State, the society was suspended and was not revived till many years later. In 1849 Hon. William Short executed a commission to Professors Thomas T. L. Snead and Silas Totten for the purpose, and on June 25, 1851, the chapter was re-established at William and Mary. Mr. Short was president of the society in 1781, and after a distinguished career, was in 1849 passing the declining years of his life in Philadelphia. The war between the States suspended the society a second time, and it was not revived again till 1893.

The society had a square medal which was worn on the person. This medal now takes the form of a key. (Tyler, History of Williamsburg, 233.) The society had a seal, which was used in sealing charters. Judge Archibald Stuart was Vice-President in 1781, and he probably carried it away with him at the suspension that year. His son, Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart, found it among his father's effects, and returned it when the society was revived in 1851. Since the war of 1861-1865 it has again disappeared. The writer, however, has a distinct
recollecion that Dr. R. A. Wise (son of Henry A. Wise) told him some twenty years ago that he had the seal in question, but inquiry since his death has failed to elicit any information as to its whereabouts. Dr. Wise had been professor of Chemistry in the College. This seal was described by Mr. Stuart in 1890 as of brass, and of about the size of a silver quarter, and had the Greek letters Phi Beta Kappa engraved on the face. "On the obverse side was a socket for a wooden handle which had been removed." The charter awarded to Harvard has been preserved, but the wax which might have had an impression of the seal is worn away. Yale University has lost its Phi Beta Kappa charter.

The records of the society from 1776 to 1781 are one of the most precious possessions of the College. (See Phi Beta Kappa Key, Vol. 1., No. 7, for a full history of the Phi Beta Kappa Society; William and Mary Quarterly Historical Magazine, IV., 213-265, for the published records [1776-1781]. See also, for an account of the revival in 1851, "An American University," an oration delivered before the Connecticut Beta of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., July, 1856, by Benjamin Apthorp Gould, pamphlet printed at Hartford, Press of Case, Tiffany & Company, 1856. Also see Avery Allen's "A Ritual of Free Masonry," illustrated by numerous engravings to which is added a Key to the Phi Beta Kappa, the Orange, and Odd Fellows Societies, Philadelphia, published by John Clarke, 1831.)

**Debating Societies.** The earliest known purely debating societies were the Lyciveronian, founded in 1839, and the Franklinian, perhaps founded about the same time. The Phoenix and Philomathean were founded about 1850. But of course the Flat Hat and Phi Beta Kappa were, in their way, debating societies.

**Apparatus.** In 1767 Dr. William Small, then in England, purchased for the College an apparatus for the Department of Natural Philosophy. It cost £332.4.0., and contained "an acromatic telescope with a triple object glass 3½ feet focus, two eye tubes for astronomy and one for day objects." Some of
the pieces were by Edward Nairne, a famous maker of physical apparatus. This apparatus was pronounced by Jefferson in 1788 as "a very fine one," and by St. George Tucker as "not exceeded by any upon the continent." (William and Mary College Quarterly, VI., 183; II., 164-168.) The present apparatus is, with the exception of a few pieces, of very recent acquisition.

**Statutes.** Editions of the Statutes of the College were published in 1736 (copy in Library of Congress), republished in William and Mary Quarterly, XXII., 280-297, in 1758 (copy in Library of Congress, and one in Lenox Library, New York); republished in William and Mary Quarterly, XVI., 239-257; in 1792 (copy in Virginia State Library) republished in William and Mary Quarterly, XX., 52-89; in 1817 (copy in William and Mary College Library); in 1837 (copy in William and Mary College Library).

**General Catalogue.** Passed through four editions: first edition, 1855, compiled by President Benjamin S. Ewell; second edition, 1859, revised by Professor Robert J. Morrison; third edition, 1870; fourth edition, 1874. (Copies of each in William and Mary College Library.)

