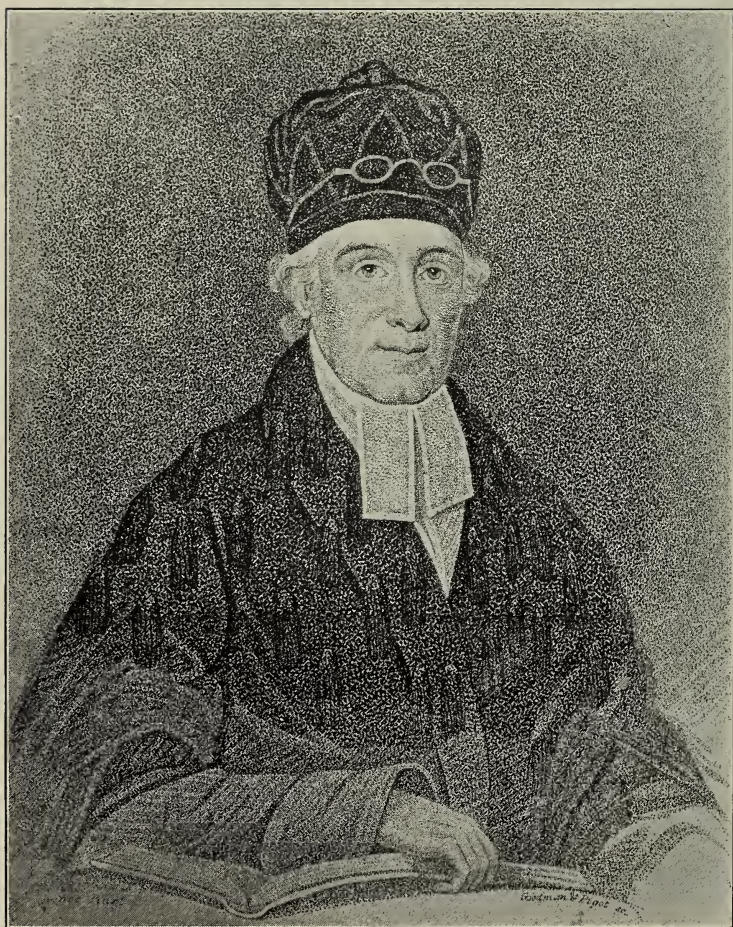


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1776-1876

The College
... OF ...
Hampden-Sidney

Calendar of Board Minutes
1776-1876

\$1.50



SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH.

THE COLLEGE OF HAMPDEN-SIDNEY

CALENDAR OF BOARD MINUTES 1776-1876

By ALFRED J. MORRISON

RICHMOND, VA.
THE HERMITAGE PRESS

1912

TO
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
IN THEIR CORPORATE
CAPACITY

JOHN HAMPDEN

1594-1643.

Vestigia Nulla Retrorsum.

ALGERNON SIDNEY

1622-1683.

Sanctus Amor Patriae Dat Animum.

P R E F A C E

What are the origins and the fortunes of any idea that has taken shape? These must be interesting questions always, and not least so in the case of an academic institution in a new country. Southside Virginia has been a tobacco country from the first. Who have been those of the region that have been formally identified with efforts looking to the maintenance of the academic tradition? The following pages give an answer for Hampden Sidney Collège, which, with William and Mary and Washington and Lee, has survived in Virginia from a colonial foundation. Hampden Sidney and Washington and Lee, representing the south and the west in the State, mark the beginnings of the positive Revolution; the history of William and Mary, standing for the colony, is now dim with the circumstances of age. How have the three fared since the establishment of the University, and what have been the well-devised plans for collegiate education in the State? What have been the vicissitudes?

This Calendar is no brief. In it may be found the facts for a hundred years of the management by Trustees of one of the oldest colleges in the country. Very few of these men are now living, but the College exists no one can say how much because they gave it their oversight. The history of an institution, even if complete as histories go, would be but a partial record: the forces making to that result are so numerous and involved that a state of mind may easily be brought about quite antagonistic to the drawing up of any rational account of past conditions. Action is the thing, and if a register of current acts is kept, little more can be expected. And yet acts are related, often springing one out of another, and it is desirable to trace the process. It is not certain that historical tastes and aptitudes mean decadence in the community—it is possible that the community is taking on new life in several ways including the historical. At no time has there been any lack of subjects for research in history, but it is interesting to observe the forming of solidarities out of which grows the historical feeling in specific directions.

This is a Calendar covering fifty years of the Old College and fifty years of the New College of Hampden Sidney.

PORTRAITS OF TRUSTEES

1. Samuel Stanhope Smith. Portrait by C. Lawrence.
2. John Blair Smith. Portrait owned by Union College, N. Y.
3. James Madison. Medallion by Ceracchi, 1793.
4. Thomas Read. Portrait reproduced by courtesy of Miss Elizabeth Venable, Jacksonville, Florida.
5. Patrick Henry. Engraving by Woodcock.
6. Samuel W. Venable. Portrait owned by Mrs. Charles Martin, Rivermont, Lynchburg, Va.
7. Abram B. Venable. Portrait, supposed to be by Rembrandt Peale, owned by W. H. Venable, Norfolk, Va.
8. Richard N. Venable. Portrait owned by W. H. Venable, Norfolk, Va.
9. Archibald Alexander.
10. Paul Carrington, Jr. Photograph of a portrait, by courtesy of Major A. R. Venable, Hampden Sidney, Va.
11. John Holt Rice. Portrait by W. J. Hubard.
12. William L. Venable. Portrait owned by William G. Venable, Sherman, Texas.
13. Moses Hoge. Portrait, reproduced in General Catalogue, Union Theological Seminary, Va., (whereabouts of original, unknown)
14. William H. Cabell. Engraving by St. Memin.
15. William S. Morton. Photograph, by courtesy of W. S. Morton, Richmond, Va.
16. Jonathan P. Cushing. Portrait, owned by Philanthropic Society, presented to the Society by Richard N. Venable.
17. Henry E. Watkins. Photograph, by courtesy of Mrs. Charles Martin, Rivermont, Lynchburg, Va.
18. Daniel L. Carroll. Drawing by A. Newsam, engraved by P. S. Duval.
19. William Maxwell. Portrait owned by Virginia Historical Society.
20. William S. Plumer. Engraving by A. H. Ritchie.
21. James P. Marshall. Photograph of a portrait, by courtesy of Mrs. William Wirt Henry, Richmond, Va.
22. David Comfort. Photograph, by courtesy of Dr. A. J. McKelway, Washington, D. C.
23. A. D. Dickinson. Photograph, by Courtesy of Thomas H. Dickinson, Prince Edward Co., Va.
24. Lewis W. Green. Plate by courtesy of the Rev. Dr. Richard McIlwaine, Richmond, Va.
25. Travis H. Epes. Photograph of a portrait, by courtesy of Mrs. J. S. Hardaway, Sr., Nottoway Co., Va.
26. Archibald G. McIlwaine. Photograph, by courtesy of the Rev. Dr. Richard McIlwaine, Richmond, Va.
27. Moses D. Hoge. Photograph.
28. John M. P. Atkinson. Photograph.
29. William Wirt Henry. Photograph.
30. Richard McIlwaine. Photograph.

NARRATIVE ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES¹

1774

Introduction.

The cultivation of Science is ever esteemed an object of great importance by the wise and good. They who have turned their attention to it with the most success are always the most anxious to promote it amongst others. That liberality of sentiment, that refinement of soul, that capacity for public usefulness, and that unaffected morality and religion, which usually accompany real knowledge, are strong inducements to the judicious, to desire an extensive diffusion of its salutary influence.

The Presbyterian Clergy in Virginia have uniformly aimed at this from their first settlement in the country. In their collective capacity they are known by the name of the Presbytery of Hanover: they have in general [a good] share of learning, and have the promotion of morality and religion much at heart. Engaged by such motives, they have repeatedly instituted and patronized Seminaries of learning in their different circles. But the small degree of influence which they possessed in the older country under the establishment of an Episcopal Church, and the narrowness of their private fortunes, rendered their efforts of that sort very feeble and no remarkable advantage was derived from their small, local schools.

Convinced of the necessity of something more extensive and popular, they endeavoured to erect and promote by subscription, a public Academy; in which the various parts of Science should be taught, and which should render education more conveniently attainable, in counties remote from the seat of Government, where

The Pby. of Hanover anxious to promote [morality and religion].

But impeded by the old Episcopal establishment.

The design of erecting an Acad'y entertained, with the reason of it.

¹This fragment was preserved by the late Dr. Dame, Rector of Camden Parish, Danville, whose executors deposited it some years ago in the College Library. Dr. Dame was a member of the Faculty of the College about 1834.

1774

The first attempt in 1772—but unsuccessful. The next in the year 1774 successful.

Mr. Sam'l S. Smith a principal in the affair.

His capacity.

The success of subscriptions very great.

Reflexion upon the preceding account. Name of the Acad'y

Journal of these matters ordered to be kept.

the College of William and Mary had been long before established. In the year 1772 an attempt of this kind was made, but thro' some fatality, the benevolent design miscarried. Two years afterwards when they had recovered a little from their discouragement, [2] it was repeated with greater success.

At this time the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith arrived in Virginia: a man well qualified in many respects for conducting such a design. He had been for some years employed as a Professor in the College of Nassau Hall, New Jersey, with much credit, both on account of his abilities and conduct. Tho' a young man, he was fully equal to the task of superintending the scheme in contemplation. The Presbytery, therefore, immediately turned their attention to him as a principal in the affair. And through their solicitation and the earnest desire of many respectable characters amongst the people, who had become acquainted with his merit, Mr. Smith consented to take upon him the direction of such an Institution as has been mentioned; provided the expedient of a subscription, in case it be tried, should succeed. This measure was no sooner resolved on than it was put into execution, and the success of it was as great as it was unexpected. In a few months several hundred pounds were subscribed; with which, considerable buildings were erected and a valuable collection of books was procured for a Library to the Academy; all which will more plainly appear in the Journals which follow. Such was the original of the Academy since distinguished by the name Hampden-Sidney, expressive of those Ideas of liberty, both civil and religious, which the Institution was designed to cherish; and such were the principles upon which it was erected. The records of the Presbytery, as far as they relate to this business are copied and subjoined to this account, agreeable to an order of the Trustees, for collecting, arranging, and inserting all matters of consequence relating to the Academy in this book.¹

¹See Minutes, Board of Trustees, Dec. 19, 1782

1774

October 13.

The Pby. enter upon the business of an Academy.

Recommendation of Mr. Smith, &

A request addressed more particularly to Pr. Edward [and Cumberland Congregations to collect] subscriptions.

The effect of the request.

1775

Feb. 1st.

1300£ subscribed in less than 4 months.

400£ applied to the purchase of books, &c.

[3] Extract from the minutes of the Presbytery of Hanover, Cubb Creek. October 13, 1774.

“The Presbytery resumed the consideration of a School for the liberal education of youth, which we unanimously judge to be of great and immediate importance. As we have been favoured with the company of Mr. Saml. Stan: Smith, a gentleman, who, we are well informed, has taught a considerable time with approbation in New Jersey College, and with pleasure find that he is inclinable to take the charge of such a Seminary if he is properly encouraged: we think it expedient therefore to recommend to our Congregations of Cumberland and Prince Edward in particular, and to all others in general, to set subscriptions on foot, for the purpose of procuring a Library, with a Philosophical and Mathematical apparatus, and other things necessary in such an undertaking. And whenever there shall be proper encouragement of this sort, and Mr. Smith or any other proper person can be engaged; we shall gladly concur to establish a Seminary in Prince Edward, or the upper end of Cumberland County and take it under our care.” Caleb Wallace, Clerk.

In consequence of the recommendation of the Presbytery a large and generous subscription was speedily obtained, chiefly in the counties of Charlotte, Prince Edward, and Cumberland, so that in the month of Feb: following, we find them actually applying the money to the original design; as appears from the following Extract.

At a session of the Presbytery of Hanover in Prince Edward County, February 1, 1775:

“The Presbytery, upon enquiry, find, that above 1300£ is already subscribed towards erecting an Academy, etc., and that considerable additions are expected.

They then proceeded to consider how it would be most proper to lay out the money, and where to establish the Institution.

Ordered that 400£ be applied to purchase such books and Mathematical and Philosophical apparatus as are more immediately neces-

1775

Feb. 1st.

Agents appointed to purchase books, &c.

sary. [4] And considering that the non-importation agreement may continue a considerable time, we entrust Mr. Saml. Stan: Smith to purchase such books and apparatus, in the Northern Provinces, by and with the advice and concurrence of the Revd. Robert Smith of Pequea, in Pennsylvania, the Revd. Robert Davidson, and Mr. John Bayard, Merchant, both of the city of Philadelphia; and the Revd. Doctor John Rodgers and Mr. Samuel Broome of the city of New York, or any two of them. And we also request that the Trustees hereafter nominated, and Messrs. Joseph Morton, James Allen, William Smith, Warren Walker, William Morton, and Robert Goode, collect the said 400£ or borrow it upon interest and transmit it to Philadelphia, to the said Saml. Stan: Smith, before the first day of next May."

2d.

Feb: 2d

A place chosen by the Pby. to erect the Academy upon.

"The Presbytery after viewing several places shewn them by the Gentlemen here, agree to build an academy, [with a] dwelling house for the Rector, and other necessary houses to the amount of the subscriptions, at the head of Hudson's branch in this County (Pr: Edwd.), upon an hundred acres of land, given for that purpose by Mr. Peter Johnson—and we entrust the said P. Johnston, Col. John Nash, Junr, Mr. James Allen, Sr, Capt. John Morton, and Capt. Nathl. Venable, or any three of them, to draw plans of these houses and let them to the lowest bidder, after giving proper notice to the public. And we also entrust Col. Jno. Nash, Jr., Mr. Jas. Allen Sr., Capt. Jno. Morton, and Capt. Nathl. Venable, or any three of them, to have the above named 100 acres of land measured and bounded, and the title secured for the purposes for which it was given.

Persons appointed to draw plans of houses, &c., &c.

Others to secure the donated land by Deed.

Reason for appointing Trustees.

The names of the Trustees appointed.

And as several members of this Presbytery live at too great a distance from each other, to meet together frequently to consult the affairs of the Academy: We appoint the Revd. Messrs. Richard Sankey, John Todd, Caleb Wallace and Samuel Leake; and Mr. Peter Johnson, Colo. Paul Carrington, Col. John Nash Jr., Cap: John Morton, Cap: Nathl. Venable, Col: Thomas Read, Mr. James Venable,

1775

Seven a Quorum.
Their powers.

Reservation of the
Pby.

Feb. 3d.

Mr. S. S. Smith
chosen the Rector,
and appointed with
others to procure as-
sistants.

The original [] of
Tuition.

The mode of its ap-
pointment.

Declaration of the
Pby. of Catholicism
and liberality in their
design.

Mr. Francis Watkins, and the Rector ex officio, Trustees of the Academy—Seven of these Trustees shall be a Quorum: they are to collect the subscriptions, [5] expend the monies, and conduct all the affairs of the Academy in behalf of the Presbytery; they are also to keep a fair book of accounts, and all the transactions relating to the Academy: The Presbytery reserving to themselves *forever*, the privilege of choosing the Trustees and the Rector with his assistants. The Clerk is ordered to send a copy of this minute to the above named Gentlemen, and in behalf of the Presbytery, to solicit their acceptance.”

Feb: 3d.

“The Presbytery choose Mr. Saml. St: Smith Rector of the Pr: Edward Academy, and we entrust the said Smith, and the Revd. Robert Smith of Pennsylvania, and Mr. William Churchill Houston, Professor in New Jersey College, or any two of them, to choose assistants. And we also agree that tuition be fixed at 4£ pr. annum, for each scholar; 20 shillings of which shall be paid on the day of entrance; and we also agree that all the tuition monies shall be divided between the Rector and his assistants, at the discretion of the Trustees, until they shall think proper to regulate the matter otherwise.

The Presbytery having for a long time had the Education of youth in these upper Counties much at heart, and having succeeded so far in our endeavours to promote [it as to] do something very considerable towards erecting an academy in Prince-Edward County, where we expect every branch of learning will be taught to advantage on the most Catholic plan; and whereas some Gentlemen who are unacquainted with our sentiments, may encourage this Seminary with reluctance because it is to be under the protection and patronage of this Presbytery; we take this opportunity to declare, that tho’ the strictest regard shall be paid to the morals of the youth, and divine worship conducted evening and morning in the Presbyterian mode. [on] the other hand, all possible care shall be taken that no [] in-

fluence be used by any member of this Presbytery, [the Rector] of the Academy or his assistants to bias the [judgment of any of] the students; but that all of every denomination [shall fully] [6] enjoy their own religious sentiments, and be at liberty to attend that mode of public worship, that either custom or conscience makes the most convenient to them."

Thus we have seen the foundation of the future work very happily laid. The commencement of the dispute between Great Britain and America at this time formed in some measure a coalition of religious parties. At least all orders of men who were determined to defend the liberties of their Country found that they needed each other's assistance, and this gradually introduced liberal sentiments, which were favourable to the promotion of the academy; and we find amongst the subscribers a great number of names, which belonged to different religious denominations. The subscription papers were generally in one form, with the extract of the minutes of the Pby. at Cubb-Creek for their Preamble. For the satisfaction of the curious, an abbreviated copy of one of these papers differing a little from the rest in its form is here subjoined.

Nov: 12, 1774.

"In the Academy which Mr. Smith has the prospect of conducting in Pr: Edwd. county, according to the request and appointment of the Presbytery of Hanover, if he meets with the encouragement he expects; shall be taught the Greek and Latin languages to their greatest extent; and all the sciences which are usually studied, at any College, or Academy, on the Continent. He proposes to teach Geography in greater perfection, than, he is well assured, it is done in the major parts of our Institutions of learning; and so as to render it an excellent handmaid to the extensive and useful study of History; which with the science of Chronology shall be attended to. Mathematical learning he has made himself master of; and designs to teach those who choose,

Arithmetic and Algebra; and Geometry applied particularly to surveying. This will prepare the way for the study of Natural Philosophy in all its branches; after which he will instruct them in the important studies of Eloquence, Criticism, and the science of Morals. He does not propose to undertake the superintendency of this Academy till he is enabled to procure one or two Gentlemen of approved abilities, whom he has in his view, from the Northward, to assist [] [] will readily perceive the necessity of a large Library [] Philosophical and Mathematical apparatus in order

From the *Virginia Gazette*, issues for October and December 1775:

AN ACADEMY.

PRINCE EDWARD, September 1st, 1775.

By the generous exertion of several gentlemen in this and some of the neighboring counties, very large contributions have lately been made for erecting and supporting a public Academy, near the Courthouse, in this county. Their zeal for the interests of learning and virtue has met with such success that they were enabled to let the buildings in March last to several undertakers, who are proceeding in their work with the greatest expedition. A very valuable library of the best writers, both ancient and modern, on most parts of science and polite literature, is already procured, with part of an apparatus to facilitate the studies of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. The Academy will certainly be opened on the 10th of next November. It is to be distinguished by the name of Hampden Sidney, and will be subject to the visitation of twelve gentlemen of character and influence in their respective counties, the immediate and acting members being chiefly of the Church of England. The number of visitors and trustees will probably be increased as soon as the distraction of the times shall so far cease as to enable its patrons to enlarge its foundations. The students will all board and study under the same roof, provided for by a common steward, except such as choose to take their boarding in the country. The rates, at the utmost, will not exceed £10 currency per annum to the steward, and £4 tuition money, 20 shillings of this being always paid at entrance.

The system of education will resemble that which is adopted in the College of New Jersey, save that a more particular attention shall be paid to the cultivation of the English language than is usually done in places of public education. Three Masters and Professors are ready to enter in November, and as many more may be easily procured as the increased number of students may at any time hereafter require. And our prospects at present are so extremely flattering that it is probable we shall be obliged to procure two Professors more before the expiration of the year.

The public may rest assured that the whole shall be conducted on the most catholic plan. Parents of every denomination may be at full liberty to require their children to attend on any mode of worship which either custom or conscience has rendered most agreeable to them. For our fidelity, in every respect, we are

cheerfully willing to pledge our reputation to the public, which may be the more relied on, because our whole success depends upon their favorable opinion. Our character and interest, therefore being both at stake, furnish a strong security for our avoiding all party instigations, for our care to form good men and good citizens on the common and universal principles of morality, distinguished from the narrow tenets which form the complexion of any sect, and for our assiduity in the whole circle of education.

SAMUEL S. SMITH.

P. S.—The principal building of the Academy not being yet completed, those gentlemen who desire their children to enter immediately will be obliged to take lodgings for them in the neighborhood, during the winter session, which may be done in houses sufficiently convenient, on very reasonable terms.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Gentlemen—I have read in your *Gazette*, for some weeks past, an advertisement from Prince Edward county, intimating that an Academy will certainly be opened in that county on the 10th of November next, for the instruction of youth, which, as it is a laudable design, ought to be encouraged. For certain it is, that public schools, under proper regulations, might prove extremely advantageous. But as I am sensible that some worthy gentlemen, who, by their generous contributions, endeavoring to promote this undertaking, have not been sufficiently aware of the evil consequences that might arise from the way and manner in which it is intended to be conducted, I think it my duty, as a member of society, to point out some of them, and appeal to the impartial public, whether it is not every man's duty to prevent all probable future, as well as present, evils by all lawful means in his power.

And in compliance with my duty, though unwilling to offend any man, I must observe, that I think it inconsistent with prudence or good policy to suffer a dissenter to teach in any of our public schools, much less to act as President, both which are intended to take place in the Prince Edward Academy.

Mr. Smith's character as a man, (as far as I know) may be unexceptionable, but still, as a Presbyterian, his confessions of faith show that he believes and professes doctrines which are not only repugnant to the doctrines of the Church of England, but, in my opinion, even subversive of morality. * * *

Whether it is proper, then, that the education of our youth should be entrusted to those who believe such doctrines, or profess

to believe them, let every parent who has the spiritual interest of his child at heart determine. Among the different sciences proposed to be taught at this school, the study of divinity is mentioned as one, and can it be supposed that a dissenting clergyman, acting under the direction and subject to the control of a Presbytery of Dissenters, who are visitors of this school, viz., the Presbytery of Hanover, is a proper person to bring up students for the Church of England? Can the most extensive charity suppose that he will approve of the doctrines of a church with which he will not hold communion? The probable consequence of employing dissenting ministers would be that we should see dissenters in a short time in gowns and cassocks, eating the bread of a church to which they are no friends. Of which, it is said, there are some instances in the country at this time, who prove by their conduct that an increase of their number would be no blessing. No dissenter can complain as long as they are permitted the free exercise of their religion without molestation, but where their strides evidently tend to secure the establishment in their favor, they need not wonder if they are opposed by all who prefer the present establishment to them.

If gentlemen of fortune in the lower parts of the country, should remove their families to the back counties during the continuance of the civil war, it is more than probable that several of their children would be sent to the Prince Edward School, for want of a better opportunity, and it is an universal remark that youth are generally prejudiced in favor of the school in which they are educated, and are very apt to imbibe and defend their master's sentiments. If this school should meet with that encouragement which Mr. Smith seems to intimate in his advertisement, we might reasonably expect, in a few years, to see our Senate-house, as well as pulpits, filled with dissenters; and thus they might, by an easy transition, secure the establishment in their own favor. To those that think this hardly possible, let me observe, that small evils, long neglected, have often proved fatal. Therefore, I would advise, not as a dictator, but as a friend to mankind in general, and to this colony in particular, that every member of the Church of England, who is a subscriber to this school, would withhold his contribution till the school is put under the care of masters who are all members of the Church of England. For to suppose that a dissenter is a proper tutor to bring up members for the Church of England, is full as absurd as it would be to assert that to establish Popery in Quebec is the most effectual method to proselyte the inhabitants to the Protestant faith. I am gentlemen,

Your very humble servant,

LUTHER.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Gentlemen—I am not under the least apprehension that I shall suffer any injury by the production of a certain Luther, in your *Gazette* of the 18th instant, which carries upon it the visible features of malice and disappointment. Unless the honesty of the man's principles, in piously exhorting "the subscribers to the Academy to withhold their contributions," should merit a little encomium, there is but one insinuation in his performance to which I shall pay the least regard. He supposes that the Presbytery of Hanover are to be "visitors" of the Academy, directly contrary to the assurance which I gave to the public in my advertisement. Although I might rely upon my credit with the world, at least as much as a man who seems afraid to acknowledge his name; yet, because the insinuation is plausible, I shall explain that matter. It is true the Presbyterian clergy first concerted the measure, as friends to the interests of learning and virtue, which had lain neglected long enough, and under their auspices it acquired considerable maturity. But, far from being governed by contracted notions, that they might extend the utility of the institution, they have now yielded the power of visitation and of managing the general concern of the Academy, into the hands of trustees, who are chiefly members of the Church of England. Let him produce an instance of equal candor from those of any other church. On his narrow principles we could form no very flattering hopes, who will not suffer a dissenter, though ever so well qualified, to have any connection with the management of a place of education. And so great is his zeal upon this head, that he makes no scruples to recommend the grossest iniquity to rob them even of the smallest share in an institution which they have the merit of erecting, and the still greater merit of establishing on a Catholic plan. I hope I have already given assurances to the public of the candor of my intentions, and of the catholicism of the principles I shall inculcate in the course of education. If there yet remains a scruple in the minds of any of the good people of this colony, I shall not attempt to remove it by replying to anonymous scribblers, but by my practice and the reputation of my scholars. And if any man hereafter shall think proper to vent his slanders under the concealment of a feigned name, he shall enjoy the glory of the combat and the victory to himself. He merits no attention from the public, nor from me.

SAMUEL S. SMITH.

HAMPDEN SIDNEY, November 23, 1775.

At a meeting of the trustees of this Academy, held on the 10th instant, Captain Phil: Holcombe was elected steward. The steward is appointed to furnish wholesome diet to the students, one-half of the meat at least to be fresh, and one-half of the bread to be made of the fine flour of wheat. And he obliges himself to furnish servants to keep their rooms clean and in good order, for which services he is to receive at the rate of eight pounds currency per annum, forty shillings of this always to be paid at the beginning of the year, to enable him to procure good provisions and at a cheap rate.

The students will be obliged to provide their own beds, or to pay a moderate hire for them, and to buy their own candles, and washing, which they may do at a small expense. For some years they will be permitted to take their wood off the land belonging to the Academy gratis. I have the pleasure to inform the public that, notwithstanding the principal building of the Academy is at present so incomplete, the steward will remove his family thither immediately, and before the 1st of January he will be able, with the assistance of a few neighbors, who live well, and are within less than two miles of Hampden Sidney, to accommodate all the young gentlemen who may be put under my care. I presume we shall not need the assistance of the neighborhood longer than till next summer, when the buildings will be chiefly erected.

SAMUEL STAN: SMITH.

N. B.—I have taken care to furnish the library with all the school books that are necessary in the course of education, which the students may make use of at a very moderate annual rate, and save themselves a great expense in buying books.

“A petition of sundry inhabitants of the County of *Prince Edward*, whose names are thereunto subscribed [the first petition of dissenters to the House of Delegates] was presented to the House and read, setting forth, that they heartily approve and cheerfully submit themselves to the form of government adopted for this State, and hope that the United *American* States will long continue free and independent; * * * that justice to themselves and posterity makes it their indispensable duty in particular to entreat, that, without delay, all church establishments might be pulled down, and every tax upon conscience and private judgment abolished, and each individual left to rise or sink by his own merit, and the general laws of the land.”—*Journal of the House of Delegates of Virginia*, October 11, 1776.

CALENDAR.

At a Board of Trustees Sept. 26th, 1776.

Present, the Revd. Messrs. Samuel S. Smith, Archd. McRobert, Caleb Wallace, Colo. Paul Carrington, Mr. Natl. Venable, Mr. Jas. Venable, and Frs. Watkins.

Messrs. McRobert, Smith, Venable, and Watkins, a committee to draw up a Memorial of the present state of Hampden Sidney College to be laid before the next Convention, General Assembly, and to solicit their countenance for help. Nathaniel Venable and Paul Carrington have leave to build an house on the Academy land—for their sons or others as students (for the use of the Academy).

Treasurer's acc't read. Bal. to Debit, £36.7.10½.

[*Journal of the House of Delegates of Virginia.*
Williamsburg: Alexander Purdie. p. 79.

Saturday, November 16, 1776,

. . . A memorial of the trustees of the Academy of Hampden-Sidney, in the County of Prince Edward, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that a considerable number of gentlemen in that and the neighboring counties, convinced of the importance of polite literature to their children and their country, and of the difficulty of acquiring it in their remote situation, have by their own efforts, and the private contributions they were able to collect, erected an academy for that purpose, which is distinguished by the name of Hampden-Sidney, in memory of those great patrons of liberty and letters; that the rapid growth, and the general reputation into which it hath risen, in a short time, have rendered it, they hope, an object not unworthy the attention of the Legislature of Virginia; that literature, at all times ornamental, is now justly considered as necessary to the existence and stability of this rising Commonwealth, and may therefore claim the encouragement as well as the protection of her laws.

That they are aware of the expenses that attend a war in the infancy of a government, and commenced under every disadvantage, wherein we were involved by the security into which our innocence had misled us; but that, even under the growing load



JOHN BLAIR SMITH.

of publick debt, there are reasons which seemed to them to justify and render necessary the present application. That in the course of human life, and during the ravages of a destructive war, it is very uncertain how many of those who now fill our civil and military departments may survive the calamities of their country; and that it is a fact well known, and regretted in many counties, that few remain behind capable of supplying the places of those who shall be torn from the Commonwealth by death or by war. That our resources for education from Britain are cut off. That the prospect of leaving an extensive republick young and unexperienced, before it hath acquired stability, to be guided by the councils and defended by the arms of unskilful and unlettered men, is too unfavorable to be indulged by any lover of his country. That it may be too late to seek a remedy for the evil at the termination of the war, an event that is uncertain, and may be remote. That they do not forget there is already a college amply endowed, but it is at present, and for a long time may be, too near the seat of danger, and too much in the midst of camps, to render its country that service it would otherwise be capable of doing. That if every circumstance of situation and of common opinion were united in its favour, wise politicians will remember that it is dangerous to entrust so important a power as learning in the hands of a single person, or only a few. That those who are acquainted with the history of England well know that the rivalship of Cambridge and Oxford hath more than once preserved the liberties of that kingdom, which might have fallen a sacrifice if one of them had possessed the sole prerogative of education. That besides, they conceive knowledge should be diffused as equally and as extensively as possible among the people. That their designs carry in them no opposition to any place, or party of men; their system is catholick, and calculated to banish those insidious distinctions, which, however little they may have been felt under a monarchical government, are improper and injurious in a republick State. That they do not claim to be set on a footing that will rival the publick seminary which is already established, their publick services not having yet merited it; they only pray the Legislature will enable them to erect such buildings as are necessary to accommodate the great number of students who daily apply for admission into the academy, and whose hopes of an education are likely to be frustrated through the want of room for their reception; and that they may be placed on such a stage where they may have an opportunity of convincing the publick whether the interests of education are likely to suffer in their management, or whether their industry and success in the service of their country will be such as to deserve their future favour and indulgence. That considerably more than one hundred students have already applied

to be received at the commencement of the next session, and that they have the greatest reason to believe that number might be doubled, in a few months, if it were in the power of the Board to furnish them with proper accommodations. That it is their opinion they could serve the institution better, if the Legislature should be pleased to erect the Board into a corporate body, and to grant the masters such usual exemptions as are deemed necessary to large literary societies. That they do not however urge these matters, trusting that the wisdom and zeal of the House for the publick welfare will perform whatever is consistent with good government, and the more important exigencies of the Commonwealth.]

At a Board of Trustees Decr. 18th 1776.

Present, the Revd. Messrs. David Rice and Samuel S. Smith, Colo. Nash, Mr. Peter Johnson, Mr. Nathl. Venable, Mr. Jas. Venable, and Frans. Watkins.

Mr. President and his assistant teachers have divided the money for the present year for schooling.

Application made by Capt. Holcombe, Steward for the Academy, 'that this Board should consider his allowance for boarding the students, and moved that such further allowance may be made for the ensuing year as from the advanced price of provisions and other necessaries for their Diet they may think reasonable.' Allowance, £9, not increased, and diet strictly prescribed—diets as heretofore for breakfast and supper, 'not suitable but very unfit for students.'