**Surveyor General.** Among the grants of the charter in 1693 was the office of Surveyor General. Those who held the office previous to that time were William Claiborne, 1621-1625; Robert Evelyn, 1637; Thomas Loving, 1665; Edmund Scarborough, 1665-1671; Alexander Culpeper, 1672-1693. Then came the Deputy Surveyor Generals appointed by the Board of Visitors under the charter, who were Miles Cary, 1693-1708; William Buckner, 1708-1716, and Peter Beverley, 1716-1729. At this time (1729) the trustees transferred the College property to the Faculty, who administered the office, and appointed the county surveyors. After the Revolution the power of appointment was taken away by the General Assembly, though the fees were nominally continued till 1818, in which year all connection was entirely severed by an act of the Legislature.
Library. Soon after the foundation of the College in 1693, the beginning was made of a Library, but the first collection perished in the fire which destroyed the main College building in 1705. The Library started anew after the fire, and at the time of the American Revolution consisted of about 3,000 books, which was a larger collection, it is believed, than that of any of the other colleges. It continued to grow slowly till about the year 1859 it contained about 8,000 books. In that year the main building caught on fire, and the Library, with the exception of a few things, was destroyed. At that time the Library occupied a room in the north wing over the old hall of the College, which had been previously used for the Grammar School, and was then used by the Department of Chemistry as a laboratory.

In a year's time the College building was again restored, and the Library started with 6,000 volumes, obtained partly by purchase and partly by donations of public-spirited individuals. But the war put a stop to its growth. In 1862 the main building was set on fire by Federal troops, but the books in the Library and the six portraits in the Faculty room had been removed fortunately to the President's house and were preserved.

After the restoration of the main building in 1867 the library was placed in the south end. It was separated from the chapel by folding doors, which enabled the two rooms to form one hall on public occasions. In 1881 the College suspended work for want of funds, and, when it started again in 1888, under the auspices of the Legislature, the collection did not exceed 6,000 volumes exclusive of pamphlets. It then began to grow quite rapidly, and in 1905 the collection was estimated to be about 12,000 volumes.

In the latter year a movement was started for more commodious quarters and for an endowment fund. The result was an independent library building completed in 1908. It is eighty feet in length by thirty feet in breadth, and has a stack room attached. It at present contains about 15,000 printed and manuscript volumes. It is adorned with many portraits of prominent alumni, and interesting engravings of distinguished scenes and persons, nearly all collected since 1888.
ment fund is $23,500.00. (For a full history of the library, see William and Mary Quarterly, XIX., 48-51; XXI., 137.)

*Burgesses.* The right of the college under its charter to send representatives to the Assembly was taken away by the constitution of 1776. The following gentlemen represented the College at different times; John Custis in 1720; Thomas Jones 1720-1722; Sir John Randolph, knight speaker, 1736; Edward Baradall, attorney-general, 1738-1742; Beverley Randolph, 1744-1749; Peyton Randolph, attorney-general, 1752-1757; George Wythe, 1758-1760; Mann Page, 1761-1765; John Blair, 1765-1768; John Blair, Jr., 1769-1770; John Page, 1771-1773; John Randolph, attorney-general, 1774-1775; John Blair, Jr., in convention of May, 1776.

*Student Expenses.* A student taking the Philosophy School in 1762 was charged £13 sterling a session for board. His fees were £1 sterling to each of the two professors he attended. Thus, apart from the cost of books and pocket money, his expenses were £15 sterling, but money was four times more valuable then than now. In 1779, during the American Revolution, board and entering under two professors amounted to 4,000 pds. of tobacco. Estimating this at the value of tobacco in 1758—2d a pound—it would represent about $320.00. Seventeen years later the total cost to a student a session was from $150 to $170. In 1826 the expenses for matriculation, attendance on three professors, and board, washing, lodging, fuel and attendance were $185. In 1854 they were from $225 to $260. The present total expenses of a Virginia student at William and Mary is $198. Students from other states pay $238.