At a Board of Trustees at H. Sidney Academy March 11th, 1777, in consequence of the Steward's notice.

Colo. John Nash, President.

Present, Revd. Richd. Synkey, Revd. Caleb Wallace, Peter Johnson, Jas. Venable, Rev. David Rice, Revd. S. S. Smith, Natl. Venable, Frans. Watkins.

Capt. Wm. Bibb, the lowest bidder, appointed Steward from the 1st of July next.

At a Board of Trustees at Hampden Sidney Academy, April 11th 1777.

Present, Revd. Messrs. David Rice and Caleb Wallace, Mr. Peter Johnson, Mr. Jno. Morton, Mr. Natl. Venable, Mr. Jas. Venable, and Frans. Watkins.

Capt. John Morton chosen President pro tempore in the room of Colo. John Nash, absent.

Memorial to last General Assembly withdrawn. Committee (Paul Carrington, John Morton, James Madison, Jr., Natl. Venable, Fran. Watkins) to draw scheme for a Lottery, for additional buildings. Members of Board to solicit donations from the publick for the finishing a chapel, and paying Steward [Capt. Philemon Holcombe] for improvements made. Mr. Venable appointed to agree with some workman for building a chapel.

[Broadside, printed in supplement to *Virginia Gazette*, July 25, 1777.

HAMPDEN SIDNEY
LOTTERY.

1	Prize of 2000 Dollars,	2000 Dollars
2	1000	2000
4	500	2000
6	200	1200
10	100	1000
20	50	1000
30	25	750
100	15	1500
1000	10	10000
1310	5	6550
<hr/>		
2483	Prizes	28000
3117	Blanks	
<hr/>		
5600	Tickets 5 Dollars each	
	Deduction 4200 Dollars	£1260

THE Lottery is permitted by an act of the General Assembly of *Virginia* for the purpose of raising 1260£ to be laid out in erecting additional buildings to the academy of *Hampden-Sidney*, in the county of *Prince Edward*. That academy was set on foot by the private donations of a number of gentlemen, who considered the importance of polite literature to their children and their country, and the difficulty of acquiring it. Their efforts, and the faithful discharge of duty in the teachers and professors, have been attended with such success, that this seminary hath gained general credit and reputation. Nothing remains necessary to complete the work, so as to be of general utility, but sufficient additional buildings for the reception and entertainment of a great number of students who wish to be admitted. As every person must be convinced of the importance and necessity of education and literary improvement, it is not doubted that this scheme will meet with the approbation of all well-wishers to

society, and that they will forward this generous design by becoming adventurers.

The managers appointed are, *Paul Carrington, William Cabell, James Madison, Junr., John Morton, Thomas Read, Nathaniel Venable, and Francis Watkins*, gentlemen, or any four of them, who are to give bond with security, and take an oath, well and faithfully to discharge their trust, and for paying to the fortunate adventurers the prizes that may be drawn, deducting 15 *per cent.* for the money intended to be raised by the scheme. The drawing will be at the courthouse of *Prince Edward* county, and so soon as the tickets are disposed of, notice of the time will be published in the *Virginia Gazette*.

TICKETS are to be had of any of the managers, and at the Post Office in *Williamsburg*.

N. B. All prizes not demanded within four months after publication will be deemed generous donations for the purpose of the scheme.]

At a Board of Trustees of Hampden S. Academy (at the particular request of Mr. Jno. Springer) May 17th 1777.

Present, Colo. Nash, President, the Revd. Messrs. Archd. McRobert and Caleb Wallace, Mr. Peter Johnson, Mr. Natl. Venable, Mr. James Venable, and Frans. Watkins.

Mr. Springer's candour in giving information against himself regarding his indiscretion at a tavern in New London on the 18th day of last month. Mr. Springer, after suspension, to be restored to his office of assistant teacher.

At a session of the Board at Hampden Sidney, July 22d, 1777.

Present, Colo. John Nash, President, Revd. Archd. McRobert, and Saml S. Smith, Colo. Thos. Read, Capt. Jno. Morton, Mr. Natl. Venable, and Frans. Watkins.

Capt. Wm. Bibb hath leave to put two additional rooms to the house Capt. Holcombe resided in, and to add 16 ft. to the dining room. Work to be valued by arbitration.

At a session of a Board of Trustees at Hampden Sidney, Decr. 11th, 1777. Present, Colo. John Nash, President, the Revd. Messrs. Rice, Synkey, Caleb Wallace, and Saml. S. Smith, Capt. Jno. Morton, Mr. Natl. Venable, Mr. Jas. Venable, and Frans. Watkins.

Another Steward to be employed. The present Steward's refusal to comply with his agreement in every part, makes it necessary to discontinue him in the midst of the year for which he had engaged. Increased cost of provisions. Price of boarding



JAMES MADISON.

advanced to £20 per scholar per annum. Diet prescribed. Breakfast at 8 o'clock. Dinner at 1 o'clock. Supper at 8 o'clock. Three of the teachers to be boarded free from charges. Steward exempt from dieting for 9 weeks in the year (the vacation). If students depart this life or enter the service, advanced money to be refunded. Trustees to visit the diets.¹

¹Of the first staff of instructors were several recent graduates of the College of New Jersey—David Witherspoon (a son of Dr. Witherspoon, of Scotland and Princeton), Samuel Doak, and John Springer, besides the brothers Samuel Stanhope and John Blair Smith. The first President, Samuel Stanhope Smith, remained in charge of the Academy four years, returning in 1779 to Princeton, of which he became President in 1795. He was succeeded at Hampden Sidney by John Blair Smith, a man of great courage and force of character, during whose administration the Academy was chartered as a College. There was no earlier distinctively college charter still in force granted by any legislative body in the Southern States, at least south of Maryland.

In the vacation of 1777 John Blair Smith, with a company of students of which he was captain, marched to Williamsburg to defend the country. As the event was, their services were not needed [See *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, XVII, 442]. The Academy seems never to have been closed, during a whole session, on account of the war. The records of the Board of Trustees, as shown, are incomplete for the years 1777-1782. But Dr. Foote, in the first volume of his *Sketches*, p. 400, adduces evidence for the continuity of the exercises of the Academy during that period.

With the exception of John Blair Smith the first staff of instructors had disappeared by 1779. It is possible that James Mitchell and Charles Wingfield, appointed Tutors in 1776 and 1778, may have assisted President Smith after 1779. It is possible that President Smith was the sole instructor, or that his assistants from 1780 to 1784 have been forgotten. Of the first group, John Springer became a teacher and preacher in South Carolina and Georgia—very much of a pioneer in those activities in the up country south of the Savannah river. Of Samuel Doak, founder of the first literary institution in the Mississippi Valley, it is stated: "No man of his generation perhaps did so much for the education of Tennessee or exercised such a beneficent influence." [Merriam, *Higher Education in Tennessee*. Bulletin, Bureau of Education, 1893, p. 227.]

This lacuna in the Board Minutes during the war was due in part to the great difficulty of the question of 'Diets.' Where Diets are a vanishing quantity there cannot well be a number of consumers, of the student class. Thus early the matter of Commons was vexed. It continued to be so during times of peace as well as of war. The whole subject is an instance of how natural laws may not be disregarded: eating in commons is no business for boys. Long ago the celebrated Dr. Cooper said to the Board of Trustees of South Carolina College—"the College is in yearly jeopardy of being destroyed by the disputes about eating." As for the period, 1777-1782, it is to be remembered that the students of Yale College were dispersed in 1776 and in 1777, because the Steward was quite unable to provide rations; and in 1779 the beginning of the winter term at Yale was delayed several weeks for the same reason.

At a meeting of a Board of Trustees, Decr. 19th 1782.

Present, the Revd. Jno. B. Smith and Archd. McRobert, Messrs. Jno. Morton, Jos. Parks, Charles Allen, Wm. Booker, and Saml. W. Venable.

Archd. McRobert, Chairman, and Saml. W. Venable, Clerk, pro tempore.

Ordered, that a resolution of the Presbytery of Hanover [dated New Providence, Oct. 24th, 1782] be read and entered on the Minutes—'The Presbytery agreeable to the original institution of that Academy appoint [as Trustees] Messrs. James Allen, Charles Allen, Saml. W. Venable, William Booker, Wm Morton, of Charlotte, Joseph Parks, and Colo. Thos. Scott, in addition to those who already act in that capacity.'

Ordered, that every proceeding relative to the Academy be entered in a blank book belonging to the Academy,¹ and that Mr. Charles Allen, the Revd. Jno. B. Smith, and Saml. W. Venable have the care of this business as a Committee for the ensuing year.

Ordered, that there be four stated quarterly meetings, the first Thursday in March, June, September, and December.

Committee to report on appointment of Mr. Jno. Overstreet as Steward to the Academy.

Committee [McRobert, Jno. B. Smith, and Colo. Nash] to have the care of the rooms of the Academy—these to be left by occupants in repair. Room rent, £3 per room.

At a Board of Trustees, March 6th, 1783.

Present, Jno. B. Smith, McRobert, Jno Morton, Chas. Allen, James Allen, John Nash, Thos. Scott, Sam: W. Venable.

McRobert, Chairman; Venable, Clerk, pro. temp. / Committee for entering papers in a blank book having found it necessary to consult Mr. Francis Watkins' book of accounts, Mr. Watkins is added to the Committee. John Holcombe Overstreet confirmed as Steward. Room rent to be 10 shillings for every student. Managers of the Lottery to be notified that the state of the Academy makes a settlement of their accounts necessary. McRobert, John Blair Smith, Charles Allen, and Sam: W. Venable to petition the General Assembly for the incorporation of the Board.² Same committee to petition for the withdrawal of the Academy's funds from the Loan Office.

¹The few pages of this book that have been preserved appear in the Introduction.

²Where was the institution about to be incorporated? See Advertisement of General Lawson in the *Virginia Gazette or American Advertiser* (Richmond), Feb. 1, 1783.—Good dwelling house, &c., 'on the main road leading from Philadelphia to Charleston'—suitable for either public or private purposes—near College.

Letter read from Nathaniel Venable, requesting payment of money advanced for purchase of Library.

At a meeting of a Board of Trustees, April 22d, 1783.

Present, the Revd. Mr. Smith, Col. Nash, Col. Scott, Mr. Nathaniel Venable, Mr. Morton, Mr. Booker, Mr. James Allen, Mr. Charles Allen, Mr. Thomas Watkins, [?] Mr. James Venable, and Mr. Parks.

The Revd. Mr. Smith empowered to charge students using Library books for school purposes $\frac{1}{4}$ the value of such books, the money to be appropriated for purchasing new books.

Committee petitioning for incorporation to add to the names of the Trustees entered in the petition, Colo. Joel Watkins, Colo. Evrd. Meade, and Mr. Richd. Foster.

On application, Capt. James Morton to be Steward, at the expiration of the time Mr. Overstreet engaged for.

At a Board of Trustees June 5th, 1783.

Present, the Revd. Messrs. Synkey, McRobert, and John B. Smith, Col. Nash, Mr. Jas. Allen, Jno. Morton, Wm. Booker, Jo. Parks, Chas. Allen, and Sam: W. Venable.

Revd. Mr. Synkey, Chairman.

Peter Hales to be paid £15 for repairs to Academy. Revd. Mr. Smith continued in appointment to give notice to the Managers of the Hampden Sidney Lottery to make a speedy settlement of their acc'ts.

The Committee for petitioning the Assembly for the incorporating this Academy report that they have done the business agreeable to the order of this Board, and have obtained an act of incorporation for this Board.

1783. Nov. 18. Mr. McRobert.¹

Students not boarding with the steward to pay to him 20 shillings for room-attendance.

1784. Mar. 4. Col. Nash.

A letter received from the Revd. David Rice, setting forth his resignation as a Trustee of the College. Ordered, that in future the steward collect the rent of rooms from the students.

Genl. Lawson, the Revd. John B. Smith, and Charles Allen a Committee for further application to the Assembly for aid.

¹Beginning here, the chairman of each meeting is indicated after the date.

[Calendar, Virginia State Papers, edited by Dr. W. P. Palmer and Sherwin McRae (Hampden Sidney, class of 1822), Vol. V, p. 50:

Memorial from John B. Smith & Ro. Lawson to the Governor and Members of the Council, in Behalf of Hampden Sidney College.

Gentlemen:

As you are not less distinguished for your abilities and taste in polite learning than for your high rank in the State, we are encouraged to address you in behalf of the College of Hampden Sidney. It has been instituted and carried on to a considerable degree of usefulness by the generous donations of individuals, neither connected by particular favour nor interest. From the same benevolent source alone, we derive a supply to answer the various exigences which arise in such an institution. As we are now engaged in building a Common Hall for the public academical exercise of the students, and have no funds for defraying the expence, we are obliged to solicit aid from the Patrons of Science for this purpose. Our principal design in the erection of this building is to promote the useful and ornamental practice of speaking with ease in public. And as your experience in the business of the State undoubtedly convinces you gentlemen of the importance of an early habit and address in oratory, we presume you will cheerfully encourage any useful plan for the cultivation of it in this Government. And as the public periodical exhibitions of the Students at the College have been attended with the best effects this way, though they have laboured under many disadvantages for the want of a proper building for the purpose, we flatter ourselves that you will grant us such assistance as you may judge to be convenient and necessary upon the present occasion.

We are Gentlemen,
Your very humble servts.]

1784. June 23. Mr. McRobert.

Primary intention that room rents be used 'to preserve the College and its buildings in repair.' Gifts received: 2 vols. of Chambers' dictionary very elegantly executed—from Colo. Everard Meade of Amelia; 3 vols. of Sir Isaac Newton's Principia—from Genl. Robert Lawson; and 2 vols. of Dr. Wither-
spoon's Essays—from Colo. John Nash. Also a Wilson's pocket microscope given by Colo. David Stokes of Lunenburg.

The Board undertook the business and thought proper to adopt the following:

**LAWS & ORDINANCES FOR THE REGULATION OF
THE COLLEGE OF HAMPDEN-SYDNEY.**

I. OF CLASSES.

1. The students shall be arranged by the President and Masters into three distinct forms or classes, the lowest of which shall be called the Sophomore Class, the second the Junior Class, and the highest the Senior Class.

2. In order to admission into the Sophomore Class the students shall be acquainted with the English Grammar, Caesar's Commentaries, Sallust, Virgil, and the Roman Antiquities.

3. In order to admission into the Junior Class the students shall be acquainted with Cicero's Orations, Geography, Horace, the Greek Testament, and Arithmetic.

4. In order to admission into the Senior Class, the students shall be acquainted with Lucian, Xenophon, Euclid's Elements of Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, and Algebra.

5. Those students who are candidates for Literary Degrees shall be acquainted with all the studies before recited, as well as Longinus, Philosophy, History, Cronology, and Criticism.

6. The last examination shall be held in the presence of the President and Trustees; and those who pass with approbation shall have four weeks recess from business, before their degrees are conferred, to prepare for their publick exhibition and then if no impediment further be in the way, they shall commence Bachelors of the Liberal Arts and Sciences.

7. None shall be admitted to degrees, however in other respects qualified unless he first produce a certificate from the President and Steward of having discharged his College expences.

8. The first Tuesday in May annually shall be the time for conferring degrees upon the candidates, the order of which together with the different exercises is hereby left to the direction of the President and Masters.

9. Each candidate for degrees shall pay the sum of four Dollars to the President upon signing his diploma.

10. After a space of two years, they who have taken their first degree in the arts, may be admitted to the degree of Masters.—

The members of College in the three Classes shall be required to wear *Distinguishing habits* of black at publick prayers and at church.

11. All other students who come for instruction to the College, and do not choose to go through a regular course of education may be permitted to join any of the Classes in the study of

those parts of science which they wish to obtain the knowledge of, and during such connexion they shall also be required to wear the College habit as other students do, and be under the same regulations as other students are. Any other description of students shall be considered as in the Grammar school, subject however to the general laws and orders of the College.

2. OF TEACHERS.

1. There shall be in the College at present, besides the President, one Tutor of the Sophomore and Junior Classes, one French Master and one English Master.

4. The President and Masters shall as soon as it can be made convenient, wear *College Habits*, distinguishable in form from those of the students.

3. OF STUDIES.

1. The students shall be obliged to attend to business in the hours appointed by the president and masters; and none shall absent themselves from their rooms after 9 o'clock at night.

4. OF RELIGION & MORALITY.

1. Publick prayers shall be held every morning at 6 o'clock in some convenient place, and every evening at 5 o'clock, by the President or one of the Masters, when all the students shall attend with gravity and decency; whoever shall violate this law shall be reprimanded by the president or master officiating and fined not exceeding 4 d., and upon a repetition of the offence be punished at discretion.

2. All the students shall be required to attend publick worship on the Lord's-day whenever it shall be convenient; that is whenever it shall be within three miles of the College, and when there, shall behave seriously and devotedly—any student violating this article shall be punished as above, except that he may be fined not exceeding 8 d.

7. Neither shall any student be found in any ordinary nor even on any pretences unless at stated meals, nor drink any strong liquors or mixtures of them, in the company of others, during the different sessions of business in the College.

5. OF DECENCY & PROPRIETY.

2. Any student that disfigures or injures any of the buildings or their furniture he shall repair the damage double.

6. OF AUTHORITY.

2. Every student upon meeting the President or any of the Tutors shall salute him respectfully, and during the time of recitation, or when beginning to address them upon any occasion, shall stand upright with the head uncovered.

7. OF SUNDRIES.

1. Every student shall upon entrance pay for six months' tuition and boarding and the same in advance at the expiration of every six months * *

2. Each student shall write out and keep by him a copy of such a part of these Laws as the President shall direct.

8. OF GRADUATES.

Whenever it shall happen that any persons who have received degrees here or elsewhere shall desire to spend some further time in studying at this place, they shall have the privilege of using the books in the Library upon conforming to the Laws of the College as far as they can with propriety be apply'd to them.

9. OF A STEWARD.

1. The office of a Steward is to furnish proper provisions to the students three times every day, at such times as shall suit the hours of study, to have their beds made up and to keep the houses in proper neatness.

3. The Steward shall be allowed the privilege of keeping a house of private entertainment and retailing such articles of merchandize as may not interfere with the discharge of his duty.

4. He shall be allowed the exclusive boarding of such students as cannot come from their homes, except when any particularly requests to live with the President and he consents to take them.

As our funds are too small to build an house sufficiently large for the publick exercises of the College, upon motion, Resolved, that Messrs. McRobert, Chas. Allen, and Smith be a committee to wait on the vestry of the Episcopal Church or whatever body may have the direction of the property secured by law to that church and treat with them for the removal of French's Church to this place.¹

¹French's Church stood about a mile and a half from the College, near French's Store, later King's Tavern, later Kingsville. French soldiers were quartered there after 1781, and it is supposed that seventy of them, dying of smallpox, are buried in the churchyard. The name was due to Andrew French, a Scotch factor.

Upon motion, Ordered that the Chairman wait on Genl. Lawson with the thanks of this Board for his assiduous attention to the interest of the College.

Resolved, that Mr. Wm. Mahon be appointed the Tutor of the Sophomore and Junior Class, and that Mr. Drury Lacy be appointed English Master.

Ordered, that in the future our quarterly meetings shall be held in the College dining-room, and that the Steward have previous notice to prepare a dinner for the President and Trustees.

A form for diplomas to be prepared and a seal secured.

1784. July 19. Mr. McRobert.

Submission of agreement with church wardens [Philemon Holcombe and Richard Foster] relative to the removal of French's Church— '1. That the property remain forever in the Episcopal Church. 2. That the Trustees make such repairs in it as they judge necessary at their own expense, and shall have the privilege of making use of it forever as a Common Hall.'¹

Committee appointed to superintend the removal.

1784. Sept. 2. Capt. Jno. Morton.

Ratification of agreement with Church-wardens. Removal of church postponed until further orders. Capt. John Morton and Charles Allen a committee to let the building a Common Hall 40 feet by 30 and 15 feet pitch [changed to 52x34, June 15, 1785].

1784. Dec. 22. Col. Nash.

The committee appointed for superintending the building a Common Hall made their report.

Mr. Francis Watkins to give such orders as he shall think necessary for the collecting of the subscriptions.

1785. Apr. 18. Mr. McRobert.

State of a dispute between Mr. Mahon, one of the Tutors of the College, and Mr. Crawford, one of the students, which ended in the expulsion of Mr. Crawford by sentence of the president and tutors. Upon mature deliberation, sentence reversed.

Mr. Mahon to occupy the house built on College land by Overstreet.

¹This transaction is typical of the fortunes of the Episcopal Church after the Revolution. Richard Foster, church-warden, was a Trustee of the College.



THOMAS READ.

Damages to College property inflicted by unknown perpetrators shall be equally levied upon all the students.

1785. June 15. Mr. Nash.

Rules adopted 'respecting the Meeting and duty of the President and Trustees in their corporate capacity,' with a form of diploma prescribed.

Acc't settled with Mr. Venable—still due him £109. 8.

Martin Smith directed to pay rents of French's store due prior to acquisition by Board. Resolved, that Mr. Watkins continue to give such orders respecting the subscriptions as he think proper.

1785. Sept. 7. The Revd. Mr. Synkey.

Acc't allowed for repairs done to the houses at French's store to the amount of £54. 10.

Gen. Lawson, McRobert, and Chas. Allen, committee to petition General Assembly for back rents of French's Store; also to show state of surplus land of Speirs & Co. adjoining said store.

Capt. Jno. Morton to collect due subscriptions at 5%. If good flour can be bought at 30/ or 32/ per barrel, and delivered, price of board with the Steward to continue the same.

'Resolved, that when any of the students of this College shall upon examination appear to be as well acquainted with the French language as it is usual to expect that candidates for Literary Degrees should be acquainted with Greek, that such students passing the usual examination in other branches of science shall be admitted to a degree without being acquainted with Greek.'

1785. Sept. 27. Mr. McRobert.

Mr. Wm. Mahon, one of the Tutors, appeared and complained to the board that he has been repeatedly insulted by the students of the College by their throwing stones &c at his person and house in the night.

1785. Dec. 1. Mr. McRobert.

Resolved, as the opinion of this Board that Mr. Overstreet had not any right to transfer the house in question at the time when Mr. Mahon made the purchase.

In regard to the disorders complained of by Mr. Mahon, the Board can do nothing in the case at present.

" * * * Every member of the Board shall use his influence in recommending the College upon proper occasions, and obviating any unreasonable prejudices against it which they may have an opportunity of observing."

1786. Mar. 9. The Revd. Richd. Sankey.

President to give publick notice in the Virginia Gazette that no student will be rec'd in future without first paying room rent in advance and all arrearages.

Committee to give immediate and particular attention to the small red house at French's Store¹—either sell it or secure it from the weather.

Capt. Jno. Morton to purchase a ticket in the Mason's Lottery for the use of the College.

1786. Apr. 28. Mr. McRobert.

The President laid before the Board a petition from about 30 of the students praying for a dismissal of Mr. Mahon. Mr. Mahon also appeared before the board and informed them that he could act no longer in the capacity of Tutor. The Board agreed to accept of his resignation, and referred the form of his dismissal wholly to the President's discretion.²

1786. June 22. Mr. McRobert.

Capt. Jno. Morton has purchased ticket No. 113 in the Free-Mason's lottery. Another ticket 231 was presented to the College by Mr. John Mason. Three other tickets No. 1292, 1293, and 1294 were presented by Mr. Martin Smith under the following conditions, viz. if these tickets draw prizes the money or so much of it as may be sufficient be layed out in the purchase of a good sett of scenes and dresses for the use of the students in their public exhibitions.

The Board are dissatisfied with Capt. Richard Allen, the undertaker of the Common Hall, for not having complied with his contract as undertaker.

The President informed the Board that he had agreed with an engraver to execute a seal for this corporation.

1786. Sept. 22. Mr. McRobert.

Degrees conferred [eight candidates].³ Upon motion re-

¹The French's Store tract, 412 acres with appurtenances, had been granted to the College in 1784—See Hening's *Statutes at Large*, XI, 392. This was property of Alexander Speirs, John Bowman & Company, merchants in Glasgow, escheated to the Commonwealth. It was fairly valuable property, the rents of which were very useful for many years.

²William Mahon, of the Class of 1782 (Princeton), removed to Kentucky; he seems to have been in trouble most of his life. See Alexander, *Princeton College in the Eighteenth Century*.

³Of this first graduating class, three were lawyers and two ministers. One of the lawyers was John W. Eppes, who beat John Randolph for Congress in 1813. Mr. Eppes was for a year or two in the Senate. He was a relative and son-in-law of Thomas Jefferson.

solved that Mr. Wm. P. Hunt on recommendation from Doctr. Weatherspoon and Doctr. Smith of Princetown be admitted to a degree of Batchelor of the liberal arts, *honoris gratia*.

1787. Mar. 9. Mr. Sankey.

Substitution of French for Greek 'has been found to produce an unfavorable effect upon the students with respect to their improvement in science.' Regulation rescinded, 'except that they shall not be examined upon more Greek than the Greek Testament, Lucian, and the first book of Xenophon, provided they shall be tolerably acquainted with the French tongue.'

1787. June 28. Mr. Sankey.

Degrees conferred: candidates 'members of the late class which was admitted to degrees last fall.' The Revd. Henry Pattillo of North Carolina, Master of Arts, *honoris gratia*—'proposed to the Board as a gentleman upon whom it would be proper to confer the degree.'

1787. June 28. Mr. McRobert.

Mr. Drury Lacy to take the inspection of the College buildings; that he inspect them at least once in every week, and cause the students in the rooms when he finds any damage committed to pay for the repairs immediately. Capt. Jas. Morton to have the care of the College buildings in vacancy. Five shillings to be deposited with the Steward by entering students as a fund to pay for damages.

The Board no longer look to Capt. Richard Allen for the finishing the Common Hall.

Capt. Jno. Morton to purchase a box of glass 9x11 (subscriptions for this particular purpose) for repair of windows.

1788. June 5. Mr. McRobert.

Common Hall not finished. Committee of arbitration appointed to value Captain Allen's work. Capt. Jno. Morton, collector for the College, to render his account of all monies received, with vouchers.

¹Pattillo's *Sermons*, printed at Wilmington [Del.] in 1788, contain this acknowledgment—"I cannot allow the foregoing little treatise to see the light without acquainting the public how greatly I am obliged to my learned and pious friend President Smith, of Hampden Sydney, for the careful perusal he has given my manuscripts, amidst his numerous and important avocations."

Mr. James Blythe, a member of the Senior Class,¹ being under an absolute necessity of visiting Carolina his native state in the course of the summer and of being absent at the examination and commencement of his class in September applied to the Board for a diploma. Degree conferred, 'provided he review geography.'

1788. July 3. Col. Nash.

The Revd. Mr. Smith gave notice to the board that he had determined to remove from College about the month of November next to his plantation in the neighbourhood; intending to devote much less of his time to College business than he has heretofore done, he proposes to resign his office should the Board prefer.

The Revd. Mr. Smith repeated his proposal of continuing to act as president while residing at his plantation in the neighbourhood; he agrees to attend College three times a week and take immediate charge of the Senior Class. The Board therefore determine to appoint Mr. Drury Lacy vice president and vest him with the authority of president in the absence of the Revd. Mr. Smith. Tuition money to be divided: $\frac{2}{5}$ to Mr. Lacy, $\frac{2}{5}$ to an assistant; the remainder to the President.

1788. Sept. 28-29. Colo. Nash—Mr. Sankey.

Degrees conferred. [six candidates].

Drury Lacy, A. B., *causa meriti* 'having gone through a course of liberal education and acted as Tutor several years in the College.'

1789. July 2. Mr. McRobert.

The Revd. Mr. Smith informed the Board that he had employed Mr. David Wiley, a graduate from New Jersey College² to act as one of the Masters in the College, since the beginning of last November, but that he had not been regularly initiated into office by taking the oath.

The Revd. Mr. Smith, president of the College, gives notice

¹James Blythe (d. 1842), with David Rice, (a Charter Trustee of the College), was active in educational affairs in the west. Dr. Blythe was from 1798 Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, &c., in Transylvania University, Kentucky, of which he was for some fifteen years acting President. Towards the end of his life he was President of South Hanover College, Indiana.

²David Wiley was the founder of the Union Society at Hampden Sidney College. He became a minister and died in Pennsylvania in 1813.

The Union Society was, so far as appears, the earliest Literary Society in the Southern States, which has had a continuous existence.

to the Board that he shall discontinue the office of president the first day of October next.

1789. July 21. Mr. Nash.

Members present, the Honbl. Paul Carrington, Esqr., Mr. Henry &c &c.

Resolved, that the Revd. Mr. Smith, Mr. McRobert, Patrick Henry, and Francis Watkins, esqr., or any two of them, be a committee to correspond by letters or otherwise with the members of Congress or any other literary characters to procure a fit person to act as president for the College.

Resolved, that the Delegates from this county to the General Assembly be requested to use their influence with the Legislature at their next session in order to procure surveyor's fees formerly appropriated to the university of William and Mary for the use of the College. That the same committee endeavor to secure for the College escheated lands, and a grant of money formerly in the hands of the vestry of the parish of St. Patrick. Mr. Lacy continued as vice president.

1789. Sept. Mr. McRobert.

Degrees conferred. [Three candidates]¹. Tuition money to be divided between the Revd. Mr. Drury Lacy, Mr. David Wiley, and an assistant if employed.

1790. Jan. 19. Capt. Jno. Morton.

Colo. Henry recited to the Board the contents of a Bill brought forwd. in the General Assembly at the last session by himself, which was designed to give a certain proportion of the surveyors' fees in certain districts with some other advantages to this college. Objection was made in the Assembly to the Bill that the intention of the Board had not been advertised agreeable to an order of the House.

No answers received from letters to members of Congress and Drs. Witherspoon and Smith relative to securing a President.

Subscriptions to be methodized.

1790. Mar. 1. Mr. McRobert.

Mr. Smith represented that a report had been circulated charging the officers of College with taking unfair and underhanded methods to proselite the students to a particular sect.

Mr. David Wiley to resign as Tutor at the end of April,

¹Of the class of 1789 were William H. Cabell, Governor of Virginia, &c., and the Rev. Dr. William Hill, an able minister and polemical author.

The Revd. Mr. Smith and Mr. Lacy to take the earliest opportunity of procuring some fit person to act as a tutor in his room.

1790. Mar. 16. Mr. McRobert.

Inquiry regarding the charge of unfair methods to influence the students in their religious principles and to attach them to a party. Five students examined, from different regions, 'whether they had ever observed any attempts in the president and masters to proselyte the students to a religious party or any thing like influencing their minds in favour of any particular denomination; when they universally agreed that no such attempts have ever come under their observations, but that an enlarged and liberal policy respecting religious parties had invariably been observed in conducting the seminary of Hampden Sidney during their residence at that place.'

Ordered, that the Revd. Mr. Smith be requested to publish the result of this inquiry.

1790. Sept. 2. Col. Thomas Scott.

John B. Scott to advertise in the public Gazette that the Board design to petition for the surveyors' fees in counties on the south side of James River and below the mountains.

The Revd. Drury Lacy to have possession of the President's house and lands.

The Revd. John B. Smith to preside at the examination of the candidates for literary degrees in October next, and at the Commencement.

1790. Oct. 19.

Degrees conferred. [Three candidates]

1790. Nov. 2. Col. Nash.

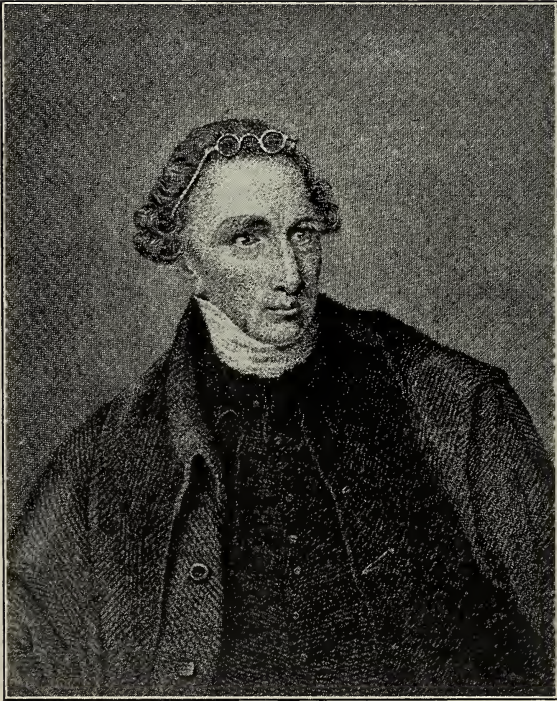
Col. Charles Allen appointed Commissioner to confer with the Revd. William Graham,¹ whether he will accept the office of President.

1790. Dec. 14. Col. Nash.

Inquiry. Examination of ten of the students, and one of the masters, respecting a complaint of the diet, particularly in the article of coffee.

Mr. John Campbell, one of the Tutors, gave notice that he should not act as Tutor longer than the spring vacancy.

¹William Graham, a class mate (1773) of John Blair Smith's at Princeton was at this time Rector of Liberty Hall Academy in Rockbridge County.



PATRICK HENRY.

1791. Mar. 22. Mr. McRobert.

Subscriptions due. Mr. Joseph Venable appointed Collector at 5% on the amount of all monies collected or bonded.

The Revd. Drury Lacy to take the care of the library.

1791. Apr. 28. The Revd. John B. Smith.

Mr. John Campbell,¹ a Tutor in College having produced a testimonial from the Revd. Archibald Scott, a respectable and learned minister of the gospel in Augusta, of his having finished a course of academical education under his charge and that he had stood an honorable public examination upon the Latin and Greek languages and the liberal arts and sciences. Mr. Smith having also assured the board that the Revd. Mr. Patillo of North Carolina whose school Mr. Campbell had the care of for a considerable time, had given him a high character as a scholar and a teacher, with which Mr. Lacy also concurred; the board thought proper under these circumstances and for these reasons to confer on him the degree of Bachelor of Arts, honoris gratia.

1791. Sept. 29. Mr. McRobert.

Degrees conferred [seven candidates]²—Mr. McRobert having been appointed at a former meeting to preside for conferring degrees at this commencement.

1791. Oct. 18. Mr. McRobert.

Meeting held at Prince Edward Court House.—present, the Honble. Paul Carrington, Esqr., Patrick Henry, Esqr., the Revd. John B. Smith &c &c.

¹John Poage Campbell, M. D., was a minister in Kentucky and Ohio, and a rather prolific author. He died in 1814. "In the year 1812, while I was a member of Yale College, Dr. Campbell visited Connecticut and passed a few days in New Haven. Dr. Dwight, contrary to his ordinary practice, asked him to preach in the College Chapel. Dr. Dwight expressed great satisfaction in making Dr. Campbell's acquaintance, and spoke of him as a remarkably accomplished scholar and divine." Sprague, *Annals of the American Pulpit*, III, 628. Dr. Campbell's *Letters to a Gentleman at the Bar* was a searching criticism of Erasmus Darwin's theories, showing how Democritus and others had held similar views. Dr. Campbell was an anti-slavery man. See Thomas Marshall Green, *Historic Families of Kentucky*. Cincinnati, 1889, pp. 50-60.

²This was a distinguished class, among the graduates, the Hon. Geo. M. Bibb (Secretary of War, &c.), the Hon. James Jones, member of Congress, &c., and Dr. Waddell, President of the University of Georgia. William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, was of this class, not a graduate.

It was unanimously agreed that the office of President should be offered to the Revd. William Graham of Rockbridge. John B. Smith and Samuel W. Venable to write to him on the subject.

The congregations of Cumberland, Briery, and Cub Creek to be requested to unite their interest with the Board in securing Mr. Graham as President,¹ and collegiate minister with Mr. Lacy.

1792. Apr. 2. Mr. McRobert.

Members of the Board to make enquiry in the counties of Halifax, Charlotte, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Prince Edward, Campbell, Henry, Pittsylvania, and Franklin, for such estates as may be subject to the law of escheat and forfeiture.²

Ordered, that Colo. Joel Watkins and Colo. Wm. Morton do inform the Revd. Wm. Graham that this Board had a meeting to consider their prospect of raising a sum of money for the use of the college to purchase an apparatus and to put it in a situation to promise usefulness, that they determined they could be safe to engage that two hundred pounds shall be raised, and that they have hopes of raising much more if they could have any assurance that he would take the charge of the College.

Every member of the Board to take subscription papers and endeavor to raise by subscription what money they can for the use of the College.

Committee to petition the General Assembly for a sum of money now lying in the county in private hands which was made by the sale of the glebe lands of the Parish of Saint Patrick some years ago.

¹An excellent choice—William Graham was a very able man. He might have come to Hampden Sidney but for a complication of circumstances. The Synod of Virginia, recently formed, was already looking to the establishment of a theological school. Mr. Graham, although he must have been a good deal attached to Rockbridge county, was influenced by this opportunity to do more in the way of training theological students. The Synod did not prescribe his action, but when the theological school was to go to Lexington, Mr. Graham preferred not to leave his post there. See Henry Ruffner, *Washington and Lee University Historical Papers*, I, 44-45.

²Escheats, which the Board of Trustees often had in its eye, became a few years afterwards (1810) one of the sources of the State Literary Fund—"certain escheats, forfeitures, and penalties appropriated to the encouragement of learning."

1792. Aug. 21. Jas. Allen, Sr.

[Patrick Henry present]

Mr. Waddell, a Tutor at Colledge,¹ gave notice to the Board that he wished to resign his office at the end of this term.

Capt. John Morton and Col. Charles Allen appointed commissioners to attend the Synod of Virginia at Winchester on behalf of the Board, and that they state to Synod and to Mr. Graham our situation and our prospect of complying with the conditions proposed by Mr. Graham.

Damages on the part of students to be chargeable on the officers of college if they neglect to carry into execution the laws of college.

1792. Oct. 22. Mr. McRobert.

James Morton qualifies as Trustee. Commissioners appointed to attend the Synod of Virginia, on the business of a president to the Colledge, reported that they had fulfilled their appointment and that the Revd. William Graham had returned his answer

FORT HILL, May 19, 1849.

I comply with pleasure with your request to give you a brief statement containing a summary of the character of the late Rev. Dr. Moses Waddell. I knew him well. Under his tuition I prepared myself for College.

It was as a teacher that he was the most distinguished. In that character, he stands almost unrivalled. Indeed, he may be justly considered as the father of classical education, in the upper country of South Carolina and Georgia. His excellence in that character depended not so much on extensive or profound learning, as a felicitous combination of qualities for the government of boys, and communicating to them what he knew. He was particularly successful in exciting emulation among them, and in obtaining the good will of all but the worthless. The best evidence of his high qualities as a teacher is his success. Among his pupils are to be found a large portion of the eminent men of the State of Georgia. In this State it is sufficient to name McDuffie, Legaré, Pettigrew, and my colleague in the Senate, Butler. To these many others of distinction might be added. His pupils in Georgia who have distinguished themselves are numerous. In this list are to be found the names of W. H. Crawford, Longstreet, &c. It is in the character of a teacher especially that he will long be remembered as a benefactor of the country.

With great respect,

I am your obedient servant,

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

[Sprague, *Annals of the American Pulpit*, IV, 67.]

that he conceived it his duty to remain in his present charge, which was read by the Clerk.

1792. Nov. 1. Mr. McRobert.

The Clerk to endeavor by every means in his power to get information how far the late subscriptions were unconditional and how far they depended on Mr. Graham's acceptance of the presidency of the College.

The office of vice president secured to the Revd. Drury Lacy for the term of four years from the present time.

Colo. Charles Allen unanimously appointed Treasurer in the room of Mr. Francis Watkins.

1792. Nov. 12. Col. Thomas Scott.

The Revd. Drury Lacy, who has at present the charge of the Colledge with office of vice president, attended the Board and desired that the Board would think of some suitable person who should be associated with him in the charge of the Colledge with equal authority, to take an equal share of the labour, and have an equal share of the emoluments.

Mr. Archibald Alexander being proposed as a proper person, ordered, that a committee write to Mr. Alexander; and that the same committee lay the matter before the different congregations about now to be associated.

1793. Apr. 9. Col. Thomas Scott.

No resolution taken on Mr. Alexander's letter stating his objections to accepting the invitation of the Board.

As it is judged that gunning and keeping dogs are amusements at all times inconvenient for students while they are at College, resolved, that from and after the end of next vacancy no student shall be allowed to keep either guns or dogs.

Whereas it is represented to this Board that the servants who are allowed to attend the students at College very often commit great abuses by going from room to room and stealing or taking the property of the students; ordered that no such servant on any pretence whatever be allowed to go into any of the rooms of college but that in which his master lives.

Complaint of George Moore, a student, against Mr. James H. Rice, one of the teachers at College, for exercising over him

¹The delay had been very disadvantageous to Hampden Sidney College. And Mr. Graham gained very little by staying in Lexington. The scheme for a theological school not only came to nothing, but was a positive injury to Liberty Hall Academy. "This gave the first impulse to those charges of sectarianism against the institution which continued long to pursue its career, and to operate injuriously upon its interests."

Dr. Henry Ruffner, *W. and L. Historical Papers*, No. 1, p. 46.

unreasonable authority and beating him without cause: decision—George Moore, much to blame. Mr. Rice imprudent.

1793. Apr. 25. Mr. McRobert.

A letter read from Mr. Archd. Alexander to the Board, in which he declines to accept their invitation. Mr. Lacy advised and requested to procure some other suitable person to join with him. It is the wish of the Board that Mr. Lacy would take the advice of the Revd. Doctor Samuel Stanhope Smith, and the Revd. John Blair Smith, who he expects to see shortly, on this subject. Mr. Lacy being acquainted with the funds of the College will be left to his own prudence in making his proposals.

1793. May 21. Mr. McRobert.

It being represented to the Board that the buildings of College were in a ruinous situation, in a great measure owing to injuries done to them with design by the students or some other person, ordered therefore, that Col. Charles Allen and the Revd. Archd. McRobert be appointed to wait on the officers of College, to state to them the sense of this Board on this subject, and seriously to expostulate with them on the necessity of attending to this most necessary part of their duty, they are also desired to refer them to the laws of College relating to this matter.

1793. Oct. 1. Col. Thomas Scott.

The Treasurer to collect thirty pounds which is due in November next for the rent of French's Store, and that he pay it to Nathaniel Venable in part of a debt due him from the College.¹

1793. Oct. 17. Thomas Scott.

The Board taking into consideration the declining state of the College, and thinking it may be partly owing to Mr. Lacy's being obliged to be much absent from the College in order to fulfil his engagements to the several congregations with which he is connected, have thought proper to appoint Charles Allen, Joseph Venable, Richard N. Venable, and Samuel W. Venable, or any two of them, a committee to wait on Mr. Lacy, and to converse freely with him on the subject, and to inform him that this board is decidedly of opinion that under present circumstances his engagements with the College and the Congregations are incompatible.

¹This considerable debt to Nathaniel Venable must be the chief ground for the statement that he was the "real founder of Hampden Sidney College." Alexander Brown, *The Cabells and their Kin*. p. 269.

1794. Apr. 2. Col. William Morton.

Mr. Lacy attended the Board. The Board on mature deliberation determined that if he will engage no more than half his time to preach from College on Sabbath days, and can as he has proposed get an able assistant, if he can avoid these weekly calls from the College that have lately been so frequent in these congregations; that then they are satisfied with his continuance and that he may promise himself success.

Committee to finish the plaistering of the first and second story and the passage in the upper story, to paint the outdoors, windows and cornice.

The Board having observed that the College buildings have been much injured by playing fives or ball against the walls have thought proper to forbid this practice.

1795. Jan. 7. Thomas Scott.

Colo. Charles Allen produced and read to the Board the transcript of a law passed by the General Assembly at their last session, vesting in the Board for the use of the College the lands whereof Robert Rutledge died seized in Prince Edward County, and which had escheated to the Commonwealth, [about 1200 acres].

Committee to get the President's house at College put in good repair, and permitted to collect from the late subscriptions to the College.

1795. Apr. 1. Thomas Scott.

The Revd. Archd. Alexander elected Trustee. Resignation of the Revd. Archd. McRobert.¹

1795. Oct. 20. Thomas Scott.

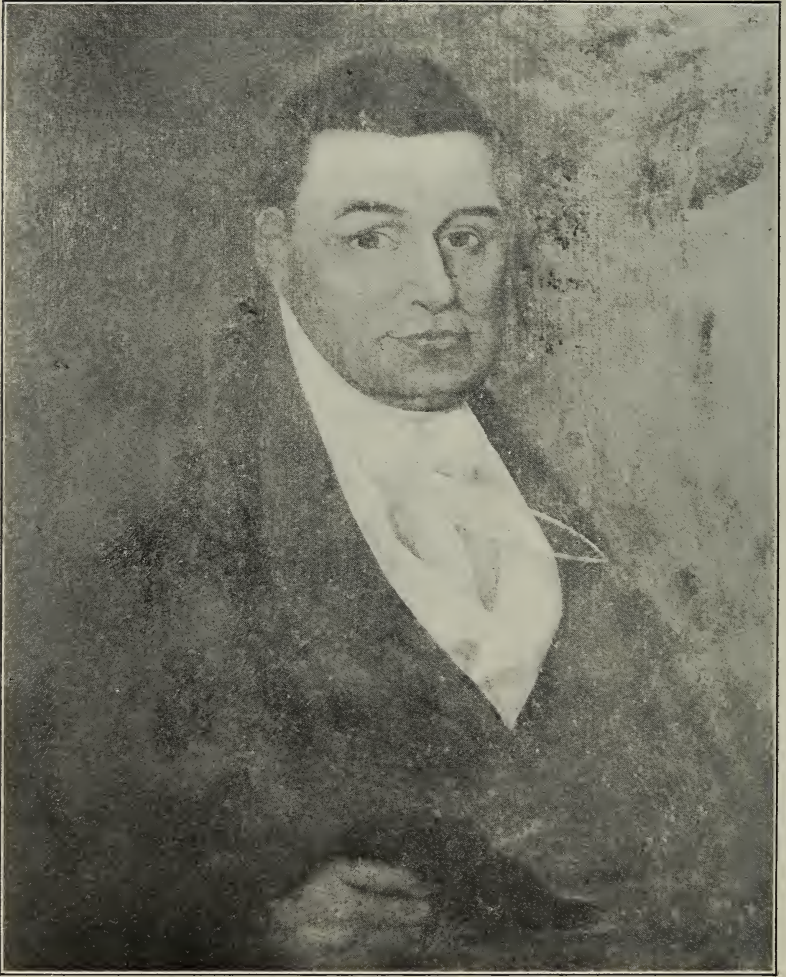
Ordered that the Steward be at liberty during the ensuing session, on account of the present high price of wheat, to furnish the students with only one third of the bread of wheat, in lieu of one half mentioned in his agreement.

1795. Nov. 14. Colo. Thomas Scott.

On hearing the complaints lodged against the Steward, Mr. Charles Jones, by the students, it is the opinion of this board that

¹Mr. McRobert lived until 1807. He had come over from Scotland under the Establishment; was minister of Dale Parish, Chesterfield (where at the beginning of the Revolution he proved himself a stout American), settling in St. Patrick's Parish (Prince Edward Co.) about the time of the founding of the College. What with the loosening of the old ties, he gradually became a Presbyterian, but not until 1787.

See, Meade, *Old Churches and Families*, I, 448; II, 24.



SAMUEL W. VENABLE.

the conduct of the said Jones has not been agreeable to his contract, and that it will be for the benefit of the College that the said Charles Jones be removed from the office of Steward. It is therefore ordered that the said Jones no longer remain as Steward. Ordered, that the students be at liberty to contract with any one to board them until a Steward can be had.¹

1795. Dec. 22. John Morton.

On motion to take the sense of the Board on the subject of the vice president's being continued in his office after the expiration of the term for which he is at present engaged; Resolved, that the Board are of opinion that it will not be for the interest of the College to employ him after the end of the term aforesaid, and it is ordered that the Clerk furnish him with a copy of this Resolution.

Ordered, that Paul Carrington, Senr., Esqr., Francis Watkins, Samuel W. Venable, and Abraham B. Venable be a committee to make inquiry for some suitable person to take charge of the College as Tutor when the term for which Mr. Lacy is engaged has expired, and also to make enquiries for a suitable person who will be disposed to undertake the office of President.

1796. Apr. 5. John Nash.

As it has appeared to this board that the President of the United States has the appropriation of a number of shares in the James River Navigation Company, and that the General Assembly of this State, when consulted by the President, have recommended it to him to appropriate them to the support of some College in the upper parts of the State, it is thought best to address the President on this subject and to solicit him in behalf of the College.²

Ordered that William Cowan, Richard N. Venable, and Samuel W. Venable be a Committee to draw up and forward the address to the President and that they solicit the assistance of any gentleman of their acquaintance who they suppose can render the College service in this business.

¹How important was the office of Steward. The College, it may be imagined, would not have become so nearly extinct at this period, had the Steward been unexceptionable.

²This stock went to Liberty Hall Academy which thus became Washington Academy. The Legislature of Virginia, in retiring this stock, agreed to pay to the holders six per cent interest on the sum of fifty thousand dollars, annually forever. *Catalogue of Alumni, Washington and Lee University, 1888.* p. 15.

1796. June 1. Thomas Scott.

Richard N. Venable appointed to wait on the Revd. John Blair of Richmond,¹ as the Board are anxious to engage him to take Charge of the College when Mr. Lacy gives it up.

1796. Aug. 13. Thomas Scott.

The College may shortly be left without any person to manage or take care of it. The Board have determined to offer to the Revd. Archibald Alexander the presidency of the College. The Board will engage to him £50 per annum from the funds of the College, and the tuition until it shall amount with this to £100 shall be divided between him and one assistant; any overplus to be appropriated as to the Board shall seem best either in employing other assistants, or for other necessary purposes.

1796. Sept. 1. Thomas Scott.

Committee appointed to procure some suitable person to take charge of the College during the winter session, Mr. Alexander having expressed a wish to decline giving a final answer till November.

1796. Oct. 27. Thomas Scott.

At a Board of Trustees for the College of Hampden Sydney held at the College. Present, Colo. Thomas Scott, Messrs. Charles Allen, Francis Watkins, Joseph Venable, Richard N. Venable, Jacob Morton, and Samuel W. Venable.

Mr. Hugh Dixon appeared as a candidate for the first degree in the arts, and having stood an examination before the Board on a variety of subjects, it is agreed to admit him to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

1796. Nov. 21. John Nash.

The Revd. Archibald Alexander met the Board this day according to his own appointment to give them his answer to their invitation to take charge of the College as President, and he gave them for answer that he would accept their invitation, provided the Board would be satisfied that he should defer taking the actual charge of the College until the month of April next. The Board determined to accept of his proposal, and to wait till that

¹John Durborrow Blair (Princeton, 1775),—son of the Rev. John Blair, uncle of John Blair Smith. John D. Blair's memory is preserved in a very unusual book, *The Two Parsons*, by George Wythe Munford, Richmond, 1884.

Mr. Blair was the great grandfather of Professor Walter Blair of the College.

time, when they will expect him to take charge of the College, but they wish and expect that if he can find it convenient he will come at an earlier period. And in case they get a teacher to carry on the business of College this winter they will expect him to give it such occasional supervision as he shall find convenient with his other engagements.

1796. Dec. 19. Thomas Scott.

Agreed on the motion of Mr. Jarney, the Steward, to raise the rate of boarding, that it shall be raised to twenty pounds instead of sixteen pounds, until the first of November next.

Samuel W. Venable, from the Committee to employ a teacher, reported that he and Mr. Francis Watkins, part of that Committee, had contracted on the part of the Board with Mr. John Rice¹ to act as a teacher in College till the last of April next, for which they have engaged that he shall receive twenty five pounds.

1797. May 31. Thomas Scott.

Agreement with Mr. John H. Rice for the next term to act in the office of Tutor at twenty five pounds for the term.

Richard N. Venable and Charles Scott a Committee to get a law passed at the next session of the General Assembly authorizing a Lottery to raise a sum not exceeding £4000, in order to increase the funds of the College.

Present, the Rev. Archibald Alexander, President, who this day appeared and entered on his office.

On motion by Mr. Alexander, Maj. James Morton is appointed in future to receive the tuition, room rent, and deposit from such students as shall wish to enter College, and grant them receipts for the same.

Room rent three dollars pr. annum.

1797. Sept. 25. The Revd. Matthew Lyle.

Price of boarding continued at £20. On a representation that gaming is permitted and carried on at the tenement of the College commonly called the Old Stores contrary to agreement, resolved that the tenant be informed that the Trustees cannot but hear such reports with great concern, and that they earnestly request him to silence and do away the force of these reports if

¹John Holt Rice began his connection with Hampden Sidney College at the beginning of the winter session of 1796, and was officially connected with it for more than thirty years thereafter. He was for the rest of his life greatly interested in the College, the good of which was furthered by him in many ways. The College may count him among its founders and authors.

they are false, and if they are true, they beg he will prevent the occasion of them in future.

Ordered, that an advertisement be published in one of the Richmond and one of the Petersburg papers for a few weeks, informing the public of the time when the next term begins, the price of boarding, tuition &c.

1797. Nov. 27. Thomas Scott.

Letter received from the Trustees of Liberty Hall, asking assistance. Committee appointed to draw up a remonstrance to the next General Assembly to repeal an act passed at the last session of Assembly, transforming the Academy of Liberty Hall into a College, known by the name of Washington College in Virginia, and appointing a set of visitors to the displacing the former Trustees of the Academy.¹ The above remonstrance to be used by the members to the Assembly from Prince Edward or not at their pleasure.

1798. Apr. 26. Thomas Scott.

Price of tuition in future to be twenty dollars instead of five pounds. Notice of this alteration to be given to the students before their departure from College, and to be advertised in the Virginia Gazette as early as possible.

Plaistering of the upper story of the College to be finished and the roof repaired.

The sum received by Mr. Alexander for the use of the books of the Library, or so much thereof as is necessary, to be appropriated for the payment of the price of the premiums that have been distributed to the students.

1798. Sept. 18. Thomas Scott.

A very great inconveniency has arisen from the irregular attendance of the students after vacancy, and a law which was made to remedy that evil has not been attended to.

Ordered, that the law be strictly executed. It is recommended to the president to explain this matter particularly to the students before they leave College.

Fifteen pounds allowed Mr. Alexander for salary paid Mr. James Aiken as an assistant teacher the last session. The President having found it necessary to employ Mr. James Aiken as an assistant teacher it is agreed by the board that twenty four

¹The Legislature was complaisant and a Dartmouth College case was avoided. These are interesting matters. The question presents itself, how much of an advantage was it educationally for a State to be admitted into the Union after 1800? Also, what exactly is Conservatism?

pounds be allowed to him as a salary for the next session at College, and that this sum be paid out of the money arising from tuition after the payment of his, the president's, and Mr. Rice's salary.

Ordered, that Mr. William Cowan¹ cause an advertisement to be published in some of the Richmond Gazettes, and in the Petersburg Gazette informing the public that the College is in suitable repair to receive students, and of the time when the next term will commence.

1798. Dec. 29. Col. Charles Allen.

Agreed, that the Board will again attempt to raise some money by subscription for the purpose of repairing the College buildings, and for purchasing a Philosophical and Mathematical apparatus. It is therefore ordered, that Richard N. Venable, the Revd. Archibald Alexander, and Samuel W. Venable be a committee to draw a proper form of subscription and to have copies made out and distributed to the different Trustees, and to such other friends of the College as they suppose will interest themselves to procure contributions for its use.

1799. Apr. 20. Col. Thomas Scott.

Mr. Nathaniel Jarney, the present Steward, gives notice that he shall resign his office at the end of the present year.

Mr. James Aiken, for reasons appearing to the Board, is allowed thirty six pounds for the present session, instead of twenty four pounds, and in the same proportion for the next session.

Mr. Alexander mentioned to the board that it would be for the interest of the College to have one more assistant than he has at present, and it is supposed that the money arising from tuition will be sufficient to pay the salaries of the present number and one in addition.

1799. Aug. 17. Francis Watkins.

Meeting called at the request of Mr. Martin Smith of this neighborhood who charged several students with going to his

¹William Cowan, of Lunenburg, a lawyer, "was no orator, but in cases requiring legal acumen and judgment, he was by many preferred to Patrick Henry, with whom he practiced in the same courts for many years, living in habits of intimacy with that great man. When the war was ended, he was almost entirely occupied in collecting moneys due to the Scotch merchants, who had generally gone off at the commencement of the Revolution. He was deeply sensible of the evils of slavery, and one day said to me that there was a secret policy in the minds of some leading men in the State, to tax slaves very heavily, so as by degrees to render them unprofitable." *The Life of Archibald Alexander*, Ed. 1855. 139-141.

peach orchard on Thursday night, and there shooting his dog and shooting at his overseer.¹ The students were called before the Board, and Mr. Smith was called upon to produce his testimony, and after hearing the evidence produced by him, the board were unanimously of opinion that no part of the charge was supported.

1799. Sept. 23. Col. Thomas Scott.

The students of the College prohibited from attending, or by any means being seen at any fives battery or any other place where sporting or games are carried on.

On motion of Mr. Alexander, it is ordered that the College house be enclosed by a good post and rail fence.

Committee appointed to draw a memorial and get it presented to the General Assembly, stating the true situation of the College and soliciting assistance.

1799. Sept. 26. Francis Watkins.

Degrees conferred—

Robert Dobbins and Benjamin Montgomery.²

[This valedictory address was probably spoken by Montgomery. It appears in Vol. II (1806) of the *Virginia Religious Magazine*, p. 284 ff., edited by Conrad Speece, for a year or two Tutor at Hampden Sidney College. It is evident from this address that the College had been thoroughly revived by President Alexander—

To the Editors of the Virginia Religious Magazine:

Gentlemen,

Looking over my papers I found the following address, composed for, and delivered by a young gentleman of South Carolina, several years ago, at his leaving the College of Hampden Sidney. Its object is to inculcate good morals, and a diligent pursuit of useful knowledge. Should you think it deserving, please to give it a place in the Magazine.

PHILANDER [CONRAD SPEECE]

¹A fragment of narrative verse about Martin Smith—very ancient, since the subject went West to Kentucky before 1816—has come down. The comedy and topical farce were early in vogue at Hampden Sidney as part of the exercises on public occasions.

²Professor of Philosophy and Logic, College of South Carolina, d. 1823.

A VALEDICTORY ADDRESS

The days of my academical studies are completed. The period is arrived when I must bid a final adieu to friends whom I love, and to scenes, the remembrance of which will never be erased from my mind. The task is painful, but it must be attempted; and I request the indulgence of my audience while I address myself more particularly to those with whom I have been so lately and so intimately connected.

My Dear Fellow Students,

The bonds which have united us are now about to be dissolved; the curtain is now to be dropped which will separate us, perhaps forever. Permit me on this interesting occasion to leave with you a few reflections, the truth and importance of which are deeply impressed on my own mind. Accept this last proof of attachment, the greatest of which I am capable. * * *

To the President

Honoured and Dear Sir,

When I am about to leave this place, no longer to enjoy the benefit of your instructions, it is a pleasing duty to express in this publick manner my grateful sense of the many obligations you have conferred upon me. Your mildness and condescension in the execution of the duties of your office, as President of this institution, your unwearied attention to the improvement of the students here in knowledge and good morals, merit the highest affection and respect from them and from the publick. The wise and the virtuous will not withhold the tribute so justly due. But I will spare your sensibility the pain of a particular detail on this subject. The approbation of your own heart is infinitely more pleasing to you than the highest praise of others, though most deservedly bestowed. With the warmest wishes that you may continue to enjoy the blessings of health and repose, and that you may be eminently useful in the work, so delightful to yourself and so important to mankind, of training up youth in the way in which they should go, I bid you, honored and dear sir adieu.

To the Trustees.

Permit me, gentlemen, on this occasion to congratulate you as trustees of Hampden Sidney, on the flourishing state of this seminary under your care. Your diligent attention to the duties attached to your office does not fail to attract the notice, and gain you the approbation of your fellow citizens. Convinced that

the diffusion of knowledge is essentially connected with the welfare of your country, these are the objects of your benevolent efforts. The intelligent and the good appreciate their merit. Their gratitude and best wishes attend you. Go on, gentlemen, in your patriotick labours; and may they continue to be crowned by an indulgent Providence with abundant success.

To the Tutors

At my removal from this seminary the tutors have a just claim to my acknowledgments; and I shall be inexcusable were I to pass them by in silence. You do not, gentlemen, expect from me the strains of panegyrick. Give me leave simply to observe, that your faithful performance of the duties of your station does you honour; and that by your manner of doing it you justly possess the attachment as well as the respect of the students. I know you have the promotion of useful learning much at heart; and it cannot but afford you much satisfaction to see the work of your hands prosper. With all the respect of the pupil and the affection of the friend, I bid you farewell.

Conclusion

But lest I should put the patience of my audience to too great a trial, I hasten to a conclusion. Farewell then to this beloved retreat, the seat of science, and of peace; where, amidst the pleasures of literary exercises, and the intercourse of friendship, I have spent so many days. Farewell to this respectable collection of ladies and gentlemen, who have so repeatedly honoured us with their presence, and animated us by the smiles of their approbation. And lastly, with the sincerest interest for your success in your studies, and your general prosperity through life, I bid you, my dear fellow students, most cordially farewell.]

1800. Jan. 4. Col. Charles Allen.

The President gave notice to the Board of his intention to resign his office after the end of the next summer session.

1800. Mar. 28. Col. Thomas Scott.

Conrad Speece, junr., one of the teachers in College, to receive a salary of one hundred pounds pr. annum, which is twenty pounds pr. annum more than was formerly directed to be paid him.

The room in the west end of the common hall to be fitted up as a common school room.

Appears to the Board from the representation of the Presi-

dent that it is necessary that the Students be formed into a certain fixed number of classes, and that it will be proper to depart from the original plan laid down in the Laws and Regulations of the College.¹

A student to be considered expelled if he does not return to College and take his trial for offences: viz, that he has absented himself from the College in hours of study without permission several times; he has gone several times to an ordinary or tavern after night, he has engaged there in revelling and drinking; he has absented himself several times from College after nine o'clock at night; he has absented himself altogether when expressly forbidden so to do.

1800. Apr. 10. Thomas Scott.

The Spring vacation to be extended to the 15th instead of the first of June next, in order that there may be time to repair the College.

1800. Apr. 23. Thomas Scott.

Degrees conferred [2]²

1801. Feb. 17. Francis Watkins.

Ordered, that no person in future be permitted to play the game called fives against the College building.³

Every student who returns to College by nine o'clock in the morning on the first day of a session shall be entitled to occupy the room he occupied the session before.

¹This is not clear. The Laws and Regulations of 1784 provide for a certain fixed number of classes. It is quite possible that in the disorganization setting in after John Blair Smith's term of office, class alignments may have become obscure. Individualism in education was something of an overdone fad in this country from time to time during the first third of the nineteenth century. About 1830 Dr. Louis Marshall gave Washington College a severe dose of the schools and no-class system.

²Joseph Carrington Cabell was for a year a member of this class. He was removed to William and Mary where he graduated. Mr. Cabell, as appears in his correspondence with Jefferson, was a friend to Hampden Sidney College. He was a student there when the College was at its feeblest.

³Fives—A kind of play with a ball against the side of a building, resembling tennis; so named because three *fives* or *fifteen* are counted to the game.⁷

Collection of College Words and Customs. By B. H. Hall. Cambridge. 1856.

Apparently, Fives (like plays at Commencement and the celebration of Feb. 22) was a peculiarly southern institution after 1800.

1801. Apr. 23. Francis Watkins.

Degrees conferred [2]¹

The charge of the College to be committed for the next session to Mr. Speece and Mr. Rice, the present Tutors in College; some suitable person to be procured as an assistant teacher.

1802. Jan. 18. Thomas Scott.

Samuel W. Venable, Richard N. Venable, and James Morton are appointed a committee to procure to be imported for the use of the College such a Philosophical and Mathematical apparatus as they may judge most suitable at present for the College, and that they be allowed to appropriate of the funds of the College in the hands of James Morton & Co, Venable & Venable, and Richard N. Venable as much as shall amount to one hundred or one hundred and ten pounds sterling.

The Board appoint Mr. Alexander president of the College in conformity to the agreement made with him by committee.² [Terms: £50 current money and proportion of tuition money, out of which Tutor to be paid. When tuition shall amount to two hundred pounds and less than three hundred, such assistance to be procured as may appear to be necessary. When tuition amounts to £300 one other good and suitable Tutor to be engaged. Board to direct appropriation of last hundred pounds when tuition shall amount to four hundred pounds.]

¹The Rev. William H. Barr, D. D. (d. 1843) of South Carolina was one of the two graduates.