*Salaries of Professors.* Previous to 1758 the President received £150 sterling a year, but as he was a member of the Council of State, commissary of the Bishop of London, and minister of an adjoining parish, his combined pay was between five and six hundred pds. sterling or between $10,000 and $12,000 in present money. The two philosophy professors, who really constituted the College proper, received each £80 salary and a fee of £1 from each student. Probably their salary represented in present money about $2,000. But this sum they nearly always contrived to double by officiating as ministers of the
adjoining parishes. In 1758 the salary of the President was raised to £200 and the salary of each of the two professors to £100.

The College, by losing the patronage of the State, was very poor after the American Revolution and in 1797 the salary of the President was stated to be $600 and that of the professors $400 each, though this doubtless did not include fees. The acquirement of an endowment fund by the sale of its lands enabled the College to do better. In 1826 the President received $1,100 and he had the use of the President's House, the use of the garden, and of wood for fire from the College land. As for the professors, the professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, the Professor of Mathematics and the Professor of Political Law received each $1,100; the Professor of Law and Police received $700 and the Professor of Humanity (Master of the Grammar School) $500. In addition, each professor was entitled to a fee of $20 from each student who attended his classes.

At present (1916) each professor receives $2,000 without any fees, and the salary of the President, who is also Professor of Economics and Politics, is $3,000, and he has the free use of the President's house, which is supplied with water and lights, and heated by steam.

Officers and Students.

Chancellors.

Henry Compton, bishop of London; Thomas Tenison, archbishop of Canterbury; William Wake, archbishop of Canterbury; Edmund Gibson, bishop of London; Thomas Sherlock, bishop of London; Thomas Hayter, archbishop of Canterbury; Charles Wyndham, earl of Egremont; Philip Yorke, earl of Hardwick; General George Washington, president of the United States; John Tyler, LL. D., president of the United States; Hugh Blair Grigsby, LL. D., president of the Virginia Historical Society.
Masters and Professors.

Rev. Mungo Inglis, 1694,* Master of the Grammar School.
Rev. Mungo Inglis, 1716, Master of the Grammar School.
Joshua Fry, 1729, Master of the Grammar School.
Humphrey Harwood, 1791, Assistant, Master of the Grammar School.
Dabney Brown, 1826, Master of the Grammar School.
T. J. Stubbs, 1868, Master of the Grammar School.
J. Wilmer Turner, 1869, Master of the Grammar School.
Christopher Jackson, before 1716, Master of the Indian School.
Christopher Smith, 1716, Master of the Indian School.
Richard Cocke, before 1729, Master of the Indian School.
Rev. John Fox, 1729, Master of the Indian School.
Rev. Emmanuel Jones, 1755-1777, Master of Indian School.
Charles Bellini, 1770, Professor of Modern Languages.
Louis H. Girardin, 1803, Professor of Modern Languages.
C. de La Pena, 1829, Professor of Modern Languages.
Edwin Taliaferro, 1858, Professor of Romance Languages.

*This figure and the rest that follow give the year of qualification.
Edward S. Joynes, 1858, Professor of German.
Thomas P. McCandlish, Professor of French.
Frank Preston, Professor of German and German Literature.
Rev. L. B. Wharton, 1870, Professor of German Literature.
Rev. L. B. Wharton, 1872, Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages.
Dr. Charles E. Bishop, 1892, Professor of Greek and Modern Languages.
George Wythe, 1779, Professor of Law.
St. George Tucker, 1790, Professor of Law.
Hugh Nelson, 1804, Professor of Law.
Robert Nelson, 1811, Professor of Law.
James Semple, 1819, Professor of Law.
Nathaniel Beverley Tucker, 1833, Professor of Law.
George P. Scarburgh, 1852, Professor of Law.
Lucien Minor, 1859, Professor of Law.
Dr. James McClurg, 1779, Professor of Medicine.
———Le Fevre, 1712, Professor Natural Philosophy and Mathematics.
Rev. Hugh Jones, 1717, Professor Natural Philosophy and Mathematics.
Alexander Irvine, 1729, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics.
Joshua Fry, 1732, Professor Natural Philosophy and Mathematics.
John Graeme, 1737, Professor Natural Philosophy and Mathematics.
Rev. Richard Graham, 1749, Professor Natural Philosophy and Mathematics.
William Small, 1758, Professor Natural Philosophy and Mathematics.
Rev. Thomas Gwatkin, 1770, Professor Natural Philosophy and Mathematics.
Rev. James Madison, 1773, Professor Natural Philosophy and Mathematics.
Benjamin S. Ewell, 1849, Professor Natural Philosophy and Mathematics.
Rev. Robert Andrews, 1784, Professor of Mathematics.
George Blackburn, 1805, Professor of Mathematics.
Ferdinand S. Campbell, 1811, Professor of Mathematics.
Robert Saunders, 1833, Professor of Mathematics.
Benjamin S. Ewell, 1848, 1869, Professor of Mathematics.
Tho. T. L. Snead, 1869, Professor of Mathematics.
John Tyler, 1908, Adjunct Professor of Mathematics.
Earnest J. Oglesby, 1916, Professor of Mathematics.