²President Alexander resigned at the end of the winter session of 1801; and entered upon his duties a second time as president at the end of the winter session of 1802. That is, he was out of office from May 1801 to May 1802. During the year he made a journey to New England and was married. The account of the New England journey, (given in his *Life*, Ch. X) is extremely interesting. He was at Harvard for the Commencement—"Dr. Morse took charge of me for the most part. He conducted me to the Commencement, and introduced me as the President of a College in Virginia. At my first arrival there was a laughable mistake about this presidency. I had never intended to mention my connection with a college, and I knew that Hampden Sidney was perfectly unknown. But Coffin had told Dr. Burnet that I had been President of Hampden Sidney, and Burnet in introducing me to Dr. Eckley, had written it Camden Sidney. This letter Dr. E. showed to Dr. Morse, and the American geographer was nonplussed; he had never heard of the College. There was no way to clear up the difficulty but by applying to me. But by this, the matter was little mended, for Dr. Morse in his *Geography* had represented Hampden Sidney as nearly extinct; my honour as a President was not therefore very flattering. All titles of this sort, however, go for much in New England, and I was often placed before my seniors and betters."

1803. Jan. 1. At Major James Morton's Store. Col. Thomas Scott.

Samuel W. Venable reported, that part of the Philosophical and Mathematical apparatus, which he was desired to import for the College was come to hand, amounting to £72 sterling, and that he had sent it to the College to be deposited in the room where the Library is kept, and that the balance expected from London will probably arrive shortly.

£14. 19. 3 allowed Major Morton, hire of negro David, employed in the service of the College.

It appearing to the Board that a house is necessary at College for the purpose of depositing the Library and apparatus, it is ordered that James Morton, Samuel W. Venable, and Richard N. Venable be a Committee to draw the plan and to engage workmen to build the house. The same committee are also authorized to agree with the Library Company¹ on such terms as they may think just and reasonable, to allow them the use of a suitable room in the said house for the purpose of keeping their Library.

1803. Apr. 5. Revd. Mr. Alexander.

It appearing to the Board that four of the Trustees have deceased since the last election, viz. Colo. William Cabell of Amherst, Patrick Henry, Esqr., Genl. Everard Meade, and Colo. John Nash, and that Doctor Robert L. Smith has removed from the State; it was determined to proceed to the choice of five members to supply these vacancies,² and the following persons were chosen accordingly, viz: Doctr. Goodridge Wilson, Paul Carrington, Junr., Esqr., the Revd. Drury Lacy, Wm. M. Watkins, and Isaac Read.

¹The Library Company of Prince Edward was incorporated in 1804. There were numerous such Library Companies in Virginia about this time. See, Hening's Statutes.

²The memory of Col. William Cabell has been well preserved in Alexander Brown's *Cabell's and Their Kin*, (Houghton, Mifflin and Co. 1895), to be praised among genealogies for containing a vast amount of interesting historical material.—Everard Meade, aide to General Lincoln and afterwards raised to the rank of General, was the uncle of Bishop Meade, author of *Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia*. Everard Meade, with two brothers, was at Harrow School under Dr. Thackeray, grandfather of the novelist; fellow pupils were Sir William Jones, the Orientalist, and Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society.—Having died in Charlotte county, Patrick Henry has been more or less appropriated by that county. He lived a good deal longer in Prince Edward County, at a plantation on Appomattox river, than in Charlotte county.—Col. Nash was a brother of Gen. Francis Nash, who fell at Germantown, and of Abner Nash, first Governor of North Carolina under the Constitution.

1803. July 20. The Revd. Drury Lacy.

Degrees conferred [2]

Ordered, that Abraham B. Venable, Richard N. Venable, Paul Carrington, junr., Genl. John B. Scott, Major Clement Carrington, be a Committee to petition the next General Assembly for the lands which shall hereafter be escheated, in this and some of the neighboring counties; it is likewise ordered that the same committee take any measures that they may deem proper to procure part or the whole of the funds which the Cincinnati Society are about to give to some Seminary of learning.

1803. Nov. 21. The Revd. Matthew Lyle.

The College buildings to be insured in the office of the Mutual Assurance Society.¹

The Revd. Archibald Alexander added to the Committee to make application to the Cincinnati Society. It is also the wish of the Board that he should attend in Richmond at the meeting of the Society, if his other occupations will permit him to do so.

Ordered, that the Committee appointed to transact the business with the Cincinnati Society be authorized to change the name of the College to any name that the Society shall wish, and to agree to any other reasonable condition that the Society might wish to make in case they should wish to give their funds to this College.

Ordered that a respectful address from this Board to the Cincinnati Society be presented by such of the above mentioned committee as may attend the meeting in Richmond, and that the Revd. Archibald Alexander and Maj. Clement Carrington draw an address for this purpose, agreeing in substance with one read by Mr. Alexander today.

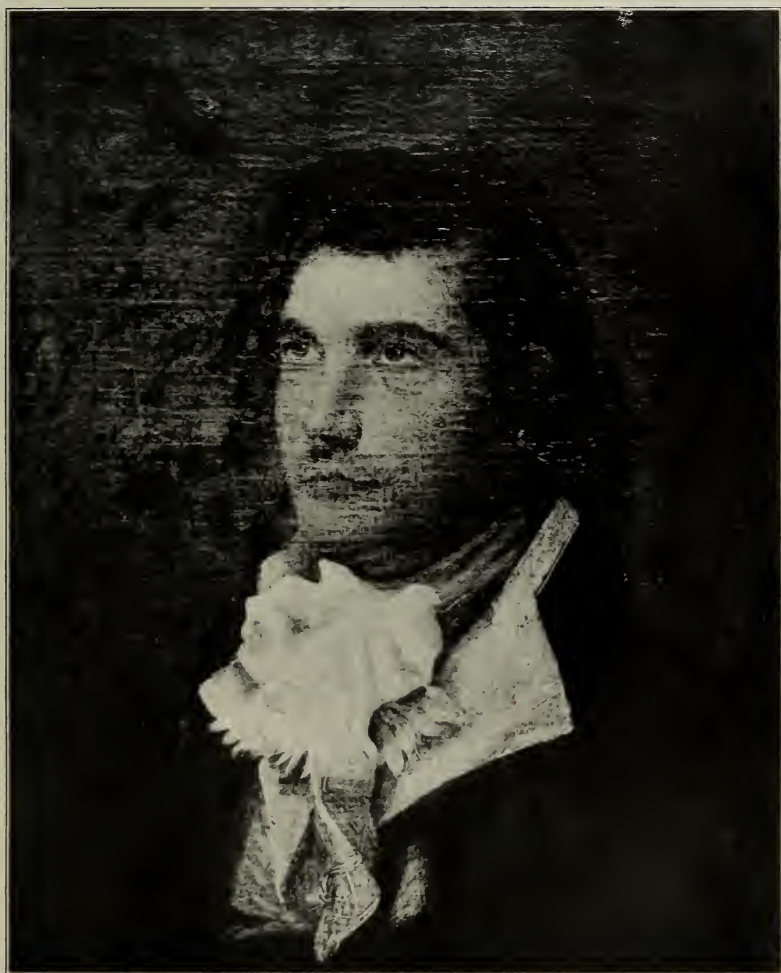
Ordered, that a copy of the address to be made to the Cincinnati Society from this Board be deposited with the papers of College.²

¹"At the head of this establishment was Wm. F. Ast, the projector of the system of Mutual Assurance in this country. Mr. Ast was a Prussian." *Richmond in By-gone Days*, p. 253.

²An analysis of the vote makes it appear that this was a political matter: Federalist and Republican.

³At a meeting of the Society of Cincinnati of Virginia, at the Capitol, in the City of Richmond, on Monday, the 13th of December, 1802. Resolved, That the next General Meeting shall be on the second Monday in December next, at the Capitol. * * * * *Members of the Cincinnati who voted in favor of the Washington Academy* [Dec. 1803]

1. Gen. James Wood, *Prest. pro tem*..... Frederick
2. Col. Wm. Heth.....Henrico
3. Col. Ed. Carrington.....Richmond
4. Mayo Carrington.....Cumberland



ABRAHAM B. VENABLE.

1804. Jan. 4. The Revd. Drury Lacy.

Doctr. Joseph Mettauer attended the Board and complained that his son Peter had been improperly and passionately corrected by Mr. Leak, the Teacher of the Grammar School. After hearing the complaint, and after mature deliberation, it is determined that it will be best, and most for the peace of College not to enter into a particular investigation of this matter. But to prevent all complaint of this kind, and all cause of complaint in future, it is ordered that no boy above fourteen years old shall receive corporal punishment from the teacher of the Grammar School except in the presence of the President and Teachers of College [Rescinded, Apr. 25, 1805.]

1804. Mar. 22. Colo. Charles Allen.

The Board having received information that a flagrant trespass had lately been committed on the property of two persons

-
- 5. John Woods.....Bedford
 - 6. Churchill Jones.....Orange
 - 7. Robert Gamble.....Richmond
 - 8. John White.....Richmond
 - 9. John Pryor.....Richmond
 - 10. Gen. James Williams.....Orange
 - 11. Gen. Blackwell.....Fauquier
 - 12. Col. John Jamison.....Culpeper
 - 13. Collin Cook.....Prince George
 - 14. John Stith.....Brunswick
 - 15. Gen. Robert Porterfield.....Augusta
 - 16. Dr. Middleton.....Surry
 - 17. Henry Bowyer.....Botetourt
 - 18. One other whose name I cannot recollect.

Votes for Hampden-Sidney

- 1. William Bentley.....Powhatan
- 2. William Moseley.....Richmond
- 3. Marks Vandewall.....Richmond
- 4. Geo. Carrington.....Halifax
- 5. Clem't Carrington.....Charlotte
- 6. John Scott.....Halifax
- 7. Charles Scott.....Kentucky
- 8. John Harris.....Powhatan
- 9. Jordan Harris.....Powhatan
- 10. Willis Wilson.....Cumberland
- 11. John Crute.....Prince Edward
- 12. Matt Clay.....Pittsylvania
- 13. Wm. B. Wallace.....Stafford
- 14. Larkin Smith.....King and Queen
- 15. Samuel Coleman.....Richmond
- 16. ——— Tribue.....Chesterfield'

in the neighborhood, viz: Benjamin Scott and Henry Jones, by destroying for each of them a number of fruit trees, and having also been informed that the offence was charged on a small number of students, proceeded to enter into an enquiry to ascertain whether this was true, and if possible to fix the charge on the particular guilty persons.

Mr. John H. Rice gave notice to the Board that he would probably leave College at the end of the next session.

1804. Aug. 24. Francis Watkins.

The rate of boarding for the ensuing year to be twenty four pounds instead of twenty pounds, to be paid as usual; provided Mr. Moses Tredway, the present Steward, continues at College for the ensuing year.

1805. Feb. 18. Charles Allen.

Major James Morton to employ some person to put the house commonly called Overstreet's house in such repair as conveniently to accommodate students.

Samuel W. Venable permitted to finish the room over the Library room in the house lately built at College, at his own expense, as well as the room adjoining the same, and to occupy them by his sons and such other students as he shall choose, till the expence is refunded to him at the customary rate of room rent.

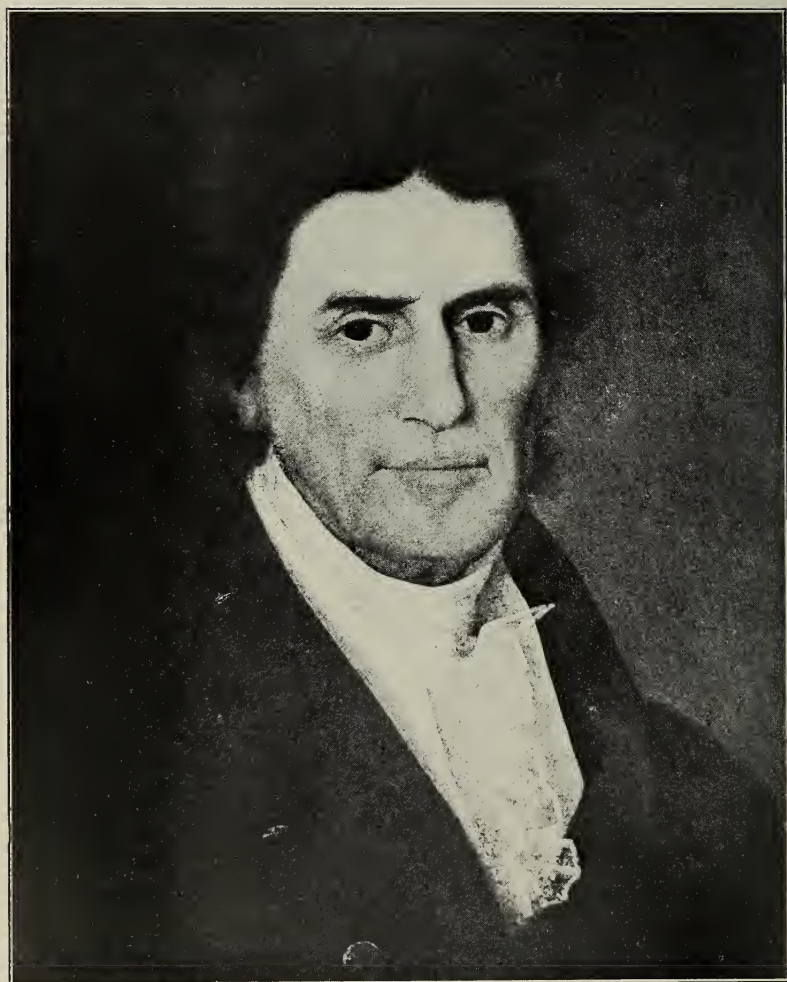
Richard N. Venable and Doctor Goodridge Wilson appointed to have the College roof new shingled, and put in good repair.

Richard N. Venable appointed to collect the monies lately subscribed to establish a permanent fund for the use of the College, and to invest the same in the stock of the Bank of Virginia, or such other stock as he may judge best, or in shares in any of the canal or turnpike companies¹ if he should think them better property than Bank Stock.

1805. Apr. 25. The Revd. Drury Lacy.

On a representation to the board that a fund had been established in the neighborhood for the purpose of supporting the

¹Mr. Venable was early interested in internal improvements, and continued so to the end of his life. About 1820 he published a pamphlet showing the feasibility of the canalization of the Appomattox and Roanoke rivers, making the two one system for navigation. When railroads came in he was active in attempting to get a North and South railroad through Prince Edward County [cf. *Farmers' Register*, IV (1836) 309, 369.] The earliest record of Mr. Venable's navigation schemes is to be found in the *Journal of Benjamin Henry Latrobe* (New York, 1905) p. 14ff. Latrobe's first important work in this country was a survey of the Appomattox river, from Prince Edward down.



RICHARD N. VENABLE.

Gospel at the College Hall;¹ that this fund is in the hands of Trustees who agreeably to the wish of the donors desire to convey the same to the trustees of the College in trust to be employed for the purpose mentioned above. It is therefore ordered that Richard N. Venable be appointed on behalf of this board to treat with the trustees of this fund, and if he shall judge best to receive the said fund in trust for the board.

1805. July 25. The Revd. Drury Lacy.

No student permitted to keep pistols, or by any means to be engaged in shooting or practising with pistols.

Any student who shall be engaged in a duel, or in any wise concerned in promoting the same shall be subject to the punishment of expulsion for the first offence.

The obligation of students to give evidence when called upon to do so by the President and Teachers, or by the Trustees: it is declared that they now are, and always have been bound to do so.

Whereas it appears that a general combination has taken place amongst the students to resist and treat with disrespect the authority of College,² and in particular that all except William Morton &c have entered into an agreement to refuse to give evidence to the Trustees concerning certain disorders which took place in the College on the evening of Sunday last, and as it seems highly probable that many have entered into this compact without consideration or information, it is determined not to come to a final determination at this time, but to order that all the students except those named above shall be suspended from the privileges of College until Monday the 29th instant, when the board will meet again, for the purpose of making their final order as to this matter.

1805. July 29-30. The Revd. Drury Lacy.

Inquiry.

Three students expelled, refusing to give evidence. Seven suspended, for different periods of time; Benjamin Cook suspended until the officers of College shall be satisfied to receive him, charged with creating disorders in the night of Sunday the 21st,

¹The record is not clear as to whether this fund was identical with that for a theological library and department.

One of the Chief donors to the first local fund for a theological department was Andrew Baker (called General Baker) who lived very near the College. See his will, probated 1805, Prince Edward County Will Books. General Baker was the grandfather of the Rev. Andrew B. Davidson, for more than forty years a Trustee of Washington College.

²Under Dr. Alexander, as under Dr. Green, the increase in the number of students brought in a few disreputable subjects. See, Foote's *Sketches*, II, 280.

by ringing the bell, 'placing pieces of timbers against the doors of the teachers to fall on them when the door should be opened, and moreover by throwing a brick through a window of Mr. Crawford, one of the teachers, by which the window was broken and the persons in the room put in danger of considerable injury.'

As a great proportion of the students who combined to resist the authority of College have manifested a sense of their errors, and promised obedience and regular conduct in future, it is determined that they shall receive an admonition in the presence of the Board and be restored to their privileges in College.¹

1805. Sept. 25. The Revd. Drury Lacy.

Money arising from the use of the Library to be applied to the purchase of books.

Ordered, that no student be admitted in future at this College from other seminaries of learning without producing a certificate from the principal of such seminary, that he has been dismissed from the same without censure.

1805. Dec. 13. Mr. Lacy.

Francis Watkins, Abraham B. Venable, and Richard N. Venable, or any one of them, a committee to represent the President and Trustees of Hampden Sidney College in voting for directors in the Bank of Virginia at their next election.

1806. April 27. Francis Watkins.

Degree conferred: James W. Womack the only candidate at this time.

1806. Aug. 26. Colo. Charles Allen.

Committee appointed to superintend the repairing of the College and the Hall, reported that they had conceived the building of a dining room of great importance to the College in its present state; and that subscriptions had been taken to some considerable amount for that purpose. Committee authorized, and they are hereby authorized, to proceed in the repairs necessary to be done

¹GEORGETOWN, Jan. 31, 1806.

'Would you prefer being at Hamp. Sid. College to staying at Bizarre?'

GEORGETOWN, Feb. 15, 1806.

'I have determined to settle you at school at Winchester unless (of which I have no expectation) I shall find Hampden Sidney *very greatly* altered for the better.'

Letters of John Randolph to a Young Relative [Theodore Bland Dudley]

Philadelphia: 1834. pp 10, 13.

to the College, and also in building a dining room, as far as the funds of the College and the subscriptions will allow them.

A student of the Grammar School expelled, who being questioned on the subject of shooting a pistol near the College, showed the utmost contempt of the Board, by leaving their presence in an abrupt manner, and telling them they might do what they could.

1806. Sept. 25. Mr. Lacy.

Committee appointed to confer with the Revd. John H. Rice and Mr. James Daniel (on the part of a Committee appointed by the Presbytery of Hanover) on the subject of receiving in trust for the said Presbytery funds for establishing a Theological Library and School of Divinity at the College.

Committee appointed to make sale of the tract of land lying in the upper end of Prince Edward County on the waters of Appomattox.

1806. Nov. 7. Mr. Lacy.

The Revd. Archibald Alexander laid his resignation of the office of President of the College on the table for the consideration of the Board¹ [accepted Nov. 13th]; whereupon Wm. S. Reid is appointed to superintend and take charge of the College for the present session, and Andrew Shannon, Thomas Lumpkin, and James Wilson are appointed as assistant teachers. Mr. Reid to be paid one hundred dollars in addition to salary arising from tuition money.

1806. Nov. 13. Mr. Lacy.

Samuel W. Venable resigned his office as the Standing Clerk of this Board, the Revd. Drury Lacy appointed to succeed him.

Committee to receive communications from the congregations of Briery and Cumberland, relative to the supplying of the place of a President. The reason of this order is that the President has been generally minister of those Congregations.

1807. Jan. 15. The Revd. Matthew Lyle.

Committee appointed to make sale of some of the College lands, lying in the upper end of Prince Edward county, report

¹"About this time the conduct of the students became very irregular, and I grew weary of governing them." *Life of Archibald Alexander*, Ed. 1855. p. 258. Going to Philadelphia in November 1806, Dr. Alexander became pastor of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church (of which John Blair Smith had been pastor for a few years). In 1812 he removed to Princeton where he spent the rest of his long life. Author of innumerable books he had produced not one before going to Princeton in his fortieth year.

that they have sold to John Ferguson of the county of Buckingham the tract commonly called Grey's Tract containing three hundred and eighty one acres, at thirty four shillings p. acre, payable in three equal and annual payments with interest. And also to Josiah Legrand three other tracts, containing nine hundred and twelve and one half acres, for the sum of twelve hundred pounds, at four equal and annual payments, with interest.

1807. May 1. Major James Morton.

Degrees Conferred: Henry N. Watkins and Thomas W. Lumpkin, 'who had been for some years a Tutor in College.' The Revd. Drury Lacy, President pro tempore for the purpose of signing the degrees of the above young gentlemen.

1807. May 6. The Revd. Matthew Lyle.

The Revd. John H. Rice elected a Trustee. The Revd. Moses Hoge unanimously elected President:¹ £100 and such proportion of the tuition money as has usually been appropriated to the President.

Committee to confer with Cumberland Congregation to know whether Mr. Hoge would be acceptable to them as a minister.

1807. Oct. 30. Mr. Lyle.

The Revd. Moses Hoge appeared before the Board and formally accepted the office of President of the College, and having taken the oath required by law took his seat as a member of the Board.

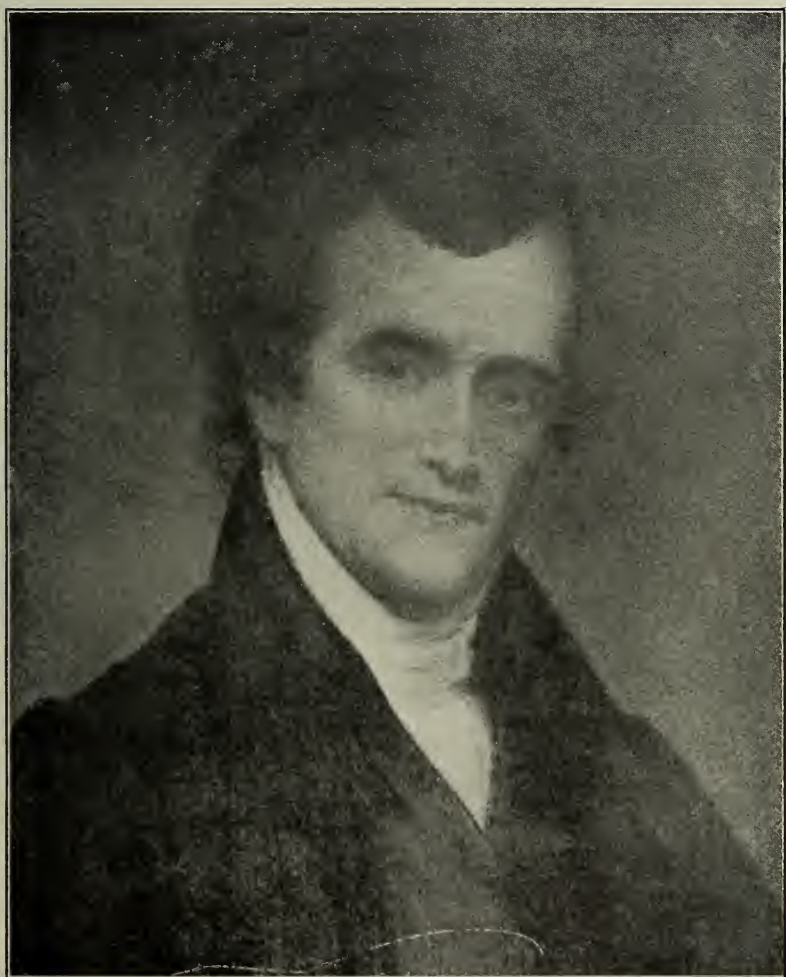
1807. Dec. 21. Mr. Hoge.

A communication was laid before the Board from the Rev. Bishop Madison, President of William and Mary College, and another from the Rev. Geo. A. Baxter, Principal of Washington Academy, requesting that this Board would concur with the respective Boards of those Seminaries, in a petition to the Legislature of the State: 'To grant to them the power of summoning and compelling the attendance of witnesses, and of administering an oath to any person, other than a student, to answer all questions respecting students as to the violation of any of the rules and statutes of their respective Seminaries.'

After deliberation:

Resolved that it is the opinion of this Board, that it would be

¹The President-elect was in his fifty sixth year. This fact had its influence. John Blair Smith was twenty three when he was placed in charge; Samuel Stanhope Smith and Archibald Alexander were twenty five. Youth is a fine possession, but middle-age for many purposes is no disadvantage.



ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER.

beneficial for seminaries of learning to have the right of calling on the civil authority to administer oaths to persons other than students * * * and they are willing to join with the College of William and Mary, and the Washington Academy in petitioning the Assembly to pass an Act, making it the duty of all civil magistrates to administer oaths in all such cases.

1808. June 20. Mr. Hoge.

Degree conferred: John B. Hoge¹

Agreement respecting the transferring of certain books and funds belonging to the Presbytery of Hanover to the President and Trustees in trust: "* * * 3rdly, when the funds given by the said Presbytery shall be sufficient to employ a Teacher of Theology for the instruction of such poor and pious youth, their Teacher shall be such person as shall be recommended by the Presbytery and approved of by the Trustees of the College."

The degree of Bachelor of Arts conferred on Andrew A. Shannon speciali gratia et causa honoris.

1808. Sept. 29. Mr. Lyle.

Degrees conferred: James C. Wilson, Bachelor of Arts causa honoris, 'for some time a teacher in the seminary, in consideration of his literary qualifications.' Master of Arts: the Revd. Conrad Speece, the Revd. John H. Rice, and Mr. William S. Reid, V. D. M.

Committee to revise the laws respecting the division of the students into classes, and prescribing their respective studies during each session.

1808. Nov. 10. Mr. Hoge.

Degree conferred: Nathaniel [E.] Venable.

1809. Aug. 14. The Hon. Paul Carrington, Jr.

Ordered, that a resort of the students of this seminary to public meetings at the Court house on court days, musters &c is a loss of time, generates vice, and a corruption of morals, and ought not to be tolerated. It is therefore ordered, that after the commencement of the next session, no student shall be permitted to go to the Court house on court days, or on days of muster, unless when compelled to attend by legal authority.

The Board took into consideration a Law passed on the 23rd of June, 1784, subjecting the students who should not attend

¹For a sketch of the life of John Blair Hoge, See Foote's *Sketches of Virginia*, II, 593-594.

public prayers in the College to a fine of 4 d. and agreed that the same ought to be and is hereby rescinded.

Committee reports that it is necessary to do a number of repairs to the College buildings; and it appearing that it is an object of great importance to erect a house for a Grammar School distinct from College, ordered, that a subscription be opened for raising money for the aforesaid purposes.

1809. Sept. 29. Major James Morton.

Misrepresentations having been circulated and many misapprehensions entertained by the public respecting a regulation lately adopted, prohibiting the students of this seminary from attending at the Court House on court days and other public days, ordered that the said Law be published in one of the Gazettes printed in the city of Richmond.

1810. Mar. 19. Mr. Hoge.

Degree conferred: John D. Ewing.¹

1810. Apr. 17. Mr. Hoge.

Degrees conferred: Jesse H. Turner and Charles H. Kennon.

Resolved, that the price of tuition hereafter at this seminary shall be thirty dollars per annum, to be paid in advance.

1810. Apr. 25. Richard N. Venable.

Degrees conferred: Samuel D. Hoge,² Joseph M. Venable, and James W. Hunt.

1810. Aug. 10-11. Major James Morton.

Inquiry respecting divers disorders that have taken place in College. Offender expelled ('unless he appear and give satisfactory evidence to the Board that they ought to reverse the sentence'), particularly for having broken open the teacher's door, and taken the bell, and for having left the College without permission. Twelve offenders suspended, as proved guilty of violating the laws of College in various instances; one, for re-

¹Mr. Ewing was at this time a Tutor in the College. He became a Presbyterian minister and head of a Classical School. He was for twenty five years a Trustee of Washington College, Virginia, dying in 1877, at the age of eighty nine.

²Samuel D. Hoge, (a son of Dr. Moses Hoge and father of the late Moses D. Hoge, D. D., of Richmond,) died in 1826. Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of Ohio.

moving the steps of the Hall. Those Suspended not to come 'within less than two miles of the College.'¹

1810. Sept. 26. Major James Morton.

Committee to petition for escheated lands in the County of Prince Edward.

Committee to hire or purchase a servant for the use of the College, as they may judge most expedient.

1810. Nov. 10. Major James Morton.

Degree conferred: Samuel McNutt.

1812. Mar. 10. Doctor Hoge.²

Money to be raised if possible by subscription for repairs of the College.

The Board having reconsidered the Law relative to the stu-

¹May 18, 1810. Hampden Sidney College, Prince Edward Co., Va.—I have this day arrived at this place, invited by Dr. Moses Hoge to assist him in teaching. My chief inducement in coming is the theological school, and the assistance in theology expected from Dr. Hoge.

June 11, 1810.—Have begun the Hebrew and French languages, with a view to acquiring such knowledge of them as may enable me to read quotations and examine criticisms. Made some agreeable acquaintances with young men, and a number of very pleasant familiars in the vicinity.

Oct. 10, 1810—The first part of last session at H. S. C. was extremely turbulent. Many of the students were disposed to interrupt the peace of college. A number were dismissed.

July 7, 1811—Last winter session very trying. Much disorder.

At the close of two years I resigned my place in College. I found many excellent families in the vicinity, a good state of morals, much intelligence, considerable wealth, and a much larger colored population than I had been accustomed to above the mountains. The effect of the college in creating an intelligent population was very manifest. This was the case at Lexington, but hardly so manifest at that time as it was at Hampden-Sidney. Both institutions had times of prosperity and adversity. Neither had a full complement of professors while I was connected with them.

Dr. M. Hoge was President. He taught one or two classes beside the instruction given to the students of theology. The other departments were not filled with regularly appointed professors, but with young men who were graduates—usually two, assisted by one or more in the grammar School. The funds of the College did not admit of much compensation. This arrangement may not have been the best, but I doubt whether a regularly appointed faculty would have turned out much better scholars than were thus made.

A Memoir of J. D. Paxton, D. D., of Princeton, Ind., Philadelphia 1870, p. 37 ff. Dr. Paxton was a native of Rockbridge Co., Va., a graduate of Washington Academy, 1810. For a few years he was a missionary in Syria.

²President Hoge had received the degree of D. D. from the College of New Jersey in 1810.

dents going to the Court house on court days; ordered, that the President may give leave to the students on particular occasions, to go there on such days, provided that such privilege shall not be granted more than two days in one session.

Degree conferred: William S. Lacy.

Ordered that every student who shall hereafter apply for a diploma, shall before it be granted, deliver an oration of his own composition publicly, and submit a manuscript copy of it to a Board of Trustees.

1812. May 29. Doctor Hoge.

Report of Committee to revise the laws and regulations of College:

1. All the students at College shall be arranged into five divisions, to be denominated the Grammar School, the Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, and Senior classes.

2. Every student in the Grammar School shall read the whole of Corderius's Colloquies; 3 dialogues in Erasmus; *Selectae e veteris*, part 1st; the whole of *selectae e profanis*; Mair's Introduction; Caesar's Commentaries, 6 books of the Gallic, and 2 of the civil war; such parts of the Roman Antiquities as shall be prescribed by the President; the whole of Sallust; Virgil to the end of the 6th Aeneid; Horace (the indelicate parts excepted); commit the Greek Grammar; and read in Greek Testament St. John's Gospel, the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistle to the Romans, the Epistle to the Hebrews, and 33 dialogues of Lucian.

He shall then enter the Freshman Class.

3. The studies of the Freshman Class shall be during the winter session, the 9 following orations of Cicero, viz: against Q. Caecilius, for the Manilian Law, 4 against Cataline, for Archias the Poet, for Milo, and for Marcellus; 4 books of Xenophon; and common Arithmetic,—and during the summer session, the 5th and 6th books of Xenophon; the remainder of Arithmetick; and 4 books of Homer. They shall then join the Sophomore Class.

4. The studies of the Sophomore Class in the winter session shall be Geography; Algebra; and Cicero de officiis, and in the Summer session, 6 books of Euclid's Elements, and Trigonometry. They shall then join the Junior Class.

5. The Studies of the Junior Class in the winter session shall be Conic sections; Surveying; Navigation; and Chemistry;—and in the summer session Natural Philosophy; Astronomy; and English Grammar. They shall then join the Senior Class.

6. The studies of the Senior Class in the winter session shall be Logic; a review of Geography; Moral Philosophy; and Criticism—and in the summer the Philosophy of the human



PAUL CARRINGTON, JR.

mind; the Law of nature and nations; and the Elements of General History.

7. The President and Teachers shall introduce the course of studies above prescribed into this seminary at the commencement of this winter's session.

8. Should any person from another school, who has not pursued this course precisely, apply for admission into any of the Classes in College, and shall be able to stand an examination which shall be satisfactory to the President and Teachers, he shall be admitted; and such student having afterwards finished the course above prescribed, and conformed to the laws of the institution in other respects, shall be entitled to a Degree as if the whole of his literary acquirements had been obtained at this place.

9. There shall be a public examination of the students at the end of each session, before the President, Teachers and as many of the Trustees as shall attend. And if any student shall be judged materially deficient at the Spring examination, he shall nevertheless proceed in the studies of his Class until the close of the summer session; and if it then appears after an examination on the studies of the whole year that he ought to be admitted into the next class, he shall be admitted accordingly; otherwise he shall be turned back for one year. And no student shall advance into a higher class until the President, Teachers &c are satisfied that he is prepared for such advancement.

Degrees conferred: James Paxton, Paul Venable, and Henry Carrington.¹

William Berkeley elected Trustee in the room of A. B. Venable, deceased.²

Committee (Richard N. Venable, James Bruce, William M. Watkins, and Henry E. Watkins) to petition General Assembly for lands escheated in the county of Prince Edward, and for other funds in the said county now appropriated by law to the literary fund.

1812. Sept. 24. Major James Morton.

Degrees conferred: John Kirkpatrick,³ Isaac Burns, Walter L. Pharr.

¹Henry Carrington's diploma has been preserved, a parchment about 8x10. He was also a graduate of Princeton, and lived to old age on his estate in Charlotte Co., "Ingleside."

²Mr. Venable, at the time President of the Bank of Virginia, lost his life at the burning of the Richmond Theatre, Dec 26, 1811.

³John Kirkpatrick, while studying theology under Dr. Hoge, was drafted in 1814 among the recruits from Prince Edward. He had from boyhood had a fondness for military tactics, and did not secure a substitute. He saw service for several months around Norfolk as Secretary to Gen. M. Porter. After the war he spent a few years in

1813. Jan. 19-20-21. Colo. Samuel W. Venable.

Investigation of certain disorders which had for some time past been carrying on: examination of all the students individually. Offences—throwing logs of wood from the upper stories to the great injury of the house, and evidently endangering the life of individuals; taking the bell out of the teacher's room, secreting it, and ringing it at an unseasonable hour of the night. Two expelled, unless they make concessions and acknowledgements and such promises of future obedience as shall be satisfactory. Nine expelled, who confessed that they knew of students who had been guilty of one or the other of those irregular proceedings, but refused to give testimony. Three suspended.

Agreeably to a request from the Presbytery of Hanover, \$168.96 to be paid to the Rev. Doctor Hoge, on account of expenses incurred for the Theological students.

1813. Mar. 19. Francis Watkins, Sr.

Committee to revise the Laws.

Ordered that each student upon his entering College shall sign the following acknowledgment, in the presence of the President and officers of College, and of his fellow students, "I have read, or heard read, the Laws of College; I understand them, and acknowledge my obligation to obey them."

During the hours of study every student to keep his room, unless called from it to recite, or by some urgent necessity of which he shall always be ready to give an account to any officer of College who may observe his absence.

Students permitted to attend Court one day in each term after the forenoon recitation.¹

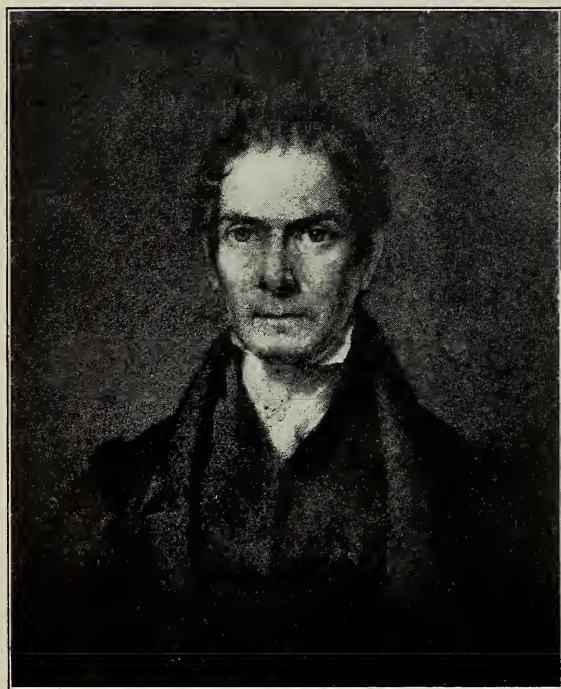
Students required to attend until twelve o'clock on each Saturday to such exercises as shall be prescribed by the President.

Docr. Hoge signified to the Board his determination to resign his office.

Mr. Moses Tredway gave notice of his intention to resign his office as Steward.

Chesterfield county, as pastor and teacher, and there conducted with great skill and success a school of deaf mutes. One of the celebrated family of Braidwoods had been in the neighborhood, but had not had much success in teaching the dumb to speak. Mr. Kirkpatrick observed his methods, and formed his own. After 1819, until his death in 1842, he was pastor of the old Cumberland Church.

¹The records do not clearly substantiate the tradition that Dr. Hoge encouraged the students of the College to attend Court so as to learn the mechanism of local government.



JOHN HOLT RICE.

1813. May 13. Major James Morton.

The Board resumed the consideration of the sentence of expulsion passed against several students at this place in January last, and after a full and deliberate discussion, the question was put, "Shall there be any mitigation of the sentence?," which passed in the negative.

On motion, resolved that the Rev. Charles H. Kennon be and is hereby appointed Vice President in the College.¹

1813. Aug. 16. Doctor Hoge.

Committee to present to the Legislature of Virginia at its next meeting a petition to repeal the law subjecting students to bear arms. Concurrence of other literary institutions in the State to be solicited.

1813. Sept. 30. Colo. Samuel W. Venable.

Degrees conferred: Abner W. Kirkpatrick, Edward Baptist, Samuel D. Morton, Thomas P. Hunt.²

1814. July 18. Col. Charles Allen.

Instead of four quarterly meetings of the Board, to be hereafter two meetings annually, at the Spring and Fall examinations of the students.

The most effectual measures to be adopted to obtain a permanent Teacher or Teachers of the Junior and other classes in College, in order to exempt the President after the termination of the present session from teaching any other than the Senior Class.³

1815. May 8. Dr. Hoge.

Committee to manage the property of College known by the name of French's Store.

Messrs. Henry E. Watkins, Thomas A. Morton, Wm. L. Vena-

¹Mr. Kennon died shortly afterwards, in 1816. There is a brief account of his life given in Dr. Rice's *Christian Monitor*, II (1816), 83-86.

²Thomas P. Hunt was a step-son of Dr. Moses Hoge. He became a famous temperance lecturer. His *Autobiography* has been published by his daughter (Wilkes-Barre, Pa: 1901). In these pages there are several interesting anecdotes of Dr. Hoge, who was a man of a very impressive personality. John Randolph is credited with the remark that there were only two men who could quiet the crowd on the green at Prince Edward Court—'Patrick Henry by his eloquence and Dr. Hoge by simply passing through.' [Patrick Henry died before Dr. Hoge came to Prince Edward, so that the crowd must have been often irrepressible]

³In October 1815 Dr. Hoge wrote—'Mr. Kennon in the character of Vice President will begin the next session with us. I shall therefore only have to attend to the Senior Class, and take the general superintendence of the seminary.' [MS *Life*. Library of Congress]

ble, Isaac Read, Doctr. James Jones, John H. Rice, and Paul Carrington, Jr., appointed a Committee to solicit donations for the purpose of providing for the accommodation of a Vice President and of establishing a permanent fund for his support.

1815. Nov. 1. Dr. Hoge.

Committee to superintend the building of a house for the Vice President [June 19—'the house called the "Grammar House" to be repaired for the temporary accommodation of the Vice President.']

Degrees conferred: Abraham Venable¹ and William Walton.²

1816. July 4. Dr. Hoge.

William S. Morton and Carter Page elected Trustees.

Committee to employ a First Professor and such other Teachers as may be necessary for the College.

Committee to make a representation of the condition of the College to the Legislature of this state, and solicit public aid for the institution.

1816. Dec. 23. Dr. Hoge.

The price of board with the steward of this College to be ten dollars per month until further order.

The price of tuition at this College to be forty dollars per annum.

Committee to agree with Henry E. Watkins, Treasurer of the Theological School, upon the terms upon which any money offered by the Trustees of that school for the education (at the College) of poor and pious youth for the ministry shall be received by the Trustees of Hampden Sidney College.³

1817. Apr. 24. Dr. Hoge.

Ordered, that all candidates for Diplomas shall be subject to examination on so much of the Languages and Sciences as may be required by the Board of Trustees.

¹Abraham Woodson Venable, Member of Congress; Member Provisional Congress, C. S. A.

²The Rev. William C. Walton, cf., *Memoir* by Joshua Danforth. Hartford, 1837.

³In 1812 the Synod of Virginia declared for a synodical school of theology, Lexington (as in 1791) to be the permanent seat, and Hampden Sidney the temporary seat of the institution. In 1815 it was decided that Hampden Sidney should be the site of the Theological Seminary, Synod reserving the power of removing the institution. In 1816 the Legislature refused to grant the School a charter. Its Trustees placed their funds in trust with the Trustees of Hampden Sidney College. See Foote, *Sketches of Virginia*, II, 366-369.

Committee which superintends the building of the Vice President's house to lay off such lots as they may think proper to attach to it.

Committee of Repairs to make such alterations and repairs in the garret-room of the Library-house as will accommodate the Philanthropic Society, which shall be permitted to meet in the room until further order.

1817. July 28. Dr. Hoge.

Edward Dillon having entered into a combination with seven other students to resist the authority of the teachers by leaving the dining room during a meal contrary to an order of the teachers (the others having made such acknowledgments as are satisfactory to the President) and being brought before the Board, admitted the charge and justified his conduct, resolved that he be suspended until the end of the session.

1817. Dec. 25. Dr. Hoge.

Ordered, that the Clerk write to Doctr. John Redman Coxe, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, requesting information in relation to the probable price of such a Chemical Apparatus as might suit the College.¹

1818. Mar. 13. Dr. Hoge.

Committee to vest the nett proceeds of the judgment against Josiah Legrand in such stock as shall to them appear most conducive to the interest of the College, except that the sum of eight hundred dollars be retained until further orders.

The teachers of College to be required to assess fines for damages as soon as they are committed by the students. Committee to visit the College once in two months and examine whether fines for damages have been regularly and properly assessed, and apply to repairs out of the deposit money the amount of damages assessed by the teachers.

Committee to sell the old Store house, and certain lands adjacent, reserving two hundred acres at the lower end of the tract.

Ordered, that Mr. Cushing be the Librarian of this College.

¹Mr. Cushing had arrived. However, progressive movements were a-foot before his coming.—At this period, wrote Amos Eaton, "a thirst for the natural sciences seemed already to pervade the United States like the progress of an epidemic. Such was the zeal at Williams College [in 1817] that an uncontrollable enthusiasm for Natural History took possession of every mind, and other departments of learning were for a time crowded out of College. The College authorities allowed twelve students each day, 72 per week, to devote their whole time to the collection of minerals, plants etc, in lieu of all other exercises."

Goode, *Beginnings of American Science*. Smithsonian report, 1897, II. 437.

1818. Sept. 25. Dr. Hoge.

Ordered, that each student of Chemistry be required to pay five dollars per annum extra of tuition for the purpose of defraying the expenses of chemical experiments and keeping up the apparatus.

H. E. Watkins and Richd. N. Venable or either of them to receive the dividends on the shares belonging to the Trustees of this College in the Bank of the United States.

Mr. Jonathan P. Cushing added to the Committee to revise the laws of College.

1818. Nov. 12. Dr. Hoge.

It having been represented to the Board that Mr. Samuel D. Hoge wished to resign his office as teacher in this College under circumstances which rendered it inconvenient to him to suffer delay—the Board consented to his immediate removal without the ordinary form of notice.

Ordered, that Henry E. Watkins be authorized to settle with Mr. Cushing on account of the expenses incurred on his late trip to Philadelphia for the purpose of purchasing a chemical apparatus and some additions to the Philosophical apparatus.

1818. Dec. 21. Dr. Hoge.

Ordered, that Dr. Hoge be permitted to admit a few students to occupy the new brick house lately occupied by the Rev. Saml. D. Hoge,¹ until a further order of the Board—and that the house be occupied on the same terms as the other College buildings.

The Commissioners for building a church at College permitted to procure timber for this purpose on the College lands.

1819. Jan. 29. Dr. Hoge.

Mr. Jonathan P. Cushing was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

Committee appointed to revise the course of College studies made their report.

1819. Feb. 5. Dr. Hoge.

After the first day of next session each student to pay one dollar per month for servant's hire and room rent.

Salary adjustments: The President to teach the Senior Class and receive in lieu of his present salary *seven hundred dollars*. The Professor to teach the Junior and Sophomore classes and re-

¹This new brick house was the house now joined to the old Steward's hall ('Alamo')—the west wing of the present establishment. This house therefore is the oldest brick structure of the College plant—a link between the Old and the New College group of buildings.

ceive nine hundred dollars. The Grammar Teacher to teach the Freshman Class and Grammar School and receive his board and five hundred dollars.

Should the number of students exceed forty, the President to receive the tuition fees until his salary amounts to one thousand dollars. When the tuition fees, together with \$500 to be paid from the proceeds of the permanent fund, exceed \$2,400, the surplus to be applied at the discretion of the faculty, in obtaining aid for teaching the College classes or divided among themselves according to their labours until the trustees shall appoint an assistant teacher.

Should the number of students be less than forty, \$500 to be paid from the proceeds of the permanent fund, and the tuition fees to be divided in the proportion of seven—nine—five.

Mr. Gilbert Morgan is appointed Teacher of the Grammar School.

1819. Apr. 24. Dr. Hoge.

The Rev. J. H. Rice added to the Committed authorised to appoint agents for soliciting donations, and that an increase of the College buildings be considered and represented by the committee as the primary object of raising funds in this way.

Course of studies adopted for the students of this College [course arranged in four classes for the College, each class having two studies and a daily recitation in each study; grammar school work much the same as in 1812].

Junior Class—

Winter Session: 1st Recitation—

Chemistry with experiments and agriculture.

2nd Do.—Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, and Conic Sections.

Summer Session: 1st Recitation—Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, with Experiments.

2nd Do.—Horace and composition in English every two weeks throughout the year.

Senior Class—

Winter Session: 1st Recitation—Philosophy of the mind, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, and Dissertations in English every two weeks, and Declamations through the year of their own composition.

Summer Session: 1st Recitation—Law of Nature and Nations, and Chronology, and the elements of General History.

These studies are to succeed each other as they are arranged.

There are in each class two recitations each year except the Senior, in which there will be only one, that the Seniors may have an opportunity to pay more attention to composing, and review the studies required.¹

Ordered, that the following gentlemen be appointed as solicitors of donations for this institution—Jonathan P. Cushing, Gilbert Morgan, Colo. Geo. W. Camp of Norfolk, Benjamin Harrison of Prince George, Rev. Robert Anderson, Rev. John H. Rice, W. S. Lacy, Rev. Dr. Hill, and the Rev. J. B. Hoge.

These to be remunerated out of monies raised by themselves, and from that source only.²

1819. Nov. 8-9. Dr. Hoge.

James Madison of Prince Edward elected a Trustee.

The Professor of Chemistry to occupy the new brick house so long as appears advisable to the President.

The Rev. Matthew Lyle, Doct. G. Wilson, and R. N. Venable a committee to draft a memorial representing the situation of the College and asking aid of the Legislature of Virginia, and that they offer the said memorial to the Legislature or withhold it as they think advisable.

¹This course of studies was published in full in the *Virginia Literary and Evangelical Magazine* (Edited by John Holt Rice) Vol. II, 237-38. Dr. Rice remarks, "We have more than once attempted to turn the attention of our readers to the literary institutions of the State. Our success has hitherto been very limited. The communication which follows is the only one which has been received. * * The following seems to be judicious, inasmuch as it is well calculated to exercise the mind and give it expansion and vigor. We are much pleased to see the subject of Agriculture introduced. It falls in with our views and wishes as to general improvement."

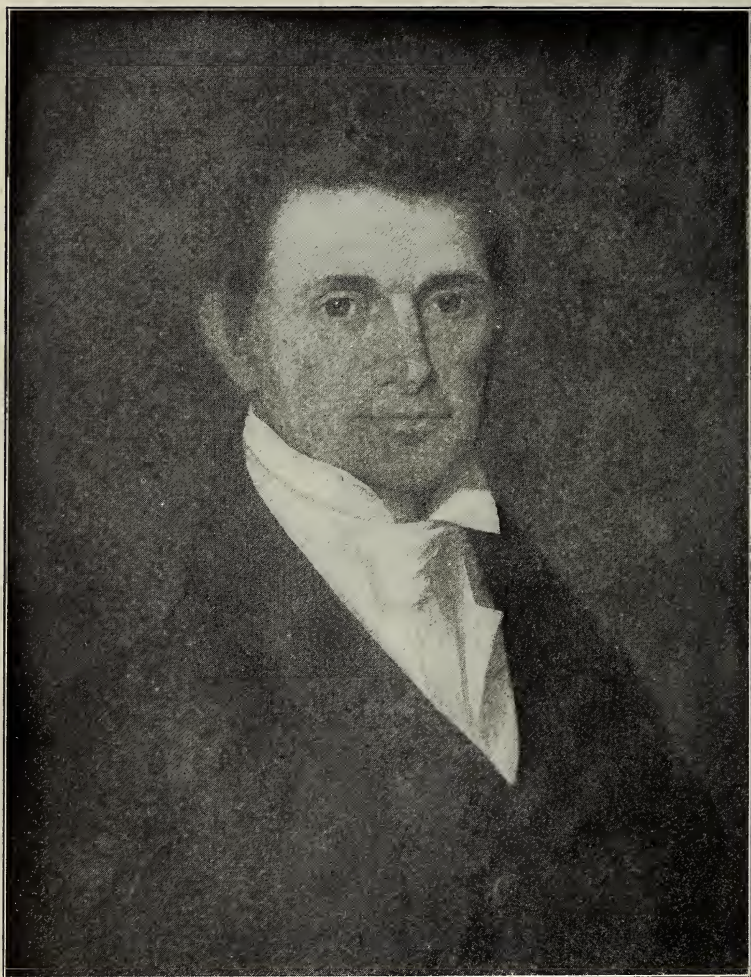
²COMMENCEMENT OF HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE, SEPT 29TH, 1819

Music—

- 1st. An Eulogy in Lattin on the Character of Marcus Portius Cato—by Jesse B. Harrison.
- 2nd. An Oration in English on Genius—by James H. Brooks elected by the Union Society.

Music—

3. A conversation on fashionable amusements—by Edward L. Scruggs and Daniel A. Penick elected by the Sophomore Class—
4. A Dialogue on the good and bad effects of Emulation in Public Education—by Henry N. Pharr and Thos. Davis.
5. An Eulogy in Greek on the character of Pericles by John B. Clauselle.



WILLIAM L. VENABLE.

The faculty at every commencement to inform by printed circular letters the parents or guardians of the students belonging to College of their standing in relation to conduct and scholarship.

Resolved: There shall be a Professorship of Mathematics in this institution.

A committee to confer with a Committee of the Union Society on the subject of their claim in books and other property belonging to the late Library Company of Prince Edward.

1819. Dec. 21. Dr. Hoge.

Resolved: That there shall be a Professorship of Languages in this institution.

The President and first Professor presented a fair transcript of the Laws and regulations recently adopted. John H. Rice, D. D., and Henry E. Watkins a committee to superintend the printing of five hundred copies of the laws.

1820. Apr. 26. Dr. Hoge.

Clerk to write to the members of the late Library Company of Prince Edward that provided the Library Company should not meet on next Prince Edward court day, the Trustees will then consider the said company as being dissolved, and will proceed to take possession of the property of the Company agreeably to the constitution of the said Library Company of Prince Edward.

1820. July 20. Colo. Samuel W. Venable.

The office of President having become vacant by the death of Doct. Hoge,¹ ordered, that the first Professor discharge the duties of President during the vacancy. William A. Carrington was elected a member of the board in the room of James Madison, late President of the United States, resigned. Doctr. Alex-

Music—

6. An Oration on national Avarice by Abram S. Hoggatt.
- 7th. An Oration on the Superiority of Genius and Learning over Military Prowess in exalting national Glory—by Charles W. Friend—elected by the Philanthropic Society.
8. A Poem—review of British reviewers, by Hugh Caldwell elected by the Sophomore Class.
9. An Oration on Literary Prospects in the United States by Josiah Harris elected by the Philosophical Society.

[MS programme preserved in the College Library]

¹John Randolph to Francis Scott Key: "I consider Dr. Hoge as the ablest and most interesting speaker that I ever heard, in the pulpit or out of it; and the most perfect pattern of a Christian teacher I ever saw." *Life of John Randolph of Roanoke*, by Hugh A. Garland. II, 64.

ander of Princeton was unanimously elected President of the College in the room of Doct. Hoge, deceased.

1820. July 22. Colo. Venable.

Committee to communicate to Doctr. Alexander his appointment as president &c, authorised to offer him the same salary and emoluments appropriated to the President under the order of February 5th, 1819.

The trustees to take a copy of the subscription paper to erect a new college edifice, and by themselves or their friends to endeavor to obtain donations.

Richard N. Venable, Thomas A. Morton, and Rev. Matthew Lyle a committee to draw up and cause to be published a statement of the condition—wants—designs—prospects and public utility of this institution.

Mr. William S. Archer of Amelia elected a Trustee. Mr. Samuel Branch of Buckingham was elected a trustee—it appearing from an examination of the College Charter that the institution is entitled to twenty six trustees, and Mr. Branch's election is intended to complete that number.

[*Richmond Enquirer*, Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1820

FOR THE ENQUIRER

TO THE PUBLIC

At a time when the feelings of our citizens are so laudably excited towards the promotion of knowledge, it has been thought to be the duty of the guardians of one of the oldest seminaries in the state, by a brief relation of facts relative to that institution, to present to the public view, its origin, its funds, the source from whence they have been drawn, the application which has been made of them, some of the principal difficulties which the trustees have had to encounter, and also their present plans and designs for the enlargement of the seminary, so as to keep pace with the growing population of this district, and the wants of the country.

Hampden Sidney College is situated in Prince Edward county, near the middle ground, between James River and the southern boundary of Virginia—between tide water and the mountains. It was founded in the year 1776, and was then called Hampden Sidney Academy. The only funds which it possessed for many years arose from private donations, made by the people of the district before mentioned. With these donations, a small brick building was erected for the students, a President's, professor's and steward's house,—a house for a library, for the philosophical

and chemical apparatus—a dining room, &c. The only funds which came to the hands of the trustees for the support of the president and teachers, was the money arising from tuition.

In the year 1783, this seminary was erected into a college, by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia. And in the years 1784 and 1794, donations were made to the College by the state, of two small tracts of land that had escheated to the commonwealth in the county of Prince Edward. These lands produced an annual rent, which did not much exceed the sum requisite to keep the college house, and the appurtenant buildings in repair. The college lands except a small tract, have been sold, and recently vested in bank stock, principally of the United States. About the year 1805, a voluntary contribution was made by the people residing in the adjacent counties, for the establishment of a permanent fund for the College, the proceeds only of which were to be annually expended. This contribution was vested in bank stock, and has enabled the trustees to give to the President of the College, a salary of one hundred pounds in addition to the funds arising from tuition, which have been divided between the president and teachers.

The funds of the College have been gradually improving. The principal of such donations as have been made since the buildings were erected, has been retained, and the annual proceeds only have been expended. And the trustees now think themselves justified in contracting to pay to the president and professors \$500 p. annum, in addition to the sum arising from tuition. This sum, small as it is, is the highest the trustees have ever been able to give to the president and professors.

Without undertaking to assign the ruling motive, we find in the poverty of the institution, sufficient reason, why some of the most distinguished men who have ever presided at this College, should remove and take charge of other seminaries to the north, where they might have a better prospect of support, for a rising family. The same difficulty has ever presented itself to the trustees, in their attempts to procure or retain able professors and teachers. If we have a president or professor, who rises to any degree of eminence, and promises usefulness to the institution, he has generally considered it his interest to leave us, and go to some part of the United States, where talents and learning are more in demand, and better rewarded. What *we* are able to offer is below the market price. How humiliating is this fact to those who are labouring to improve the state of literature in our country! How different from that laudable national pride which they would rejoice to feel, on seeing their efforts crowned with success! But there are other difficulties arising from the want of funds, that forbid the progress of this institution to eminence, and limit its usefulness. The entire building is very

small, entirely insufficient for the public demands. The rooms of college, together with all the rooms that can be obtained in the buildings appurtenant thereto, are insufficient for the accommodation of students now at college. Four or five students occupy one room, when perhaps, there should not be more than two to a room, were the college buildings sufficiently extensive. Crowding them together in this manner, tends greatly to interrupt their studies, and promote disorder.

Again, should the professors and teachers be willing to rely for their support on the tuition money alone, and calculate on their own talents and exertions, to secure the public patronage and give celebrity to the institution; yet the future prospects of public usefulness, and private advancement must be very limited, until additional buildings shall be erected for the accommodation of the students.

Influenced by these considerations, the trustees have thought it expedient to propose to the friends of the institution, the erection of a new college building; and in order to effect it, they will address themselves to the liberality of those who feel an interest in the college, who have supported it thus far, and calculate on this as the most convenient place to educate their sons.

The public are apprised of the loss we have recently sustained in the death of our much lamented president the Rev. Dr. Moses Hoge. The efforts we may make to improve the condition of the college funds, may have much influence in procuring some one to fill this vacancy, who may equal the wants and expectations of the public.

Thus have we, acting in obedience to an order of the board of trustees, given a brief history of the institution. We have endeavored to give a general view of the buildings and funds of college, their origin, their application, and present condition. We have also pointed out some of the principal difficulties which this institution has had to contend with, and lastly, we have shown the present views and designs of the trustees to enlarge the college buildings, so as to afford the students better and more extensive accommodations.

To this we shall add some reflections which the occasion has suggested. And in the first place we would address ourselves to those who are in middle life, and whose children are at the proper age to receive an education. When an application for aid to enlarge the college buildings shall be made, will any who profess to be the advocates of learning, be content to say, "These are difficult times to embark in such an undertaking, and that we had better postpone it for the present?" If this is not a favorable time, when will one more favorable occur?—We *live* but in the present time.—Our children are now on our hands, and our obligations to them as parents, demand of us, that we instruct

them in the best manner we can. Before what may be called a favorable time shall arrive, the period of instruction will be past, and we shall have fulfilled or omitted, the duty of parents, and they will have obtained or lost the opportunity of education. Are times as difficult now as when our fathers erected the present college building? It was then the commencement of the revolutionary war. There was something in the manly character of those days, that made practicable, whatever was desired. This spirit is well worthy of our imitation.

Whether the influence of this institution has compensated this district of country, for the donations that have been made to it—what has been the influence on the morals, manners, and intelligence of the people, is a question which every one must decide according to his own observations. But its effects are not confined to this limited district of country.—The sons of Hampden Sidney may be found scattered through the remotest parts of the Union, occupying some of the most important stations in their country.

Of the original benefactors of this institution scarcely one remains. And time has considerably thinned the ranks of those who were first educated there. Yet some of these remain scattered throughout the country to bear it honorable testimony. Permit us to address ourselves to such and ask, what were the expenses and sacrifices which your fathers made, under the pressure of those times, to erect this seminary and procure your education? Do you disapprove of the course they took? Or do you not rather consider it the most valuable part of your paternal estate? Has it not greatly contributed to enable you to take that rank in society which you have maintained? Is not the taste for literature which you there acquired, one of the greatest amusements and comforts in your retirement and decline of life? We are persuaded there are but few, very few, who will not answer these questions in the affirmative. It is not long since you heard of the death of that polite and amiable man, that zealous friend of science, who so greatly contributed to establish, and first presided at Hampden Sidney. When the death of Samuel Stanhope Smith was announced, many of you in private, wiped from your cheek the tear of love and gratitude and lamented that an opportunity had never offered to manifest your obligations to him. Here is the early object of his affections—the child of his youth—assist her, she stands in need of your aid—now bereaved, she looks to you, and calls you her eldest sons—will you deny it?

The erection of this seminary was a favorite object of our fathers. "We will," said they, "begin it, our children will carry it on. It will be in vain to purchase at the price of our blood, the blessings of freedom for our descendants, if we do not give with it, that mental improvement which will enable them to estimate

its value, and preserve the inheritance." Shall we fulfil these just expectations, or have such reflections lost their influence on the community?

MATTHEW LYLE,
THOS. A. MORTON,
RICH'D N. VENABLE.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE.

The public examination of the Academy and of the College, will commence on the last Monday in September. The trustees who may attend, and the faculty of College, form the board of examination.

The examination of the candidates for diplomas of the Bachelor's degree will be on Wednesday A. M.

The annual meeting of the board of trustees will be on Wednesday.

The public exercises of the Commencement will begin at 11 o'clock on Thursday.

As business of unusual importance will come before the board, the presence of every member is important.

The counsel and influence of the members from distant countries are solicited on this occasion; and their attendance as early as on Tuesday will be gratifying to the trustees in the vicinity of the College, and serviceable in preparing the business for the annual meeting.]

1820. Sept. 28. Mr. Lyle.

Th. Miller, the Rev. Dr. Rice, W. S. Archer, and Henry E. Watkins a committee to make application to the next Legislature for aid to the funds of this institution.

Degrees conferred:¹ John B. Clauselle, Josiah Harris, Thomas Davis.—Rev. A. W. Kilpatrick, Rev. Edward Baptist, Henry Carrington, and John Dabney, admitted to the second degree in the arts.

¹In this Calendar, the times for conferring degrees, the number of degree men &c, have been carefully noted thus far. Hence forward such items will be omitted, making the era of the Old College terminate with the year of Dr. Hoge's death. The publication of Catalogues began in 1822, (for the session 1821-22) about the time when the Yale catalogues begin, and several years before the University of Pennsylvania began to issue catalogues.

Sixty seven A. B. degrees were conferred in course between 1786 and 1820. Of these, twenty four seem to have been ministers, fourteen what might be called public men, four educators, and four physicians. This is not a strict classification and the records are meagre. No doubt most of the unaccounted for were masters of plantations.

In the circumstances a preponderance of ministers during this period is to be expected. The General Catalogue [1776-1906] shows that of



Thomas Hoyle

[To the Speakers and Members of the General Assembly of Virginia:

The undersigned having been appointed a Committee by the trustees of Hampden Sydney College to present a petition to the General Assembly for pecuniary assistance, on behalf of said College, beg leave respectfully to represent.

That the College aforesaid has been founded about fifty years, that during all that period it has been supported almost exclusively by the munificence of private individuals, that it has reared a number of men of eminent usefulness in the country, and some of distinguished abilities. That it is situated in the centre of a section of the state important on account of the numbers, wealth, and general intelligence of its inhabitants; that it is favoured with a Charter, characterized by liberal views and sound principles—that it is governed by a code of laws matured by experience of half a century—that an enlarged course of study is pursued by its members; and that it is growing in reputation.

The institution suffers however greatly in its highest *interests*, for want of *better* accommodations for the students—at present they are subjected to the great inconvenience of being crowded together to the number of 4 or 5 in a single room in a small building, much impaired by time—nevertheless, such is the estimation in which the college is held, that with all these disadvantages it is still crowded, and would be frequented by much greater numbers, could they by any possibility find accommodations—On this account it has appeared indispensable that new college buildings should be erected. The present fund of the institution (consisting of an income of five hundred dollars only)

the 940 degree men listed, half exactly have been ministers. Before 1820 there was a special impulse in that direction, due to the fact that the President after 1807 was also Professor of Theology, acting either for the Presbytery of Hanover or the Synod of Virginia. As in Paxton's case, Tutors in the College were at times employed on the footing of post-graduate students in Theology, or it might be that the theological student was assigned tutorial duties and at the end of his studies in Theology was given a Bachelor's degree: presumably, having followed the required curriculum.