Rev. James Madison, 1784, Professor of Natural Philosophy.
Dr. John McLean, 1812, Professor of Natural Philosophy.
Dr. Thomas L. Jones, 1814, Professor of Natural Philosophy.
Dr. Robert Hare, 1818, Professor of Natural Philosophy.
Dr. P. K. Rogers, 1819, Professor Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.
Dr. William B. Rogers, 1829, Professor Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.
Dr. John Millington, 1856, Professor Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.
William F. Hopkins, 1849, Professor Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.
Benjamin S. Ewell, 1848, Professor Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.
Richard A. Wise, 1869, Professor of Chemistry.
Van F. Garrett, 1888, Professor Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.
Wm. H. Keeble, 1907, Professor of Physics.
John W. Ritchie, 1906, Professor of Biology.
Donald W. Davis, 1916, Professor of Biology (ad interim).
Rev. James Fontaine, 1729, Professor of Divinity.
Rev. Bartholomew Yates, 1729, Professor of Divinity.
Rev. John Camm, 1749, Professor of Divinity.
Rev. John Dixon, 1770, Professor of Divinity.
Rev. William Dawson, 1729, Professor of Moral Philosophy.
Rev. William Preston, 1752, Professor of Moral Philosophy.
Rev. Jacob Rowe, 1758, Professor of Moral Philosophy.
Rev. Richard Graham, 1761, Professor of Moral Philosophy.
Rev. Samuel Henley, 1770, Professor of Moral Philosophy.
Rev. Robert Andrews, 1777, Professor of Moral Philosophy.
Rev. James Madison, 1784, Professor of Moral Philosophy.
Dr. J. Augustine Smith, 1814, Professor of Moral Philosophy.
Rev. William H. Wilmer, 1826, Professor of Moral Philosophy.
Thomas R. Dew, 1828, Professor of Moral Philosophy.
Archibald C. Peachy, 1847, Professor of Moral Philosophy.
Rev. Silas Totten, 1849, Professor of Moral Philosophy.
Rev. George T. Wilmer, Professor of Moral Philosophy.
Lyon G. Tyler, 1888, Professor of Moral Philosophy.
Hugh S. Bird, 1898, Professor of Moral Philosophy.
Bruce R. Payne, 1904, Professor of Moral Philosophy.
A. B. Coffey, 1905, Professor of Moral Philosophy.
George O. Ferguson, 1912, Professor of Philosophy and Associate Professor of Education.
Joseph R. Geiger, 1916, Professor of Philosophy and Associate Professor of Education.
J. Lesslie Hall, 1888, Professor English Language and Literature.
James S. Wilson, 1906, Assistant Professor English Language and Literature.
Louis H. Girardin, 1803, Professor of History and Geography.
Rev. Reuel Keith, 1821, History and Ancient Languages.
Thomas R. Dew, 1826, History, Political Economy, etc.
George Frederick Holmes, 1846, History, Political Economy, etc.
Henry A. Washington, 1849, History, Political Economy, etc.
Robert J. Morrison, 1858, History, Political Economy, etc.
J. Leslie Hall, 1898, Professor History (English and General).
James S. Wilson, 1908, Professor History and Associate Professor English.
Rev. Reuel Keith, 1821, Latin and Greek Languages.
Rev. Charles Minnegerode, 1842, Latin and Greek Languages.
Morgan J. Smead, 1848, Latin and Greek Languages.
Edwin Taliaferro, 1858, Professor of Latin, and the Romance Languages.
Edward S. Joynes, 1858, Professor of Greek and German.
Thomas P. McCandlish, 1869, Professor of Latin.
Frank Preston, 1869, Professor of Greek.
Rev. L. B. Wharton, 1870, Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages.
Charles S. Dod, 1874, Adjunct Professor in Latin, French, etc.
John C. Calhoun, 1911, Professor Modern Languages.
Walter A. Montgomery, 1906, Professor Latin and Associate Professor Greek.
Rev. H. T. Louthan, 1903, Adjunct Professor Greek and Modern Language.
Wesley P. Clarke, 1912, Professor Latin and Greek.
Hugh S. Bird, 1888, Professor of Education.
Bruce R. Payne, 1904, Professor of Education.
A. B. Coffey, 1905, Professor of Education.
Henry E. Bennett, 1907, Professor of Education.
R. M. Crawford, 1905, Professor of Drawing and Manual Arts.
Lucy L. Davis, 1896, Principal Observation and Practice School.
Nannie C. Davis, 1902, Principal Observation and Practice School.
Rev. W. J. King, 1902, Physical Director.
T. M. Blanchard, 1904, Physical Director.
Henry W. Withers, 1906, Physical Director.
Fred M. Crawford, 1907, Physical Director.
Dr. Wm. J. Young, 1911, Physical Director.
Dr. Dexter W. Draper, 1913, Physical Director.
Herbert L. Bridges, 1906, Registrar.