The number of students in 1819 was sixty-three, in 1820, eighty [MS records]. In 1835 President Cushing stated that the average attendance from the foundation of the College had been about sixty. Therefore, from estimates, the average before 1821 was about fifty. It is interesting to observe that the average attendance at the three Virginia Colleges was about the same from 1800 to 1821. See, *Historical Papers, Washington and Lee University: Decades 1799-1829*; and *History and General Catalogue College of William and Mary*, p. 117—Total attendance at William and Mary, 1786-1823, 1645 students, 'average about forty five.'

is so small that if the whole were exhausted the necessary buildings could scarcely be even put under cover. In this situation, and under these circumstances, the trustees have determined to apply to the Legislature for a part of the proceeds of the Literary fund—and they hope the application will not be disregarded, when it is considered, that Hampden Sidney is the only College on the South side of James River, and perhaps the only Literary Institution in that whole important and enlightened section of country, that can present because of its celebrity, any very strong claim at the present time, to public favour.—The undersigned beg permission farther to suggest, that this large section of the state, has never yet had a due share in the disbursements from *that fund*, the object of which is to bring education in its best forms as near as possible to every family in Virginia. The undersigned herewith lay before the General Assembly a copy of the Charter of Hampden Sydney College, framed by some of the most virtuous and enlightened statesmen, who ever adorned the country, together with a copy of the laws of the College as they at present exist, the course of studies pursued in the institution, and a list of the Trustees under whose guardianship the whole operations of the College are placed.

The undersigned conclude, by order of the Board of Trustees, in praying the General Assembly to grant to the College aforesaid, from the proceeds of the Literary fund, such assistance as in their wisdom may seem meet—and—as in duty bound they will ever pray—

WM. S. ARCHER of Amelia
HENRY E. WATKINS of Pr. Edward
TH. MILLER of Powhatan
JOHN H. RICE of Richmond.

From Copy preserved by Richard N. Venable.]

1820. Sept. 29. Samuel W. Venable.

Whereas it is highly desirable that the various branches of science and learning should be taught as perfectly as possible; and inasmuch as this is most effectually accomplished by dividing the business of instruction among a number of Professors, who shall give their whole time and talents to the particular departments committed to their care; and whereas there may be public-spirited individuals or associations of individuals who, for the promotion of sound and good learning in our country, may be induced to establish professorships in the College: ordained,

1. That twenty thousand dollars shall be sufficient to establish a professorship in Hampden Sidney College.
2. That it shall be lawful for any person or association of

persons to endow a professorship, and to designate the name by which such professorship shall forever be distinguished.

3. That such persons or associations may erect buildings on College lands assigned, for the accommodation of the professor and of the pupils who may attend his lectures; provided that the whole of such institution be under the general laws of College.

4. That should a professorship of Theology be thus endowed, the founders to have the privilege of nominating and the Trustees of Hampden Sidney College that of appointing the professor; in case of disagreement, those endowing such professorship to receive and dispose of the proceeds of the funds during the vacancy.

5. Provided, however, that a professor of Theology thus appointed and supported, shall not have a seat at the board of the faculty of College, unless such professor should be president of College. And provided also, that the students in College shall not be required to attend the lectures of such professor in order to obtain a diploma.¹

Revised Course of Studies adopted for Grammar School and College.

Committee, J. H. Rice, R. N. Venable, John P. Wilson, Thomas A. Morton, and Thomas Miller to draw up a subscription paper containing a plan of the buildings necessary at Hampden Sidney College, according to the views of this Board, and to appoint fit and special agents to solicit donations upon the terms which shall be stated in such subscription paper.

Messrs. Lyle, James Morton, Berkeley, Miller, and J. P. Wilson appointed a Committee of College for one year, or until another Committee shall be appointed. Duty of this committee to examine the Students of the Academy and the classes of College, at the Spring and Fall examinations, and the Senior Class at their examinations for degrees of Bachelor of Arts, and recommend such to the Board as they shall deem worthy of diplomas—To devise and recommend practical means of enlarging the Library and the Chemical and Philosophical apparatus—To consult for the general improvement in the instruction and government of College, audit the accounts of their own expenditures for improvement, and to lay before the Board at their annual meeting a written report, embracing everything on which it concerns the Trustees of the institution to be informed.

The Faculty of College authorised and directed to publish annually an account of the Commencement, with the order of the exercises and the names of the persons who have received the honours of College.

¹These are careful clauses, which must not have seemed very alluring to those interested in the establishment of a department of theology.

Resolved, that this Board considers it to be the bounden duty of every member to attend the annual meetings at Commencement.

1820. Nov. 10. Samuel W. Venable.

Form of the subscription paper to be circulated to obtain subscriptions for building a new College—

'The local situation of Hampden Sidney College about midway between James River and the line of North Carolina, the Blue Ridge and tidewater, is such as to make it very convenient, and therefore an important institution, to a large section of the State. It has moreover a charter as ample and liberal as could be wished, a code of laws approved by experience, a course of studies sufficient for education, a good philosophical and chemical apparatus, and Teachers of known abilities and fidelity. Surrounded as it is by an enlightened and moral population, it would furnish the facilities of a liberal education to a very large and respectable part of the citizens of Virginia much cheaper than could be obtained at a greater distance, but for the want of sufficiently large buildings.

At present it is necessary to crowd four or five students into a single room, to their great inconvenience and the serious interruption of their studies. It is with difficulty that in this way fifty or sixty young men can be accommodated.

The Trustees under the influence of these considerations have determined to attempt the erection of a new building upon the plan of Princeton College, which they think suited to the wants and convenience of the public, and which as to size and general appearance they mean to pursue, reserving to themselves the discretion of making such alterations as further reflection and observation may induce them to believe best, and which when completed will accommodate upwards of one hundred students. The plan is such that the building may commence at one end and progress according to the funds which may be commanded until the whole shall be completed.

This institution was founded and has been supported by the liberality and public spirit of an enlightened and generous people. Appeals to that public spirit and liberality have never been made altogether in vain. At this period, when a powerful impulse has been given to the great subject of education, and its importance is more fully understood and more deeply felt than ever, the Trustees are confident that they shall not apply in vain to the people of the southern section of the state for the means of erecting a College, which will afford the opportunity of giving their sons a complete education among themselves.'

Richard N. Venable, James Madison, Isaac Read, Henry A. Watkins, James H. Fitzgerald, John P. Wilson, Samuel Branch,

Thomas Miller, W. S. Archer, James Bruce, William Carrington, James Jones, and John H. Rice to obtain subscriptions in their respective counties. Special agents also to be appointed.

1821. Jan. 15. Samuel W. Venable.

Instrument of writing adopted regarding a deed for four acres of land made to the President and Trustees of Hampden Sidney College by the Rev. Dr. Moses Hoge, in trust.—* * This lot and house was intended in the first place as the meeting house or place for divine worship for that part of Cumberland congregation residing in Prince Edward County. But it was also specially intended to benefit the College of Hampden Sidney by affording a convenient and comfortable house for divine worship to all belonging to said College and by affording to the President, who has always hitherto been the minister of the congregation, an opportunity of preaching to and meeting with the congregation without leaving the care of the College. This Board knowing the facts to be as here stated, and believing that the interest of the College will be promoted by the acceptance of the transfer of the four acres of land aforesaid, for the uses and purposes hereinbefore expressed in this statement more fully and truly than in the deed itself, do hereby for ourselves and for our successors on the terms aforesaid accept the same.¹

¹Before the building of this Church, (a brick structure which stood for about forty years on the site of the present church), services at the College had been held in the old Common Hall. A layman being elected President of the College in 1821, conditions became much changed, particularly when the theological seminary was established in 1823 and the President of the College was conventionally to have nothing to do with the training of theological students as such. After the new church was built, President Cushing employed a chaplain (the Rev. James Wharey) for a few months. In 1823 the Rev. J. D. Paxton, who had been a Tutor in the College from 1810 to 1812, was installed as Pastor of the College Church, or rather of the Cumberland congregation, that part including the College Church. In his *Reminiscences* Dr. Paxton says—

"In the autumn of the same year [1823] Dr. Rice moved to Prince Edward and opened the theological school. A new state of things was taking place. A large college building had been erected under the general supervision of President Cushing; a new brick church had been built, the old Hall removed, and preparations were being made to put up buildings for the theological seminary * * * In a conversation which I had with Mr. Jefferson, on an occasional visit to Charlottesville, he took pains to state and explain [his plan for chaplains] to me, and expressed a wish that the Presbyterians, who up to that time had done more to promote education than any other branch of the Church in the south, would avail themselves of the opportunity.

The congregation owned a number of slaves, who were hired out annually, and the proceeds applied to pay the salary of their pastor. On finding that my support was drawn almost entirely from these slaves, for whose instruction very little was done, I felt more and more uneasy,

Samuel W. Venable at the same time presented to the Board a deed for eleven acres, one rood, and thirty seven poles of land made by himself to the President and Trustees of the College in trust for the use of the congregation aforementioned.

1821. Apr. 26. Dr. Rice.

Clement Carrington, W. M. Watkins, Thomas A. Morton, Henry A. Watkins, and Isaac Read appointed a Committee to receive proposals and to contract for the building of a College edifice of brick, size and description specified.

The Treasurer directed to withdraw from the Fire Insurance Company, when he shall have paid the instalments now due from the College.

1821. Sept. 26-27. Dr. Rice.

The College Librarian to take charge of the books and property of the Prince Edward Library Company which has ceased to act. Union Society permitted to withdraw from the said Library such books as they may have deposited as a contribution for shares &c.

Death of Colo. Samuel W. Venable—'Hampden Sidney College has lost one of her firmest supporters, and her board of Trustees one of its most efficient members.'¹

The report of the Committee of College was received by the Board [14 pp.]—

'Your committee will remark in the first place that such have been the order and discipline in College, and the attention of the students to their studies during the last twelve months that they have never been convened by the Faculty for the purpose of correcting any irregularity in the department of the students of the institution, nor have they been informed of any which would have rendered their being convened either necessary or proper. This fact is alike creditable to the officers of College and

and desired much to do something for them. A good many slaves attended church, and occasionally I preached specially to them. My father owned a family of slaves and I had grown up with them. My wife's father, who was a slave holder, gave and sent to her [on coming to Prince Edward] a family of house servants, seven or eight in number, most of them small. These we sent to Liberia. * * * I sold my house and small tract of land at a great sacrifice, and left for the free states with my family.

[cf. Paxton's *Letters on Slavery Addressed to the Cumberland Congregation*, Lexington, Kentucky 1833]

¹"During the whole of his life Dr. Alexander was accustomed to speak of Mr. Venable as the most remarkable instance of wisdom matured by experience and observation that he had ever known."

Life of Archibald Alexander, p. 130.

the young gentlemen attached thereto'—Detailed report regarding the studies and the examinations in Academy and College—'With regard to the Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus belonging to the institution, your Committee report, that it has been somewhat increased and put into a state of complete preservation since the last meeting of the Trustees. It is sufficient for an enlarged course of experiments in those departments of science, and although it would be very desirable to have more additions made to it, with the present restricted funds of College your committee decline recommending any immediate appropriation for that purpose. The Library of College is very deficient, consisting only of five hundred volumes, which are however in a good state of preservation, and are the production of the most useful and approved authors. * * A Committee has been appointed specially for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Library of the Prince Edward Company has not reverted to the College. If such should be found to be the fact here would arise at once a very considerable and valuable addition to the College Library.¹—The next subject to which your committee would call attention of the Board of Trustees relates to the Steward's department as connected with College. The importance of having a Steward who will provide wholesome and comfortable diet, and a sufficiency of it too, for the students, must be obvious to every one—without such constant supply the College cannot prosper for any length of time * * It may be proper to remark that the Steward should likewise be a man, moral, kind, and affectionate, one whose example would never prove detrimental, whose advice might often be beneficial.'—Recommendations regarding a new house for the President—'Finally your Committee will observe that during their last session the General Assembly of Virginia pledged themselves by a solemn act that the next money in the way of income which arose to the Literary Fund above the present appropriation from its revenue should be appropriated as far as twenty thousand dollars annually to such Colleges, academies, and intermediate schools as the Legislature might deem fit objects of endowment. To a respectable portion of this appropriation, whensoever such pledge shall be redeemed, from its antiquity, the character of its founders as illustrated by its liberal and patriotic Charter, from the fact that it has been almost exclusively sustained by the efforts of private individuals, from its hitherto extensive usefulness as evinced by the number of distinguished men and

¹Both Literary Societies, (the Union established in 1789, the Philanthropic in 1805) had been purchasing books for a good many years. It has been estimated that the two Societies spent, before 1890, as much as \$20,000 for books. These libraries have been for some twenty years made over to the College.

worthy citizens whom it has sent forth to benefit and enlighten their country, from its present enlarged course of studies and plan of operation now going into effect, from the zeal, ability, and benevolence of its patrons, and from its local situation, it is believed the College of Hampden Sidney is fully and justly entitled; and your Committee have too much confidence in the wisdom, justice, and magnanimity of their representatives to think for a moment that it will be much longer withheld.'—Recommended that a committee be appointed to act jointly with the Faculty in corresponding on this subject with the Directors of William and Mary and of Washington College.¹

Mr. Peter McVicar of Maryland, a graduate of Union College in New York, to be Preceptor of the Academy, in the place of Mr. Harris, who has resigned that station—having spent one year of laborious exertions in the service of the College, merits for his conduct the thanks of the Board of Trustees.

Jonathan P. Cushing, Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy was elected President of the institution.

Colo. Armistead Burwell elected Steward.

¹The following extracts are of interest, as showing the status of this matter. Mr. Jefferson's idea was distinct, and he was not to be drawn aside. The material is taken from the very interesting *Early History of the University of Virginia, as contained in the letters of Thomas Jefferson and Joseph C. Cabell* [edited by N. F. Cabell, Hampden Sidney, 1825]. Richmond, 1856.

Cabell to Jefferson, Richmond, Jan 14, 1822 [p. 233-34]—

'I have had a very long interview with Mr. Rice. He and myself differed on some points; but agreed in the propriety of a firm union between the friends of the University and the Colleges, as to measures of common interest, and of postponing for future discussion and settlement points on which we differ * * Mr. Rice assured me that he was a warm friend of the University.'

Note by the Editor, regarding Dr. Rice [p 236]—

'It is believed that Virginia did not contain within her broad limits and among her most enlightened sons, one who was more truly attached to her soil and people, or who more ardently desired both the diffusion of knowledge among the masses and the improvement of education in its higher grades.'

Cabell to Jefferson, Richmond, Jan 23, 1823—

'As to colleges and academies I differ from some of our friends. I would vote for an appropriation to Hampden Sidney, and not wait till the funds shall be sufficient for the whole corps of colleges. I think some aid to that college would now be useful and well timed.'

Jefferson to Cabell, Monticello, Jan 28, 1823, [p. 271.]—

'I still differ from you as to giving a dollar to Hampden Sidney. Let this, with all the other intermediate academies, be taken up in their turn and provided for systematically and proportionally. To give to that singly will be a departure from principle, will make the others



WILLIAM H. CABELL.

Committee to furnish to the President and Directors of the Literary fund the information for which they ask in their advertisement published in the Richmond Enquirer.

Mr. Gilbert Morgan shall for the ensuing year teach the Mathematical classes in College, and shall also teach such other branches of science as may be assigned him by the President of College and the Committee for instructors. Mr. Jacob T. B. Skillman for the ensuing year to teach the Languages in College together with such other branches of science as may in like manner be assigned to him.

[To the President and Directors of the Literary Fund—Nov. 25, 1821:

The College building is an old brick house containing twelve rooms,—we have also a house for the library, philosophical and chemical apparatus, a President's and steward's establishment, a house designed for the assembling of the students on public occasions, and a small brick house intended for the residence of a professor.

our enemies, and is not necessary. The University is advanced to that point, from which it must and will carry itself through.'

Cabell to Jefferson, [During a session of the Legislature] Feb 11, 1823, [p. 277]—

'The Hampden Sidney interest was opposed to us. The influence of William and Mary, as usual, was adverse' [regarding a loan for erecting the buildings of the University]

Jefferson to Cabell, Monticello, Dec 22, 1824 [p. 322]—

'Divide the state into college districts of about eighty miles square each * * * The districts might be so laid off that the principal towns and the academies now existing, might form convenient sites for their colleges, as for example, Williamsburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg, Hampden Sidney, Lynchburg, or Lexington, Staunton, Winchester &c. * * You will remember, that of the three bills I originally gave you, one was for these district colleges, and going into the necessary details.'

Jefferson to Cabell, Monticello, Jan. 22, 1825. [p. 335]—

'I have not meddled with the Lexington academy, because it is a mere private institution, founded by Gen. Washington with property made completely his own. Its case is therefore totally different from the public institution of William & Mary. Foreseeing that Hampden Sidney will not consent to accept of the new character proposed for her, I have provided for a substitute in Nottoway, as more equally distant from the Colleges of Richmond and Lynchburg, and reasonably so from Hampden Sidney.'

[See Bill, which was never brought up, Appendix, p. 499.]

Cabell to Jefferson, Richmond, Feb 10, 1826. [p. 370-371]—

'I would fix in the bill the maximum appropriation to each and all the

The property held by the College consists of 120 acres of land on which the College stands, and a small tract in the vicinity which rents for \$120—We have twenty eight shares in the Bank of the U. States and 48 in the Bank of Virginia. There are a few more shares standing in the name of the Trustees, but they have been given for special and not the general purposes of College [for the theological school]. The income of the College exclusive of tuition for the year 1820 was \$246, for the year 1821 it is \$308. Two tracts of escheated land given by the Commonwealth in 1784 and 1794 were sold in the year 1807 (except a small tract near the College) for \$4000 } \$6159, vested in
2159 }
bank stock. [Cf. Minutes, Jan 15, 1807] A lottery authorized was very little profitable.

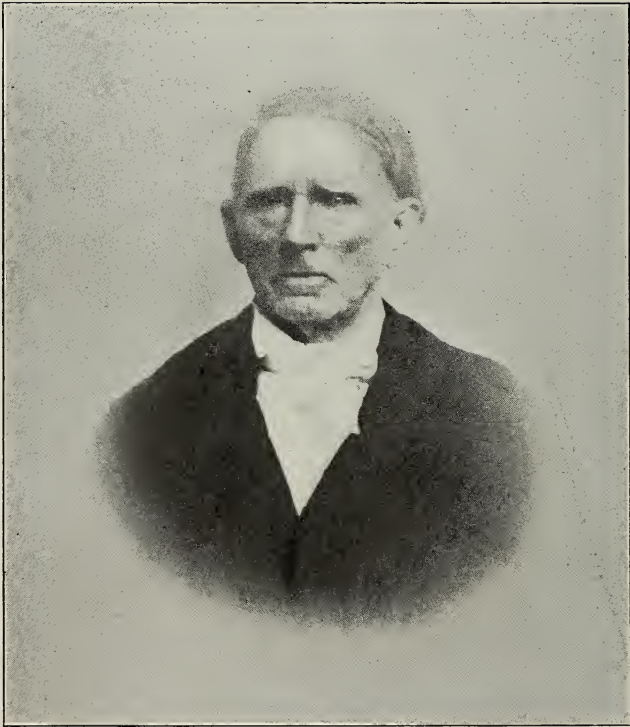
During the last year we have received by private donation \$13,400 which it is estimated will be sufficient to erect one wing and the centre building of the College contemplated by the Trustees, who have accordingly contracted for so much of the work.

From papers preserved by Richard N. Venable—not a copy.]

colleges; I think \$1000 each, or \$9000 to all, per annum, would be enough. This would give two salaries of \$500 to two professors; these, with the fees, would be competent, I should suppose. * * * The College of Hampden Sidney might apply for the location in the district where it is situated. Or, perhaps it would be better to legislate specially, by separate bill, as to that college, giving it an annuity revocable at the will of the Legislature, and leaving its Charter as it is. The other two colleges want nothing. I think we ought to take no notice of them in our bill; and their open avowal not to come under the control of the State, is a sufficient justification. If the friends of Hampden Sidney should be strong enough to force it into the bill, we must make the best terms we can. I would wish to do something for that institution; it has been and will be useful; and is supported by a most respectable population. But we should never lose sight of the whole State.'

Editor's Note. [p. 236]

'The friends of *Hampden Sidney College* may also learn, from this correspondence, that there was no particular desire on the part of the Visitors of the University to depress that institution. They did not deny its former usefulness or capacity for future service. Believing that a general system of education for the whole State should embrace primary schools, colleges, and a single university; and thinking it but just that all of the second class which received aid from the State, should, like the University, come under State control; when the condition was rejected they acquiesced in an arrangement which appears to be better suited to our peculiar circumstances and which has certainly succeeded beyond all prior expectations—that of leaving each sect to establish its own college and academies, and using the funds of the State principally for the maintenance of a University * * * and for the tuition of the poor.'



WILLIAM S. MORTON.

1822. Mar. 18. Mr. Lyle.

Committee appointed to inquire what accommodation should be made for the Steward by way of enlarging the dining room, reported that it would be more expedient to build a brick house two stories high 60x22 feet in the clear for a kitchen and dining room. Bank stock to be sold for the purpose, if sufficient donations cannot be obtained.

President Cushing, R. N. Venable, and W. S. Morton a committee to fix on the site of the new College building.

1822. Apr. 25. William M. Watkins.

Thomas A. Morton authorised to sell and transfer eighteen shares of the stock of the Bank of the United States belonging to the College. [Stock in Bank of Virginia to be sold. Apr. 24, 1823.]

Committee to inquire into the expediency of changing the sessions and vacations of Academy and College into three instead of two, and of enlarging the studies of the Academy so as to lessen those of College, and of making any change in the studies of the Classes of College so as to render them more suitable to the capacities of the students.

Mr. William Blauvelt elected Tutor of Languages in the place of Mr. Skillman who has left the institution.¹

Committee to employ teachers to make no contract with the President and Teachers for the next year, for any payment from the funds, until debts and expenses be paid.

1822. Oct. 31. Richard N. Venable.

The third story of the centre building of the new College edifice to be appropriated to the use of the two Societies of College (the Union and the Philanthropic), to be laid off into rooms and finished (under the control of the Building Committee) as the said Societies may think proper, the President and Trustees not being liable for a greater expense than they are subject to under their agreement with the contractors. Rents of rooms in the new College building, for the large rooms \$36 and for the small \$24.

Graduates of this institution or of any other, in regular standing, who may resort here to study any of the Learned Professions or to make further advancement in literature or science to

¹Gilbert Morgan, J. T. B. Skillman, and Peter McVicar, appointed Tutors from 1819 to 1821, were graduates of Union College. Gilbert Morgan was for some ten years President of the Western University of Pennsylvania at Pittsburg [1836-1845].

Mr. Blauvelt (a graduate of Rutgers College) died in 1888, having been pastor and pastor-emeritus of the Presbyterian Church at Lamington, New Jersey for more than sixty years.

enjoy such advantages as the institution can afford, but during their residence here to be subject to all the laws relating to order and morality.

Every species of noise or disturbance within or near the College buildings and all games or sports against or near their walls are prohibited.

No student to enter or approach the Commons Hall, or any of the Steward's apartments, before the usual signal for meals is given; nor shall any student abuse or molest any servant who shall wait on the table in the hall.

1823. Sept. 26. Colo. C. Carrington.

Hereafter there shall be no recess from studies in this institution at Christmas except on Christmas-day, and on that day there shall only be a cessation from study, but no relaxation in the other discipline of College.

Salaries of officers after Nov. 1, 1824—Should the number of students be 100, the President (who is also Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry) to receive \$1600; the two College teachers \$900 each and one half board; the Grammar teacher \$600 and board. If number of students should be more than 100, one fourth the surplus to be divided between the President and the two College teachers, balance to be at the disposal of the Board. If number of Students less than 100, tuition fees to be divided in the proportion of the above salaries.

1823. Oct. 31. William Berkeley.

Committee to rent out the Tavern and other tenements belonging to the College at the place called French's Old Store, to submit a plan for the improvement of the property.¹

Each student occupying a room in the new College building to pay \$12 for the two sessions, room rent and servant's hire.

Committee appointed to solicit aid to this institution of the Legislature.

Faculty to have the power of requiring three recitations a day of such College classes as they may think proper.

Another teacher to be employed, 'provided the present Faculty appropriate a part of their salaries as a compensation for his services.'

1824. July 2. Colo. Carrington.

Building Committee to settle the accounts of workmen for work done on the new College building, and to receive the work if they think proper [Messrs. Phaup and Perry, Contractors].

¹French's Store—French's Old Store—King's Tavern—Kingsville. In the development of our place names, how fortunate if the compound in-ville has been avoided.

John H. Rice and Henry E. Watkins added to the Committee to secure officers of College—such characters to be secured as will be qualified to fill the office of Professors should the Board at their general meeting in September next appoint Professors.

1824. Sept. 23-24. Colo. Carrington.

Committee to sell the houses called French's Old Store, and land adjacent not to exceed 150 acres.

Report of Committee to revise and arrange the course of studies:—

Academy attached to College

Adam's Latin Grammar; Corderius; Epitome Historiae Sacrae; Latin Tutor; Caesar's Commentaries; Virgil and Latin Prosody; Sallust; Cicero's Orations.

Hackenbergs's Greek Grammar, by Goodrich; Greek Delectus; Jacob's Greek Reader; Dalzel's Collectanea Graeca Minora, and Greek Prosody; Neilson's Greek Exercises, and Knappius' Greek Testament.

Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, Tooke's Pantheon, and Adam's Roman Antiquities to be consulted and studied so that the student may explain all Classic allusions.

Murray's English Grammar, Webber's Arithmetic, Elements of Geography and Ancient History.

The Students are to perform such exercises in elocution and composition as the Preceptor may direct.

College.

Each class has two studies and a daily recitation in each study, except the Senior Class.

Fresh. Class—Winter Session

1. Cambridge Course of Mathematics,—Lacroix's Arithmetic, Euler's Algebra, Legendre's Geometry commenced.

2. Cicero's orations reviewed, Livy, Graeca Majora Vol. 1st,—the historians Herodotus and Xenophon. Composition and Declamation.

Summer Session.

1. Legendre's Geometry completed; Graeca Majora, 2nd vol.—Homer and the Minor Poets; Horace's Odes, and Greek and Latin Prosody.

2. English Grammar, Murray's 8 vo. vol; Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric; and Exercises in elocution. Latin and Greek Exercises, and Roman Antiquities continued through the year.

Sophomore Class—Winter Session.

1. Hedge's Logic, Morses's Geography 8 vo. Vol., Tytler's Elements of History and Chronology.

2. Graeca Majora,—Thucydides, Lysias, Isocrates, and Demosthenes; Tacitus. Declamation and Composition.

Summer Session.

1. Lacroix's Algebra; Analytical Geometry commenced; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry and Algebra applied to Geometry.

2. Excerpta Latina—Quintilian and Cicero, Graeca Majora—Dionysius, Longinus, and Aristotle.

Translations from English into Latin and Greek through the year.

Declamation; compositions every four weeks through the year.

Junior Class—Winter Session.

1. Chemistry with experiments and illustrations. Graeca Majora—Aristotle, Sophocles, and Euripides; Horace.

2. Algebra applied to Conic Sections; Topography, or the application of Geometry to Projections; Dialling; Mensuration of Heights and Distances; Navigation; Nautical Astronomy; Surveying; Levelling &c; Fluxions.

Composition and Declamation.

Summer Session.

1. Enfield's Natural Philosophy—Mechanics; Pneumatics; Hydrostatics; Magnetism; Electricity; and Optics.

2. Cicero's Philosophical Works; Graeca Majora—Xenophon's Memorabilia, Plato and Aristotle. Compositions in Latin and Greek.

Declamation; Composition in English every three weeks through the year.

Senior Class—Winter Session.

1. Stewart's Philosophy of the Mind, 1st Vol., Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric; Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy; Astronomy.

2. Reviews—Mathematics and the Latin and Greek Classics.

Summer Session.

1. Stewart's Philosophy of the Mind, 2nd Vol.; Chemistry and its applications; Mineralogy; Geology; Laws of Nature and Nations, by Vattel.

2. Reviews—Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. Paley's

Evidences once a week through the year. Lectures are given on the most important subjects of the course.

Dissertations every two weeks; orations every four weeks; and forensics every eight weeks through the year.

The members of each class are required to declaim in public once a month; the Senior Class to pronounce orations of their own composition.

Private instruction will be given in the Oriental and Modern Languages.¹

The Rev. James Marsh was elected the Professor of Languages and Belles Letters.²

W. H. Cabell, Henry E. Watkins, and Thomas Miller a Committee to solicit aid, to this institution, of the Legislature.

1824. Dec. 20. Dr. Rice.

Respectful petition of the Students regarding a Christmas recess. Faculty authorised to grant a recess not exceeding ten days—'in the opinion of the Board the custom of Virginia makes it proper that students should have some short recess at Christmas.'

¹History, among other things, is a good deal vanity. Granted its importance, a history of a College might well be a sort of Browning affair—a series of narratives (or calendars) from different points of view. For instance, that of the Trustees, the Treasurer, the Faculty, the Literary Societies, the Alumni as on record in their reminiscences. For Hampden Sidney College, when the turn of the Literary Societies came to speak through their records, a very remarkable showing would be made, and emphatically during the period when the curriculum given above was in force. The vigorous English of the Society records for that period is a matter of wonder to the reader, grown accustomed to the species of shabby shorthand which has been waxing as a habit ever since 1840—not only in these records. What was it that brought about the change? The Mexican war? The railroads? The Associated Press? Nobody can say. Whatever the reason, it is a fact that when College boys were grilled more or less by the Schoolman's recipe the results intellectually were nothing despicable.

²Dr. Rice, pastor of a church in Richmond for ten years before returning to Hampden Sidney in 1823, was instrumental in furthering the fortunes of a good many New Englanders in the South. One of his servants in Richmond got into the habit of thinking that any strange looking man who came to the door was possibly a New Englander. Dr. Rice introduced both President Cushing and Professor Marsh to Hampden Sidney. Marsh said of Dr. Rice in 1823, "taking him all in all I value his character more than that of any man I have yet known, decidedly." James Marsh came first to Hampden Sidney in the winter of 1823. He stayed a few months, and returned in December. He was an all round linguist, and his services were retained both by the College and the Theological School. While at Hampden Sidney he began his translation of Herder's *Spirit of Hebrew Poetry*, and he was active in the organization of the Literary and Philosophical Society. See, *Memoir* by J. Torrey [Prefixed to *Remains*] Boston, 1843, pp. 56-76.

1825. Apr. 29. William Berkeley.

The Board to wear crape for one month—'fully sensible of the public services and private virtues of the late Carter Page of Cumberland County and duly appreciating the loss which this Institution has sustained in the death of so valuable a member of their body.'¹

1825. Sept. 28-29-30. Col. Carrington.

Degree of LL.D. conferred upon Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Esqr. of Richmond—'evidence of high consideration for his character and attainments.'

Committee reported that they had sold a part of the College lands called French's Old Store.

Mr. Peter McVicar elected Professor of Mathematics.

Hereafter an examination of the Students of the College to be on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of December, on the previous studies of that session.

Subscriptions to be solicited to be applied to the erection of another wing to the College edifice.

1826. July 1. Col. Carrington.

No student to be required to board in Commons. Committee authorized to rent out the present Commons establishment and the old Steward's establishment.

No student permitted to board at any tavern, or at any house not licensed by the Board of Trustees; license to be annually renewed, and such boarding houses to be under the control of the College authorities. Price nowhere to exceed \$9 per month. In renting the present Steward's establishment the two east rooms and the south room in the second story to be reserved for the use of officers. Tenant to board two officers and two servants as heretofore.

1826. Sept. 29. James Jones.

Treasurer's report—balance due him seventeen pounds two shillings and one half penny.

Committee of repairs to make such repairs in the old College building as they may think expedient.

¹In the Revolutionary war Major Carter Page had been a member of Lafayette's staff. He was President Cushing's father in law.

Mr. James Marsh tendered his resignation as Professor of Languages.¹

Six hundred dollars appropriated to the Faculty as a salary in addition to the tuition fees, to be distributed in the same manner as the money derived from that source.

1826. Oct. 12. Dr. Rice.

Committee to sell four or six acres of the land given to the College by Martin Saylor, to any officer of College for a house-let upon terms and conditions to be approved.

Galt Bequest—The late William Galt of Richmond hath bequeathed, by his last will and testament thirty shares in the [Farmer's] Bank of Virginia to the Trustees of Hampden Sydney College in trust for the benefit of the Theological Seminary under the care of the Presbytery of Hanover: Resolved by this Board that they are perfectly willing that executors of the late William Galt should convey the same to James Caskie or to any other person or persons whom the Presbytery of Hanover may elect to receive them.²

1827. Apr. 25. Richard N. Venable.

J., of Nelson County, having been disgracefully dismissed by the Faculty from the institution for firing pistols within the College buildings (during an examination), neglect of studies, insolence to an officer, going to the shops and trading on Sunday, profane swearing, locking a recitation-room door with a class in the room, and general disorder and irregularity, and having refused to leave College at the time specified by the Faculty—resolved, that the said J. be expelled.

1827. Sept. 25-26-27. Col. Carrington—Dr. Rice.

Committee which made the loan to the Upper Appomattox Company instructed to require a sufficient security.

"From first to last Mr. Marsh was connected with Hampden Sidney College about three years, a time hardly sufficient to enable him fully to realize any of his plans. But when he was called, as he soon was, into another field, he left behind him an impression of his competency to fulfil the highest expectations of his friends; and during that short period many young minds took from him a direction which decided their character for life, as was long afterwards, in several cases, gratefully acknowledged. In October, 1826, Mr. Marsh was appointed President of the University in his native State [Vermont]" J. Torrey, *Memoir &c* p. 76.

²William Galt was the uncle of John Allan, adoptive father of Edgar Poe. 'Mr. Galt was one of the wealthiest men in the State.' cf. *Life and Letters of Edgar Allan Poe*, By James A. Harrison, New York, 1902, I, 16.

Mr. William N. Page was appointed Professor of the Latin Language and Roman Literature.

Mr. Hugh A. Garland was appointed Professor of the Greek Language and Greek Literature.¹

William S. Morton appointed Clerk to the Board of Trustees of Hampden Sydney College, to continue in office during the pleasure of the Board, at an annual Salary not exceeding thirty dollars.

Committee to draft a memorial setting forth the wants of this institution, to be presented to the Legislature or brought before its consideration through the medium of the Board of Managers of the Literary Fund.

1828. June 7. Richard N. Venable.

Committee to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a wood-yard at College, or to devise some means by which the students can be furnished with a constant supply of fuel on reasonable terms.²

1828. Sept. 26. Richard N. Venable.

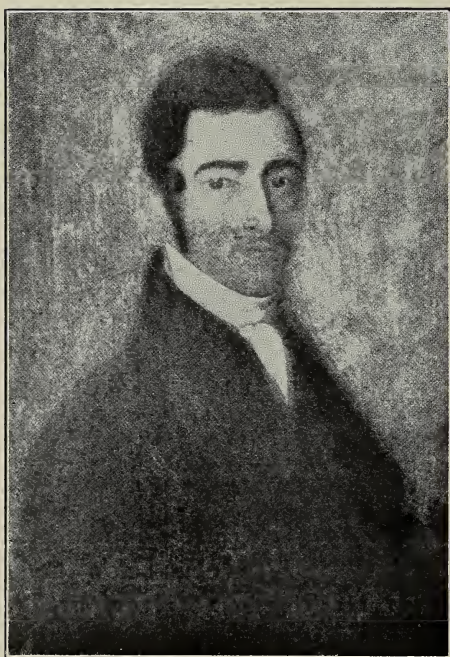
Course of studies revised, e. g. Lacroix's Algebra transferred from the summer to the winter session of the Sophomore Class, and Graeca Majora stricken out of the course of studies; Natural Philosophy commenced in the winter session and Astronomy in the Summer session of the Junior year; Say's Political Economy introduced in the Summer Session of the Senior Class in the place of the second volume of Stewart's Philosophy of the Mind. A Science Course of Studies for three years for such students as do not study the ancient languages. On motion, resolved that those students of the Junior Class who wish to obtain a knowledge of the pronunciation and idioms of the modern languages may be permitted to omit such portions of the Latin and Greek languages of that class as the Faculty shall think proper, except Horace and Sophocles.

Mr. Cushing authorised to rent a house for Professor Page, price not to exceed \$100.

¹Hugh A. Garland, of the Class of 1825, was Clerk of the House of Representatives during the administration of Van Buren, and has been anathematized by John Quincy Adams for doing no more than his duty in refusing to pass upon the credentials of members at the organization of a House—December 1839. See, Shepard's *Martin Van Buren* [American Statesmen], pp. 319-322.

Garland's *Life of John Randolph*, a most careful work, is still worth a careful reading.

²After a century and a third, the price of cord-wood locally is \$3 for oak, and \$2 for pine—encouraging to those who may not be absolute conservationists. Except within the last twenty years little coal has been used.



JONATHAN P. CUSHING.

1828. Oct. 31-Nov. 1. Richard N. Venable.

Two hundred acres of the land belonging to the College to be sold, adjoining the lands heretofore sold to George King and others.

A Committee to apply to the General Assembly for pecuniary aid to this College.

Resolved, that the Rev. Dr. Rice, President Cushing, and Richard N. Venable be a committee to prepare a history of the College, and report to a future meeting of the Board.¹

The revision of the laws was completed, and the laws as revised were ordered to be printed.

1829. Apr. 21. R. N. Venable.

Authorization of transfer of funds of the Presbytery of Han-

¹Like movements for woman's suffrage, American independence, improved agriculture or anything else, the idea of putting together a history of Hampden Sidney College goes back a long time. In 1782 it was proposed to enter in a book every item of historical importance regarding the institution. This book was seriously begun, given over, and has disappeared, all but a few pages. Apparently nothing came of the motion of October, 1828. A few years later Dr. G. W. Dame, a nephew of President Cushing and at the time a Professor in the College, was appointed by the alumni to write a history of the College. He went industriously about the task, talked with early Trustees and pupils of the first two Presidents, and had collected much material, when objection was made to the enterprise on the ground that the author was not a member of any church, and should not be allowed to write the history of a Presbyterian College. Professor Dame replied that he had been appointed to write the history of a literary institution and not of a theological school, for if Dr. Smith the elder spoke truly Hampden Sidney was in no sense a sectarian institution—"but as Mr. W. (a minister) was so much opposed to my writing it—a member of no church and of no church predilections—I would not touch the work and immediately resigned. I gave my papers to some one, I do not know to whom. I had a catalogue of all the students who have ever been there and gave it to the Trustees, but I understand that was lost by the Secretary whose duty it was to take care of it." The fate of these papers shows how effective a little spleen may be, working together with a little negligence. On the historical side the College has lost greatly because it has had no definite repository, well administered, until within very recent years.

About 1850 Dr. Foote published his extraordinary volumes, from which a very fair history of the first fifty years of the College may be compiled. Every writer since Dr. Foote has drawn largely upon his narrative—Charles Martin in 1859, (*Magazine*); Col. Fitzgerald in 1871; Reid McIlwaine in 1888 (Appendix, *Thomas Jefferson and the University of Virginia*); Dr. Richard McIlwaine in numerous addresses and circulars; and even the late Dr. Henneman. Dr. Henneman, however, did a vast amount of original research into the history of the College, some of which was published; if he had remained in Virginia (which as a State owes him much) the history of the College would almost certainly have been recorded by him in the most thorough-going fashion.

Mr. Grigsby's Centennial Address of 1876 (MS) contains a great deal of first hand information.

over (including thirty shares bank stock, bequest of William Galt), held in trust by the Board for the support of a Theological Professorship, to the Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America—with proviso fixing liabilities for the amount of the Galt bequest, should the executors or residuary legatees commence process at law.

Committee to make arrangements for soliciting aid to the College by way of subscriptions. [An address to the public ordered, June 13, 1829].

1829. Sept. 23-24. Colo. Carrington.

A letter received from William N. Page, tendering a resignation of his Professorship of the Latin Language and Roman Literature.

The Treasurer authorized to pay the sum of eighteen hundred dollars, in lieu of the six hundred dollars heretofore appropriated for the annual support of the officers of College.

1830. Feb. 16. Colo. Carrington.

There being still a deficiency of seven or eight thousand dollars proposed to be raised by subscription, President Cushing is requested to continue his exertions to obtain subscriptions.

Richard N. Venable and Henry N. Watkins a committee to inquire into and report to the next meeting the practicability of purchasing the buildings of the Union Theological Seminary.

1830. Apr. 28. Colo. Carrington.

Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Union Theological Seminary, signed J. H. C. Leach, Secretary:—The Board would feel itself bound to submit such a proposition [offer to purchase the site and buildings of the Seminary] to the Synods of Virginia and North Carolina. 'And they are so thoroughly convinced that the ultimate decision of the question involved against the proposed measure as injurious to the welfare of the Seminary, and a violation of good faith to its benefactors, that they deem it not expedient to regard it as a subject of future consideration.'¹

¹These Minutes regarding a purchase of the Theological Seminary's plant are rather unexpected: Dr. Rice, Dean of the Seminary, was willing to act as one of the Committee of the Trustees of the College to submit the proposition. In 1827 the Presbytery of Hanover, which had again become sponsor for the Seminary, made over the school to the two Synods (of Virginia and North Carolina). Therefore in 1830 the institution was the Union Seminary. Much of the money which had set it going had been raised in Virginia, especially Southside Virginia; much of it had come from the North. The group of buildings thus secured was imposing enough—a great dormitory, chapel, and library building flanked by two commodious residences for professors. If there was any opportunity, it must have seemed an excellent one to the Trustees of the College, who at the time had funds in hand.

1830. May 31-June 1. Colo. Carrington.

The subscription paper circulated for the benefit of the College having been returned, and it appearing that the sum of thirty thousand dollars has been subscribed, ordered, that the Clerk give notice through the newspapers of that fact. Committee to superintend the collection of the subscriptions.

It shall be the duty of the officers of the College, except the President, to remain in the College edifice during the hours of study; at night one of the professors and the tutor or tutors shall always remain.

\$25,000 of the funds of the College to be set apart as a permanent fund.

President Cushing, R. N. Venable, and James Madison a Committee to contract for building the west wing of the College edifice.

Price of board to be eight dollars and the steward to be charged no rent.

1830. Sept. 23-24. Col. Carrington.

Col. Armistead Burwell having sent in his resignation of the office of Steward of this College, the Board proceeded to the election of a Steward, and the members having prepared their ballots, it appeared that John J. Flournoy had a majority of votes.

The Steward to receive the deposit money for fuel, and to receive and distribute the wood which may have been contracted for by the faculty; and on all occasions, when the Trustees meet to attend to the interests of the College, to provide accommodation for them and for their horses, without charge. The College bell to be removed to a suitable place in or near the Steward's yard, and to be put under his protection.

A letter received from Mr. Hugh A. Garland resigning the Professorship of the Greek Language and Literature.

The Professors of Mathematics and Languages to have their studies in the College buildings, and to be in their studies during all the hours of study, and to preserve order in and about the College. Each officer of the institution, except the President, on every day or night to visit all student's rooms, and to see that the students are in their respective places and attending to their proper duties.

Col. Madison, Richard N. Venable, and President Cushing to contract for a suitable house &c for the President, total cost with the enclosure, not to exceed four or five thousand dollars—but the contractor is to have the privilege of using, in building

such new houses, such part of the materials of the old College¹ as the said Committee may think proper.'

Sum set apart for permanent fund reduced to \$20,000.

The Rev. Stephen Taylor of Richmond elected Professor of Languages, the Rev. Thomas C. Upham of Bowdoin College, alternate. [Both declined: Minute of Apr. 27, 1831].

John Burwell and David Comfort appointed Tutors.

\$1800 over and above tuition fees appropriated as compensation to the President, Professors, and Tutors for the ensuing year.

President Cushing credited with the amount of his own subscription, 'in consideration of great and valuable services in obtaining subscriptions for the College.'

President Cushing, William M. Thornton, and William M. Atkinson a Committee to apply to the Legislature for an appropriation from the Literary Fund, in aid of the funds of this College.

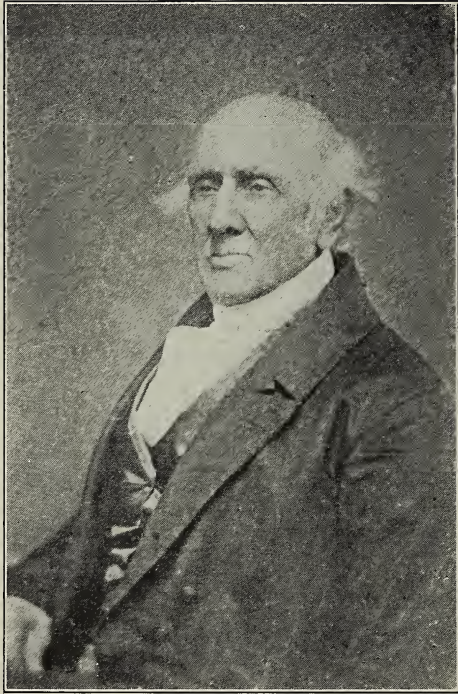
[The petition of Dec. 20, 1830 is signed by J. P. Cushing, William M. Thornton and W. M. Atkinson, a committee of the trustees, and requests a grant of aid by the State on account of the lack of support arising from the depression in the prices of farm products. Ten years before an attempt had been made to raise a sufficient fund by subscription to erect a new building, but only a part of the plan was completed. In the last eighteen months, however, enough money had been raised in the southeastern part of the State to enable the trustees to finish the building, and also to establish a small endowment. Means were needed at the time to increase the accommodations for the faculty, to enlarge the library and the philosophical apparatus, so that the college might be kept up-to-date. The trustees therefore asked for an appropriation from the literary fund.

Abstract by Dr. Eckenrode, State Archivist.]

1831. Apr. 27. Mr. Berkeley.

Conveyance to John H. Rice and others of all right and title which the Trustees of Hampden Sydney College may have to

¹In the American Almanac for 1834 the statement is made of Hampden Sidney College that it has two buildings, both of brick, the one 190 feet by 50 etc., and the other 45x40 of 3 stories occupied by the academy or preparatory school attached to the College. The building 45x40 was the Old College. The statement in the Almanac must be referred to the year 1833 or possibly 1832. The new President's house was finished in 1833, and no doubt that year, or 1832, was the last of the Old College.



HENRY E. WATKINS.

four and three eighths acres of land conveyed to them by a deed from Martin Saylor, Dec. 30, 1823.

Committee to confer with Mr. Binford relative to opening a road from the Lynchburg road to H. S. College.¹

Mr. Albert L. Holladay unanimously elected Professor of Languages.

1831. May 5. Mr. Berkeley.

Committee to contract for erecting a house for the President, have contracted with David Bruce and Reuben Perry.

1831. July 6. Col. Carrington.

A letter was read from President Cushing, containing his resignation of the office of President. Resignation accepted. A committee to ascertain whether Mr. Cushing will not remain for a year from October next. In a conference Mr. Cushing stated that he had made communications which might produce incompatible engagements.²

Committee for building the new wing to contract for a belfry.

1831. Sept. 28-30. [‘At the Philosophical Room’]. Major James Morton—Mr. Berkeley.

Resolutions on the death of Dr. Rice.

Committee to sell land near King’s Tavern.

Salary appropriation: \$1800 of which the President to receive 16-40, each of the Professors 9-40; 6-40 at the disposal of the Committee to employ Tutors. President, Professors, and Tutors to receive the whole of the tuition fees, to be divided in the same manner.

Order accepting the resignation of President Cushing rescinded. President Cushing withdrew his resignation and pre-

¹Mr. Binford lived within sight of the College at “Cherry Hill,” part of the old Johnston estate, where it has been said that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was born. In 1831 the Lynchburg road from the Court House bore to the northwest at Morton’s Store (now “Wayside”) passing very near the house at “Cherry Hill,” and continuing across Buffalo Creek. At Morton’s Store the Charlotte road, or road to the College, turned to the left, following a course south of the present road across the bog now the baseball field. For many years the Court House was the chief objective near the College. Not until about 1850 were the roads changed to their present bearing—by making the Lynchburg road and the Charlotte road the same to a point on the College lands some distance south of “Cherry Hill,” where the Lynchburg road was turned sharply to the northwest, and the Charlotte road kept on, curving to the north instead of to the south as before.

²“Mr. Cushing of Hampden Sidney was elected professor of Chemistry and natural philosophy”—*Richmond Enquirer*, July 12, 1831—account of commencement exercises at William and Mary College, July 4.

sented a letter resigning the office of President, to take effect Oct. 1, 1832.

Committee to give Mr. E. Root, late an officer in this institution,¹ such a certificate of his qualifications as they may think proper.

1832. Apr. 25. Col. Carrington.

Resignation of John J. Flourney, as Steward of College, accepted.

The Board proceeded to the election of a President; whereupon Jonathan P. Cushing, Esqr., was elected. Committee after conference with Mr. Cushing reported that he had accepted the appointment.

The Clerk required to advertise the annual and semi-annual meetings of the Board in due time.

1832. July 17. Col. Carrington.

Richard N. Venable to represent the Board in the next election of Trustees for the Upper Appomattox Company.

For the ensuing year the Steward to pay \$200 rent for the establishment.

Tutor or Tutors required to eat in the dining-hall with the students. [Rescinded, Sept. 28, 1832.]

1832. Sept. 28. Col. Carrington.

Treasurer's bond fixed at \$20,000.

Thomas Vernon elected Steward from Oct. 1. Salary appropriation: \$1200 from the funds and tuition fees.

A memorial to be addressed to the Legislature of Virginia at the next session of that body, asking aid for Hampden Sidney College.

1833. Apr. 24. Colo. Madison.

Committee to receive deeds from the representatives of the late John H. Rice and from the Session of the Church near the College, for two small lots of land within the enclosure surrounding the President's house.

¹Mr. Root of New York was a graduate of Williams College, 1821. He was one of the Charter trustees of the University of Wisconsin and the first Superintendent of Public Instruction of that State. He died in 1887, Rector of Trinity Church, St. Augustine, Florida.

Mr. Root established a girls' school at Prince Edward Court House, which was celebrated in its time in Virginia. This school contributed much, for some thirty years, to the discipline and the gayety of the community. Mr. Root sold to Daniel Woods, a son of Dr. Leonard Woods of Andover. Professor Branch was the last owner.

1833. Sept. 27. Colo. Carrington.

'Resolved, that when an applicant for admission into College shall make it satisfactorily appear that his annual resources are inadequate to pay the price allowed the Steward for board, upon his exhibiting the Steward's refusal to board him, for such a sum as he can afford to pay, the faculty be authorized to permit him to board elsewhere.' [No Student compelled to board with the Steward. Sept 23, 1834]

The resignation of Mr. Albert Holladay of the Professorship of Languages was accepted.

Professor McVicar acting as Curator, [assigned the old President's house, Nov. 19, 1833].

Penalties required of the contractors for building the west wing (\$50) and the President's house (\$175).

Dr. Socrates Maupin of Albemarle elected Professor of Languages for one year.

1834. Oct. 3. Capt. H. A. Watkins.

'As soon as practicable the students of this institution shall be required to wear a college uniform of the following description, viz: a coat, pantaloons, and vest of mixed gray cloth which may be domestic or foreign manufacture; the cost of the whole suit shall not exceed twenty four dollars.' Until more definite action the style of the uniform to be determined by the faculty.¹

¹The Laws and Regulations of 1784 touch upon the matter of a uniform. In 1828 the students themselves determined to wear Virginia cloth, cut and color prescribed. Just before the outbreak of the Civil War there was a similar movement. [See *Magazine*, II, 41.]

The proceedings of 1828 are of interest, viz.—

Hampden-Sydney College, *August 25, 1828.*

In this time of universal and distressing pecuniary embarrassment, whatever has a tendency to mitigate, even in the slightest degree, the evils consequent upon this state of things, must doubtless be considered by all lovers of their country, in the highest degree praiseworthy.

From this consideration, and impressed with the belief that the present distressed state of agriculture and commerce in Virginia is owing, in a great measure, to the unequal operation of the Tariff Laws—and at the same time, convinced that much may be done by way of alleviation, should proper measures be adopted, the Students of Hampden-Sydney College assembled in their Chapel on the 20th ult., when, upon motion, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to express their sentiments fully upon the subject, and also to recommend a *dress*, which will, in some degree, lessen the expense of their collegiate course. Whereupon Messrs. Landon C. Garland, Nathan J. Barnett, and Samuel J. Rice, were appointed, who offered the following Preamble and Resolutions, [regarding the Tariff—'manufactures not merely protected in their infancy but given an entire monopoly'; 'blighting influence more deeply felt by the *agriculturalists*, especially those of the *South*.']

Our lands are exhausted, our purses emptied—and we are left no other alternative but to act precisely as if our ports were blockaded by an in-

Mr. McVicar's resignation of the Professorship of Mathematics was handed in to the Board.

A Professorship of Geology and Mineralogy (and adjunct Professorship of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy) to be established. It shall be the duty of the person filling this professorship to instruct the Classes in Mineralogy and Geology, and under the direction of the Professor in those branches to hear the text-books in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, to keep the Philosophical and Chemical apparatus in good condition, to make all necessary preparations for suitable illustrations of those sciences. Compensation 6/40 of tuition fees and of annual appropriation; salary to be advanced, when circumstances permit, to that of the other Professors.

Dr. Socrates Maupin elected Professor of Mathematics, one year.
 Robert G. Branch " " " Languages, " "
 Geo. W. Dame " " " Geology &c., " " 1

vading foe. We must live entirely within ourselves—purchase nothing from foreign or northern markets but what is absolutely necessary.

Impressed with these sentiments, we would earnestly recommend to our fellow-students of other seminaries, as well as to our fellow-citizens at large, to adopt the most rigid course of economy. But as to ourselves, be it

Resolved, That we will curtail all unnecessary expense, and adopt a *uniform*, which shall secure both cheapness, comfort, and neatness.

2. *Resolved*, That, in order to effect this, the dress shall consist solely of Virginia cloth.

3. *Resolved*, That the coat be of a dark grey cloth—standing collar—pockets upon the outside—single-breasted, with buttons and button-holes black. Also to be represented upon the left breast with black cord, the figure of the celebrated Theorem, in which the square upon the Hypothenuse of any right-angled triangle, is shewn to be equal to the sum of the squares upon the other two sides.—Black cravats or stocks—vest as usual, without regard to color or quality.—Pantaloons cut according to the fashion of the day—provided they have no straps.—Shoes, with gaiters, of a black color, without regard to quality.

4. *Resolved*, That no other dress be worn either on public occasions, or in vacations, but the one proposed.

This Preamble and these Resolutions were unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be inserted in *The Richmond Enquirer* and *Constitutional Whig* in order to afford to those who intend connecting themselves with the Institution, an opportunity of supplying themselves with the uniform.

[*Richmond Enquirer*, Sept 28, 1828.

Magazine, IX, 188-190.]

¹The following note, a contribution to the study of a local problem of very long standing (since 1835), has been extracted as of interest (cf. article by Dr. Dame, *Magazine*, XII, 338-342:—

March 23, 1835—The Committee which had been appointed for the pur-

Officers of College to teach private classes in their respective departments when deemed necessary by the Faculty; if these duties in any department become very arduous, other Professors to give assistance.

Officers, except the President, to reside in the College; those with families not to sleep there unless very necessary from disorders. No college tenement to be rented for a boarding house; that officer of College first becoming head of a family to have first choice of residences available.

Salary appropriation: \$1200 plus tuition fees.

pose of examining into the conduct of those members engaged in carrying off the bell offered the following report which was accepted.

“To the Union Society

“The committee appointed this morning to examine into the reports which have been circulated concerning those members who were engaged in carrying off the bell on Saturday evening last respectfully report, that in pursuance with their instructions they waited on Mr. Root, and subsequently on Mrs. Jos. Todd, and have ascertained the reports, as we expected were very much exaggerated. The following is the amount of the statement made by Mr. Root. He says that about twelve o'clock on Saturday night he was awakened by a considerable noise, which had disturbed some of his family, but as soon as he heard the ringing of the bell, he conjectured that it was some frolic of the students of college, and was not himself at all alarmed, but that he was afterward induced to arise by ascertaining that some of the young ladies were considerably alarmed. He found that the alarmed were the new students who had never heard anything of the kind before, and were at a loss to conjecture what it meant. That during the disturbance there was some knocking at one of his windows, which was answered from within by Mrs. Jordan who was in the room, he (Mr. Root) requesting Mrs. Jordan not to speak as it would do no good. He heard the firing of pistols and blowing of trumpets—Knew nothing of any attempt to get into the window. He heard the names of several persons called, and among others his own name called, but heard no abusive language or swearing used towards himself or others. * * * We may further remark that the conversation of Mr. Root evidently indicated that the noise was a cause of considerable disturbance among his family and that he also was somewhat hurt at its occurrence.

In conclusion your Committee beg leave to remark that the exaggerated accounts which have arisen from this occurrence ought to be a warning to the members of society to deter them from any like conduct in future. For even should they do nothing improper, reports will most probably be circulated, injurious to themselves, to college and to their society—In view of which we offer the following resolution for the consideration of Society.

“Resolved

“That Society disapproves of any conduct on the part of its members, directly or indirectly calculated to injure or in any way disturb peaceful and inoffensive citizens.”

Which we respectfully report

S. O. SOUTHALL,	}	Committee
J. TIDBALL		
H. H. WOOD.		

Committee to confer with Mr. Edward Colston, regarding a proposition made by him to the Trustees on the subject of the funds of the Grand Lodge of Virginia; and the education of indigent sons of Master Masons.

1835. Apr. 24. Mr. Berkeley.

Report of Committee to sell lands near King's Tavern: Sale Feb. 19, 1833 at \$10, \$15, \$20, and \$22.50 an acre. Total realized \$2670.75.

Treasurer authorized to employ an assistant agent to collect the dues to the College outstanding.

Approval of the arrangement with the Rev. Dr. Baxter to instruct the Senior Class during the next session.

Resolutions on the death of President Cushing: Mr. Isaac Read to be requested to deliver a commemoration address at the next commencement (Thomas Atkinson, alternate).¹

1835. June 30. Col. Carrington.

Major James Morton resigns as Trustee.

Edward Ruffin, Esqr., of Prince George, presents a copy of the second volume of his *Farmers' Register*, containing his essay on Calcareous Manures.

The Rev. Daniel Lynn Carroll of Brooklyn, New York, was elected President.

1835. July 1. Col. Carrington.

S. C. Anderson and H. N. Watkins a Committee to respond to the invitation of the Legislature to make known to that body the situation and wants of this institution.

Mr. Zebulon M. P. Powers of Amelia elected Professor of Mathematics.

Salary apportionment: $\frac{14}{40}$ of appropriation and fees to the President.

$\frac{8}{40}$ of appropriation (with proportion of fees) to each Professor.

¹Mr. Cushing, who did his work notwithstanding a heavy physical handicap, had gone South shortly before. He died at Raleigh, North Carolina, towards the end of April.

Jonathan Peter Cushing, the builder of the New College at Hampden Sidney, was born in New Hampshire in 1793. A graduate of Dartmouth in 1817, his scientific bent must have been somewhat due to Professor Adams (Mathematics and Natural Philosophy), and to James Freeman Dana (Harvard 1813), appointed in 1816 Lecturer in Chemistry at Dartmouth. The late Benjamin M. Smith, D. D., a man of wide experience, said: "Mr. Cushing was the best teacher, in any department, I have known." Mr. Cushing was Vice President of the first Virginia Historical Society. His address before that body in 1833 is good proof of the range and strength of his opinions.

[*Printed in Virginia Senate Document, 1836.*]

HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE.

To the President and Directors of the Literary Fund:

In obedience to a resolution of the president and trustees of Hampden Sydney College, appointing us a committee for the purpose of answering the circular of the president and directors of the literary fund, we beg leave to state, that Hampden Sydney was incorporated in the year 1783—that in May 1784, the legislature of Virginia made a donation to the college of four hundred and twelve acres of land lying near the college, which had been the property of Spiers & Co.—In December 1794, the legislature made a further donation to this institution of twelve hundred acres of land lying in the upper end of Prince Edward county, which had been the land of Robert Rutledge; both of these tracts of land had escheated to the commonwealth, and it is believed by the committee they are poor lands and of small value.

The value of the first mentioned tract may be ascertained by reference to the records of the general court where by law the valuation was recorded. These tracts of land have been sold except about one hundred and fifty acres. Except the above donations, the college has been entirely supported by private munificence. The funds of the college consist of money at interest at six per centum.

By the report of the treasurer up to 1st September, 1835, the principal is \$15,319.84; interest then due \$1,547.89. The college is indebted about \$1,000. There is, in addition to the foregoing, the balance of a subscription, from which we expect to receive about \$2,000, which will make the principal of the funds of this college little upwards of \$17,000. The buildings belonging to the institution are—the college building, which has forty-eight rooms for students—a centre building, in which are the chapel, two lecture rooms and two society halls. In addition, there are a president's house, a professor's house and a steward's establishment. The college has a few books, scarcely deserving the name of a library. The two societies have each respectable libraries. There is belonging to this institution a good philosophical and chemical apparatus. The officers in college are a president and three professors. The annual revenue for the support of these will be the interest on the fund aforesaid, of \$17,000, together with the tuition fees. The room rents, it is thought, will keep the college building in repair. The tuition is at the rate of four dollars a month; board not to exceed nine dollars per month. For the government and course of studies, we refer to a printed pamphlet, which contains the laws and regulations of the institution, which is herewith enclosed. The wants of the college are funds to

build three houses for professors, and funds to enable us to increase the pay of the present professors and maintain two other professors, and a teacher in the preparatory school. This college has contended with difficulties which no other institution of the kind in the state has had to encounter; yet it has sustained itself respectably among them all. The average number of students at this college, from its foundation, has been, as we have learned from our late president, about sixty. The location of this college is as healthy as any situation between the Blue Ridge and tide water. Which is respectfully submitted.

Samuel C. Anderson,
Henry N. Watkins,
Committee of the President and Trustees of
Hampden Sydney College.

October 28th, 1835.

COLLEGE CIRCULAR.

Those who are appointed to direct the education and conduct of youth assembled at a public institution, must feel a degree of responsibility to the parents and guardians of those committed to their care. Parents and guardians are themselves naturally anxious to know the character and proficiency of their sons and wards. It is also important, that parental affection and authority, which governed the child when at home, should not be forgotten when he is removed to college, but cherished as the most honourable motive to industry and virtue.

These considerations induce the faculty to transmit, at the close of each session, a correct and impartial statement of the conduct and proficiency of each student. In attempting to do exact justice, they may, however, fail in some instances; but it will ever give them pleasure to correct, in a subsequent communication, any mistake. They believe, however, that there is more liability to err, especially in the article of behaviour, on the favourable side.

It is important to remark, that the character of a student often changes during his continuance at college. Some, who begin well, end ill; but a larger number, who were once culpable, reform, and reach the highest standing. If parents, then, observe that their sons are doing well, their approbation and advice may preserve them in well-doing. If deficiencies or faults are noted, the youth should be exhorted and encouraged to repair them. To reform is perfectly practicable, and often occurs. If diligence in study has been greater than success, no fault is attributed; the youth is unfortunate, not blameable.

That no obscurity may rest on the following report, it may be mentioned, that No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, in scholarship, denote so many degrees of merit—not comparative, but absolute; i. e. the first in his class may not reach the assumed standard of excellence, but be marked No. 2, though no one has a higher grade. No. 1, denotes a high degree of merit; No. 2, a medium share of merit; and No. 3, a standing lower than the medium. When a student is distinguished in either of these grades, the word “distinguished” is added to the number. And as distinctions in the article of scholarship are themselves various, this variety is also marked: thus if a student is marked No. 1, distinguished (1), he is considered as holding the highest standing. If he is marked No. 1, distinguished (2), he holds a degree less eminent; and though No. 1, marks more than a medium standing, yet not so high as No. 1, distinguished (3).

In the articles of behaviour and industry, No. 1, denotes an exemption from censure; Nos. 2 and 3, imply different degrees of censure. Where the conduct of the student has been exemplary in either of these articles, he is marked No. 1, distinguished.