Yearly Number of Students.

The destruction of records prevents any accurate list of the graduates at William and Mary. The number of students before 1827, when the matriculation books begin was always small in comparison with the Grammar school boys. The attendance at no time was very large, but as it consisted of young men from influential families, the alumni of the College exerted prevailing influence upon affairs both in Virginia and the United States from 1694 to 1861. (See "The Making of the Union," 1899, a pamphlet, by Lyon G. Tyler, "Education in Virginia" in William and Mary Quarterly, VII., 1-9.)
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The list from 1786 to 1825, inclusive, is based upon a report to the House of Delegates. See Journal of the House of Delegates, 1824-1825, appendix. From 1827 to end the list is based upon the College Matriculation book. The numbers marked with the asterisk include grammar scholars and students both. The numbers not marked represent students only.

**LIST OF COLLEGE RECORDS**

(1) Faculty Minutes:
   
   (a) One book from August 10, 1729 to June 4, 1784.
   
   (b) One book from 1784 to 1812, lost or missing.
   
   (c) One book from July 12, 1812, to December 29, 1829.
   
   (d) One book from January 16, 1830, to July 2, 1836.
   
   (e) One book from October 10, 1836, to July 10, 1846.
   
   (f) One book from October 12, 1846, to February 22, 1879.
   
   (g) One book from September 8, 1888, to June 24, 1893.
   
   (h) One book from October 4, 1893, to June 18, 1903.
   
   (i) One book from June 22, 1903, to June 9, 1911.
   
   (j) One book from September 20, 1911, to date.

(2) Bursar’s Accounts:

   (a) One book from 1754 to 1766.
   
   (b) One book from September 19, 1763, to September 25, 1770.
   
   (c) One book from September, 1770, to January, 1777.
   
   (d) One book from July 4, 1850, to July 24, 1875.

(3) Treasurer’s Account Books from 1888 to date.

(4) Register of Students:
   One book from October 27, 1827, to 1881.
   One book from 1881 to date.

(5) Minutes of Board of Visitors:
   One book from July 4, 1860, to June 26, 1902.
   One book from September 2, 1902 to date.

(6) Minutes of the Executive Committee:
   One book from May 10, 1888, to May 21, 1902.
   One book from September 2, 1902, to date.