NAME	CLASS	HEALTH
Scholarship, No.		
Behaviour, No.		
Industry, No.		
	Absence from College Duties.	
Recitations	times	with excuse without excuse
Chapel	times	with excuse without excuse
Sermon	times	with excuse without excuse
Room	times	with excuse without excuse
	Contingent Expenses.	
Library		
Printing		
Public Damage		
Private Damage		
Wood for Public Rooms.....		

It is the earnest endeavor of the faculty, in administering the

government of college, to avoid all harshness and severity, and to make all suitable allowance for the inconsiderateness of youth. Nothing servile or degrading is wished. The motives of action are all addressed to the student's interest, duty and honour. The great object of the trustees and officers of college, is to render the students happy, and present them to their parents and their country, manly, learned and virtuous. But to the attainment of these ends, correct conduct, cordial compliance with the laws of college, and constant industry, are essential. Experience has fully proved, that great neglect in any of these particulars, speedily influences the whole character, corrupts others, and renders a separation from the institution indispensable. Parents, therefore, will consult their own and their children's happiness by inculcating in the most impressive manner, an attention to these several points. And, if those having sons here, shall be consulted by others, who may think of sending youth to this college, it will be accepted as a favour if the inquirers be informed; that while the introduction of virtuous, orderly and industrious youth will be an honour to the institution, the introduction of different characters is a misfortune, and, that if such enter, a reformation or a removal is the only alternative.

By order of the faculty.]

Hampden Sydney College.

1835. Sept. 25. Mr. Berkeley.

Dr. Maupin was requested to officiate as President in the exercises of today's commencement.

President Carroll after being legally qualified took his seat in the Board.

Committees: To purchase so much of the Apparatus which belongs to Mr. Cushing as may be of use to the College or just to him; To repair the old Steward's tenement, and to add a porch to the new Steward's tenement; To sell the remainder of the College lands [near King's Tavern]; To erect a stone over Mr. Cushing's grave in Raleigh [at the Board's individual expense, Apr 17. 1838.]; To settle amicably the dispute between the Literary Societies on the subject of College diplomas; [Professors Dame and Branch] to contract for the College wood; To ask aid of the Legislature.

The usual salary appropriation, of \$1200, 'to be made from the permanent fund.'

Mr. Thomas Atkinson asked to deliver his address in commemoration of Mr. Cushing, Oct. 3, 1836, in the College Church.

Communications received from the Rev. James Wood, agent of the General Assembly's Board of Education [Presbyterian Church]—Mr. Wood offering to raise \$25,000 for the College to be invested as follows: in procuring all necessary fixtures for a

manual labour department; in establishing an additional professorship. The College to be under contract to receive, free of tuition, 25 beneficiaries of the Board of Education, 'they enjoying the privilege of manual labour in both departments.'

Proposition accepted, and friends of the College urged to sustain this important enterprise.¹

1836. Apr. 27. Mr. Berkeley.

Resolved, that an effort be made to raise \$50,000 for Hampden Sidney College, and that an agent or agents be appointed to make application to the friends of the institution for a subscription payable in five annual instalments.

The Faculty appointed a Committee to draw up and report to the Board at their annual meeting a course of study for the institution, and to make such regulation of the studies in the interim as they may deem necessary to meet the proposed change in the Mathematical department.

Professor Powers allowed at the rate of \$150 per annum until he receives his house.

Committee to settle the difficulty between the two Literary Societies in relation to the plate for diplomas, authorised to purchase a plate for this purpose.²

1836. Sept. 27-29. Mr. Berkeley.

Dr. Carroll and Mr. Stanton to sell the house called the old Library house and that called the Old Fort; those houses when sold to be removed from the College lands [Rescinded at a later session.]

¹See, Address, "Advantages of Manual Labour Schools" by Benjamin F. Stanton (Trustee of the College and pastor of the College Church) before the Institute of Education of Hampden Sydney College. *Farmers' Register*, IV, (1836) 271-276—Copied from the *Southern Literary Messenger*. Mr. Stanton, a Connecticut man, was a practical farmer, and it is likely this attempt to introduce the manual labor system was due to him.

²From the records of the Union Society it appears that in 1821 (Mar. 20) 'subscriptions were taken for the purchase of a diplomatic stamp of Hampden Sidney College, the profits of which to be at the disposal of the Society.' Feb. 21, 1835, a committee reported that there were on hand 'fourteen society diplomas and twenty college diplomas; stamp for college seal much worn.' July 23, 1836—'Seal committee to confer with the Trustees and ascertain what the Trustees will give for the seal.' The bargain was made and authorized.

The College used its own diploma seal in 1812. From the Minute, it seems that both Literary Societies in 1836 were allowed a stamp revenue, and that conditions governing it became a matter of dispute.

Second degree in the arts conferred on Dr. Draper 'of this institution.'¹

¹Dr. Draper, whose home at this time was at Christiansville (now Chase City) in Mecklenburg County, had a few months before graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. The following extract from the *Farmers' Register* (IV, 315) will serve to explain Dr. Draper's connection with the College before Sept. 1836, the date of his election to a Professorship.—

Proceedings of the Mineralogical Society of Virginia.

At a meeting of several gentlemen, held at Prince Edward Court House, on Saturday, July 23d 1836, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, Dr. W. B. Smith was appointed Chairman, and Dr. B. F. Wilson Secretary.

The objects of this meeting were, to consider, what measures are most likely to develop an intimate and extensive knowledge of the mineral wealth of the State of Virginia, and to put into operation such means as may tend to render those resources available to the purposes of public good. * * *

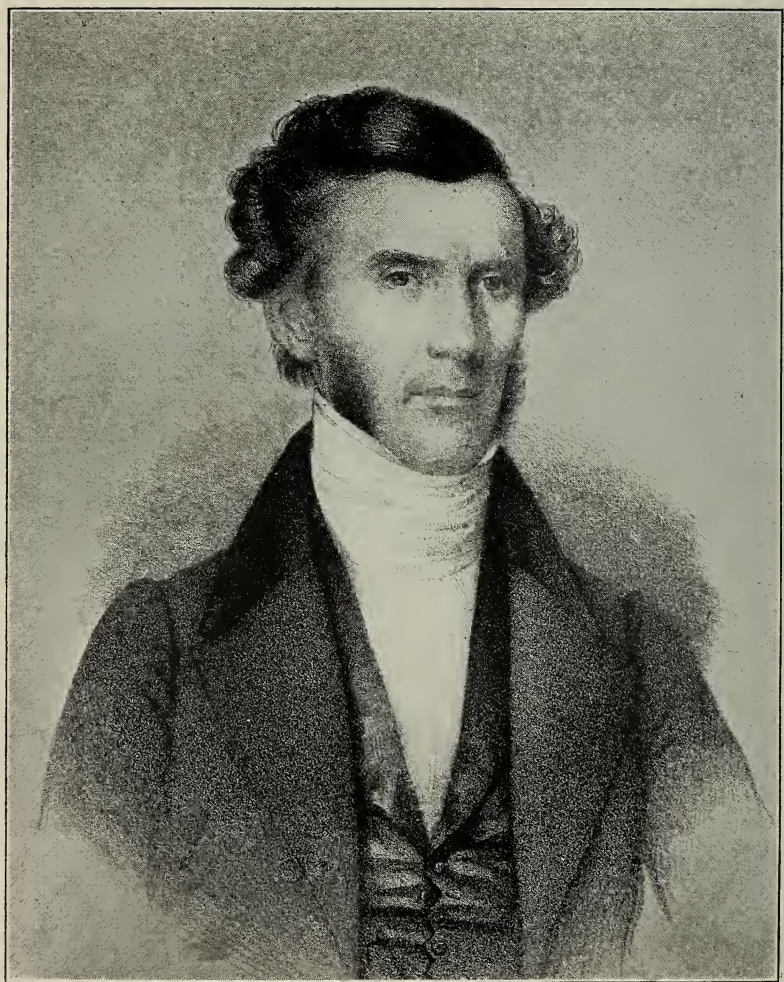
Analytical Chemistry, which is the science furnishing the knowledge necessary, is not taught as a branch of education in any of the public institutions of the United States, and those persons who are acquainted with it, have almost entirely obtained their knowledge of it in foreign countries. The number of such, of course, is very limited, and totally inadequate to the demand. The meeting therefore was fully impressed with the high importance, to the public, of providing ample instruction, by the immediate establishment of a school of chemical analysis, assaying of metals, and of all those operations which are concerned in the determination of the value of minerals and ores. * * *

It is hoped by the establishment of a school in which all subjects in any manner connected with mineralogy are taught, and especially practical instruction afforded in Chemical analysis, that arrangements might shortly be made, for a systematic analysis of the Virginia minerals. Gentlemen residing at a distance, and finding specimens on their estates, might have authentic information of their composition, furnished from the labors of the pupils of this school.

With reference to the pupils themselves, no one of course, without some previous knowledge of the general principles of scientific Chemistry, would be able to commence in this department. Graduates of respectable colleges, and those who had attended full courses of lectures, would find their acquirements, in this particular, sufficient as a commencement. To make provision, however, for such as might be desirous of entering the School without any previous preparation, suitable arrangements could be made, by which that amount of preliminary knowledge might be acquired at Hampden Sidney College. * * *

Being impressed with the importance of this subject, the meeting proceeded to organize itself into society, to be known by the name and title of the Mineralogical Society of Virginia. A constitution was adopted, and the following gentlemen elected officers:—Richard N. Venable, Esq., President; Dr. W. B. Smith, Vice President, and W. S. Morton, Secretary.

The Society then proceeded to engage the services of John W. Draper M. D. as its chemist and mineralogist, an appointment deriving advantage from his knowledge of the geology and mining operations of South America. As a very high assurance of his acquaintance with Analytical Chemistry, the following note is subjoined from the celebrated Dr. Turner,



DANIEL LYNN CARROLL.

Faculty empowered to employ a teacher of modern languages, 'provided the remuneration for his services do not come from the funds of College.'

Dr. John W. Draper elected Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy—house allowance \$150.

Salary adjustment: President \$1500; Professors \$1000 each; if these amounts not made up from tuition fees, Treasurer to pay the deficiency.

Six hundred dollars appropriated for repairs and additions to the Philosophical apparatus. Dr. Draper to be paid \$500 for his past services.

Tuition fees: Winter term, \$30
Summer term \$20.

Committee to raise funds, to furnish each member of the Board with a book for subscriptions whenever he can attend to the subject.

Professor of Chemistry in the University of London, and author of the work which is so extensively used as a text book on Chemistry, in most of the universities and colleges of the United States.

"I hereby attest that Mr. Draper assiduously attended a complete course of my lectures on Chemistry in this University during the years 1830-31, and at the close of the session gave decided proof of the success of his exertions, by obtaining a high certificate of honors, after a full examination in writing. I know that he had likewise pursued the practical parts of Chemistry, by private study, and that he is well qualified for any situation connected with the practical applications of Chemistry.

B. TURNER, F. R. S. Lon. & Edin.
Professor of Chemistry.

[University of London]

The Society's Chemist was then directed to proceed at once with the organization of the School; and at an early opportunity, to announce to the public, the particulars.

In reference to the foregoing, we the undersigned, fully and heartily agreeing in the object and determination of this society, recommend it to the cordial encouragement of our fellow citizens.

D. L. Carroll,
Geo. H. Matthews,
Wm. A. Hughes,
Thos. S. Flournoy,
Chs. Smith,
F. N. Watkins,

Wm. I. B. Bedford,
Saml. B. Simpson
Noble Snell,
Saml. C. Anderson,
James Madison,

Saml. Branch,
Geo. A. Baxter,
Stephen Taylor,
W. Berkeley,
Henry N. Watkins.

[Half of these were Trustees of the College.—Dr. Draper's "Introductory Lecture to a Course of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Delivered in Hampden Sidney College, Richmond. T. W. White," was reviewed in the August, 1836, number of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, Vol. II. p. 596.]

1836. Oct. 28. Mr. Berkeley.

Order rescinded, authorising students to board at other places than with the Steward: 'provided, that parents and guardians are permitted to board in their own houses their sons or wards.' The Steward to be rent free.

1837. Sept. 26-28. Mr. Berkeley.

Settlement ordered for the hire of Lewis, the property of Mr. Cushing, for part of the year 1836 at the rate of \$10 per month.

The Board of Trustees greatly regretting the resignation of Mr. Pike Powers of the Professorship of Mathematics, as an act of justice to him unanimously declared that he has discharged the duties of his office with an ability and fidelity highly satisfactory to them.¹

The receiver of College to pay over to the Professor of Chemistry the fees required to be paid over by the class for keeping up the apparatus, disbursements to be accounted for by the Professor.

Mr. William Maxwell was duly qualified as a Trustee.

President Carroll and Messrs. H. E. Watkins and Sam'l C. Anderson a Committee 'to appeal to the General Assembly of our State for such a grant of money to the College. either by way of annual instalments or otherwise, as may enable the institution to continue and increase the services which it has been so long rendering the Commonwealth in promoting the cause of virtue, science, and letters in our land.'

Francis H. Smith, of the Borough of Norfolk, elected Professor of Mathematics; Francis L. Sampson alternate.

[To the General Assembly of Virginia.

The Memorial of the Undersigned Committee of the Trustees of Hampden-Sidney College, respectfully represents.

That this college, one of the oldest in the Commonwealth, was originally established, by individual contributions, and has been sustained, mainly by the unwearied exertions and liberality of its patrons and its friends. It has received no aid from the State, except a donation of land, of but inconsiderable value, at an

¹Professor Powers held the Chair of Mathematics at the University of Virginia during the year 1839-40, and again in 1842. He was an alumnus of the University. He died in 1897, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Richmond.

Powers was *locum tenens* at the University, after the death of Bonycastle and before the arrival of Sylvester. Dr. Dabney, who had been a student under Powers at Hampden Sidney and was a student at the University in 1840, greatly preferred Powers to Sylvester—"Practice, I hope, may give him the facility of imparting his ideas which Mr. Powers possessed in a high degree." Letter of Dec. 15, 1840. *Life and Letters of Robert Lewis Dabney*, p. 53.

early period of its existence. The difficulties with which it has had to contend, from the want of a suitable endowment, at all times great, are now such, as to excite serious apprehensions, that it cannot be long supported without some public aid. Depending in a great measure upon tuition fees for its resources, its wants, at a time like this must necessarily be urgent. Without a competent endowment, and with a limited, uncertain, and insufficient income, it is now difficult, and may soon be impracticable, to secure and retain, suitable instructors and professors, and the College, if sustained at all, must be upon a scale, of greatly diminished usefulness. In this season of peculiar exigency, the Trustees of this Institution are constrained by their duty to the public, to appeal for aid, to the General Assembly, who are justly regarded, as the guardians of those great interests which are obviously involved, in the proper training and education of the youth of Virginia.

Your Memorialists beg leave to state, that extensive buildings, of durable construction, for the accommodation of its students and the officers of the College, have been erected; and an unusually large, and excellent Chemical and Philosophical apparatus has been procured, all at a very considerable expense. The needs of erecting these buildings, and procuring these facilities of instruction, have all been afforded by private contributions, with the exception of the small donation from the State, already referred to. These provisions for the purposes of education, thus made, require the aid of but a moderate appropriation, to render them efficient, permanent, and greatly useful to the public. Without such aid, your memorialists fear, that this institution alike venerable for its usefulness and its age, after languishing a little longer, must sink into utter ruin, unless preserved by the private liberality, which has been so long burthened with its support. They therefore respectfully and earnestly pray, that your Honorable Body, would grant such aid to this College, as in your estimation, the publick interest may require.—We indulge the hope, that the services which it has long rendered, under the most trying difficulties, to the cause of education, will be regarded as giving it a just claim to your consideration, and that the appeal we now make, in its behalf, to your liberality will not be in vain.

D. L. Carroll
 Sam'l C. Anderson
 Henry E. Watkins
 Committee of the Trustees
 of Hampden Sydney College.
 Feb. 3rd 1838.]

Salary adjustment [in lieu of \$800, nett College income, plus tuition fees]:—The Faculty to receive a sum not less than \$4000, to be divided by rule heretofore enacted; distribution predicated upon a President and three Professors. But salary of Professor of Chemistry &c to be not less than \$1000.

1837. Nov. 1. Mr. Berkeley.

Mr. Smith, the Professor-elect,¹ to be put in possession of the four rooms formerly occupied by Professor Draper in the Steward's house.

1837. Dec. 1. Col. Madison.

A Resolution was offered to the Board to establish a medical department in the City of Richmond: after much discussion on the subject the following regulations for the management of said department were adopted:

Regulations for the Medical Department of Hampden Sidney College.

* * * * *

Resolved, that the Medical Faculty be authorised to supply any vacancy which may occur in said Faculty until said vacancy shall be filled by the President and Trustees of Hampden Sidney College.

1838. Apr. 17. Henry E. Watkins.

On application of two students, Thomas T. Tredway and William M. Marshall, these excused from a final examination on the Differential and Integral Calculus—'while the Board regard this study as important and by no means to be dispensed with in ordinary cases.'

¹Mr. Smith was at once chosen Clerk of the Faculty and the following is his first entry in the earliest Faculty Book preserved. Afternoon Chapel was not discontinued until some time after the war:

HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE, Nov. 1, 1837.

The Faculty met this morning. All present. Recitations ordered to commence on Monday next in the following order:

Senior Class in Metaphysics daily, from 3 to 4 P. M.

Chemical Class Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9 to 10 A. M.

Junior Mathl. Class Tuesdays and Thursday, 9 to 10 A. M.

Sophomore do. do. daily, 10 to 11 A. M.

Freshman do. do. daily, 11 to 12 A. M.

Junior Language Class Tuesdays and Thursday, 11 to 12 A. M.

Sophomore do. do. daily, from 3 to 4 P. M.

Freshman do. do. daily, from 2 to 3 P. M.

Morning Chapel 30 minutes after sunrise.

Afternoon Chapel 4 P. M.

The Faculty Adj'd,
By order of the Faculty,
F. H. SMITH,
Secy.

Colo. Madison offered the following Preamble and Resolution which was unanimously adopted: "Whereas this Board under the hope that by keeping up a well qualified Faculty of the College the time would come that from the increased number of students, the fees from tuition and room rents would be sufficient to support such Faculty, or that in default of this, aid might be obtained from the State, have for several years appropriated portions of the permanent fund in addition to the whole of the annual income of the institution, by which system the permanent fund has been greatly reduced, and it being obvious that we are likely to be continually disappointed in our hopes of aid, and seeing that the system heretofore pursued must if continued for a very few years wholly exhaust the permanent fund and leave the institution unable even to keep the buildings in repair; Therefore, Resolved, as the opinion of this Board, that from and after the expiration of the next session, the Board ought not to appropriate in any way for any purpose any money over and above the actual income of this institution.

A contingent fund to be raised by subscription.

The Faculty to be assured of the desire of the Board to sustain them in their respective offices and its purpose promptly to make an effort to procure the funds necessary for the support of the institution.

1838. Sept. 25-26. Mr. Berkeley.

Henry E. Watkins and Nathaniel E. Venable a committee to sell the Old Library Building.

The President, at each annual meeting of the Board, to make a written communication to the Board giving an account of the state of the College, the transactions of the current year, and making such suggestions as he may deem expedient.

The Rev. Dr. Carroll tendered his resignation as President to take place at the end of the present session.

The Steward readily agreeing, students permitted to board in such houses or families as the Faculty may approve, provided the price of board shall not exceed ten dollars per month.

William Maxwell, Esqr., was elected President.

Committee to consult with the County School Commissioners of Prince Edward County with regard to the disposition of the surplus funds in their hands.

On motion of Mr. Maxwell, the following Resolutions adopted: That the salary of the President be \$1400, of each Professor \$1000—if interest from permanent fund, with the tuition fees, should not reach \$4400. the Board to pledge themselves to endeavor to make up the deficiency—if said income should be more than \$4400, all surplus to be divided as above; That the permanent fund should be \$40,000 and kept inviolate—\$5000 should

be raised at once for improvements to buildings and grounds, the President assisted by a Committee to make appeals for subscriptions; That the Library should be increased, especially by works of reference.

'Mr. Maxwell here stated that he had been duly informed by the Committee that the Board had elected him President of the College, and the Chairman of the Committee being absent, he would say to the Board that after proper reflection he had concluded to accept the office and would enter upon the duties of it without delay.'

Resolutions, on motion of Henry E. Watkins, 'That the thanks of the Board be and they are hereby rendered to the Revd. Doctr. Carroll for his past services to the institution, with the assurances of their cordial regard for him and their best wishes for his welfare and usefulness.'¹

1839. June 26. Colo. Madison.

Communication received from Professor Draper informing the Board that he resigns his office of Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy at and from the end of the present session,²

'Dr. Carroll's parents emigrated from Ireland, settling in Pennsylvania. His father was brought up in the Roman Catholic Church; his mother was a Scotch Presbyterian. After graduating at Jefferson College and Princeton Seminary, he was pastor of a church in Litchfield, Connecticut (the installation sermon being preached by Mr. Stanton, who was doubtless instrumental in bringing him to Hampden Sidney), and of the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn. He came from Brooklyn to Hampden Sidney. Dr. Carroll was 'gifted with a very considerable share of keen Irish wit. He was very apt to be the life of any company into which he was thrown'.

General Smith, a member of the Faculty during Dr. Carroll's administration, in his reminiscences of Hampden Sidney (*Magazine*, XI, 99) says: "An unfortunate controversy between the Old and New Schools of the Presbyterian Church was then at its height and tended very much to diminish the patronage of the college. Dr. Carroll, the President, was a cultivated Christian gentleman, but a great controversialist. Being of another church I tried, in a kind way, to check his partizanship, telling him that his articles would alienate our Old School patrons, and finally suggested to him that he was trying to run Hampden Sidney upon the Charter of old William and Mary College. 'How is that?' he said. I replied that the charter of William and Mary required its President to carry on a controversy with some heretic once in three years. He laughed heartily at the point but did not mend his course."

²Dr. Draper left Hampden Sidney in September or October, 1839, becoming Professor in the University of New York. He was very active in the organization of the medical department of the University of New York.

His researches on the chemical phenomena of light in both the organic and inorganic world include the most valuable work done by him. Daguerre's announcement of his discovery of the action of sunlight on silver, and its application to the permanent preservation of views, in

whereupon Daniel Gardner was appointed to discharge the duties of that office for one year from Sept. 26, and such further time as may be hereafter agreed upon by the parties for the salary and perquisites.

The Board was informed that Professor Smith, now absent, intends to resign his office of Professor of Mathematics at and from the end of the present session, whereupon Benjamin S. Ewell was appointed prospectively.

Resolved, upon a communication from the Faculty laid before the Board by the President, that all pious youths in indigent circumstances wishing to pursue studies looking to the ministry of any evangelical church be admitted free of tuition if properly recommended.

The President, by and with the advice of J. D. Wood and N. E. Venable, to contract for enclosing the College and the President's lot with wall and railing in some decent and tasteful manner.

Hereafter no student shall be allowed to present himself for graduation in the medical department of H. S. College, unless he has previously attended the full course of lectures in the institution, or one course in some respectable medical School and the second in H. S. College, and has attended the dissecting room of the College for one session.

1839. Sept. 26. Mr. Berkeley.

The President as agent to report subscriptions obtained to this date.

Thanks of this Board tendered to Professor Smith¹ and Professor Draper for the faithful discharge of their duties while in office.

Moses D. Hoge appointed Tutor for one year at \$400.

1839, was taken up by Draper. He made it the subject of special study, and was the first person in the world to apply it to individuals. "The first photographic portrait from life was made by me," he says.

[See article, John W. Draper, Appleton's *Cyclopedia of American Biography and Memoir*, by George F. Barker, National Academy, 1886.]

The tradition is that Dr. Draper made his first experiments in photographic portraits from life in the physical laboratory ["philosophical hall"] at Hampden Sidney, and from the dates assigned, the fact seems probable.

His son, Dr. Henry Draper, specialist in celestial photography, was born at Hampden Sidney in 1837.

¹Professor Smith, a graduate of West Point, wished to put Hampden Sidney 'under complete martial law and make it a sort of West Point' [*Life of Robert Lewis Dabney*, p. 47]. Going to Lexington he became the chief promoter of the Virginia Military Institute, of which he was Superintendent for fifty years.

Recommendations of the President in his first annual report: A Master for the Preparatory department of the Freshman class, under the direction of the Professor of Ancient Languages and the President—to have his board in the Mess Hall where he shall preside at the table and keep order and decorum—to have apartments in the College which he shall occupy day and night to preserve order and decorum throughout all the College—to be ex officio Curator of the College buildings—salary \$400, from the contingent fund; Of the utmost importance to raise the permanent fund to \$60,000 within five years 'in order to enable the Trustees to enlarge the institution by the addition of a Professor of Modern Languages and a Master or Tutor for the Sophomore Class, and eventually to establish the College upon a sure and permanent basis for the benefit of the present age and of all posterity;' The President to be authorised to employ an agent or agents to assist him in raising subscriptions and donations.

Certificate (with seal of the College annexed) to Wm. H. Goode, of his having passed through the Science course.

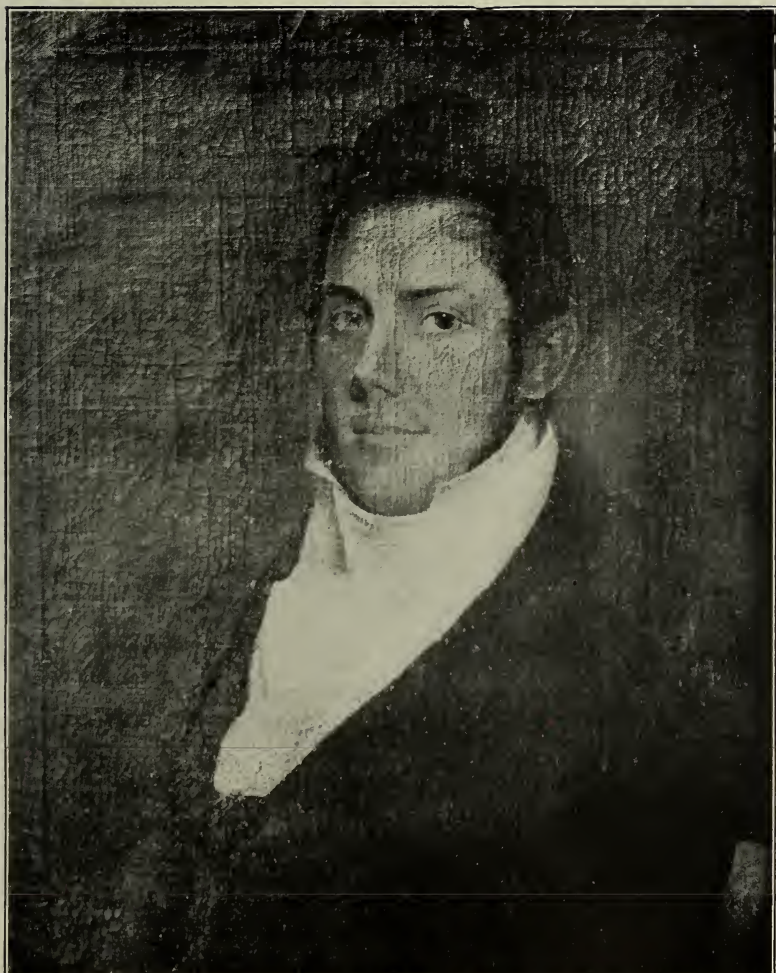
The sum of \$500 subscribed by Col. C. Carrington appropriated to enclosing the College, commencing with a blank brick wall 60 feet out according to the plan submitted. Building Committee to contract for the erection of the brick wall to extend from the S. E. and S. western Corners of the College in a line with the front, each 60 feet long and 6 feet 4 inches high according to the plan submitted; also authorised to contract for cutting a door in place of the middle window in the S. end of the Chappel and furnish the said door with a flight of white stone steps, made with checks after the Greek fashion; further authorised to contract for a brick and wood wall and fence in front of the President's House according to the plan submitted, provided the sum of \$500 can be raised by subscription. And the said Committee shall also have the pailing of the President's lot well and thoroughly repaired.¹

1840. Sept. 9. Mr. Berkeley.

Professors Ewell and Gardner, and Tutor Hoge re-appointed for one year.

'Murphy, a member of the Junior Class, was appointed assistant teacher of the Preparatory Department, and to aid the Faculty in preserving the order of the College and occasionally in instructing the classes as they may order and direct, and

¹"Mr. Maxwell talks much of putting the place in thorough repair, and making it attractive by having fine fruits, trees, pleasure walks, and so forth * * * I should have no doubt of Mr. Maxwell's success if it was not for this lamentable party strife."—Letter of Mrs. John Holt Rice. *Life of Robert Lewis Dabney*, p. 47-48.



WILLIAM MAXWELL.

for this service he is to be allowed his tuition fees and one half the price of his board in the Mess Hall, the Steward agreeing to waive the other half.'

Samuel W. Watkins permitted to teach the Modern Languages under direction of the Faculty, and for such fees only as the Faculty may deem fair and adequate.¹

'On motion, ordered that an application be made in the name of the Board to all the Churches within the bounds of East and West Hanover Presbytery, for such regular annual subscriptions to the funds as they may severally agree to afford for the term of five years.'

1841. July 20. Mr. Berkeley.

Committee to confer with the President and Professors regarding salaries: the President and Professors Branch and Ewell agree to accept the income of the permanent fund plus tuition fees, less \$500 to Dr. Gardner for services as Professor of Chem-

¹See, Advertisement, *Watchman of the South*, Oct. 1840.

—The Winter Session of this institution will commence on the 1st day of November next, and terminate on the 4th Wednesday of April following.

The Faculty of College, and other teachers, with their several departments of instruction, are as follows:

William Maxwell, President, Professor of Moral Philosophy &c &c.

Robert G. Branch, Professor of Ancient Languages.

Benjamin S. Ewell, Professor of Mathematics.

Daniel P. Gardner, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

Moses D. Hoge, Tutor, Teacher of the Preparatory Department.

Samuel W. Watkins, Teacher of Modern Languages.

The Classical Course of instruction occupies four years, in each of which there are two sessions.

The studies of the Freshman and Sophomore years are the Latin and Greek languages, with the Classical Literature connected with them; Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry in all its branches.

Those of the Junior year are the higher Classics and Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, (including notices of various subjects connected with it), Astronomy, Geology, and Botany.

And those of the Senior year are Mental Philosophy, Moral Philosophy (including the Evidences of Christianity), Civil Polity, Political Economy, the Law of Nations, Logic, Rhetoric, and Belle-Lettres.

Besides this Classical course, there is also an English course, occupying three years, and embracing all the same studies with the exception of the Ancient Languages. * * *

Moses D. Hoge,
Clerk of the Faculty.

["Hampden Sidney adhered closely in those days, as now, to the curriculum of studies, and although many changes have taken place by the introduction of the elective system into most of the colleges, she has lost nothing by insisting on a thorough ground-work in the Classics and Mathematics." Gen. Francis H. Smith, *Reminiscences*, Magazine XI, (1893) p. 100.]

istry during the winter session [Sept. 21, 1841, Dr. Gardner proposed that his whole course should extend through the winters of two years].

1841. Nov. 5. Mr. Berkeley.

Mr. Lewis, the Steward, agrees to board the Assistant Tutor (Mr. Hughes) free of Charge, on the condition that the Trustees pay the sum of \$40 towards erecting a negro house on the Steward's premises.

The Union Society having proposed to make application to the Legislature for a Charter, the Trustees consider the books &c of the Society as sufficiently and perfectly safe under the cover of the College Charter and they will always take pleasure in protecting all the interests of so valuable and meritorious a Society.

Cheap fenders to be procured for the use of the College and the roof to be covered with the best fire-proof paint.

Preamble and Resolutions unanimously adopted:

'Whereas the College stands in great need of the renewed and cordial support of all its friends who can be excited and engaged to furnish it with students and also with such pecuniary aid as shall enable the Board to maintain it on its actual footing for the present and to establish it on a solid basis for the future; and whereas the Board recall and recognise with great pleasure the interesting fact that this institution was originally founded within the bounds of the Presbytery of Hanover, since divided into East and West Hanover Presbyteries, under the auspices of the said Presbytery by a Licentiate laboring under its care, and was at first and has ever since been mainly supported by the clergy and laity of the Presbyterian Church within those bounds, aided from time to time by the liberal services and contributions of others in various parts of the State * * * Resolved, that the Presbyteries of East and West Hanover be and they are hereby solemnly requested to recognise the College as being under the more immediate patronage of their bodies in such manner as they shall think most proper.

Resolved, that the said Presbyteries be and they are hereby requested to adopt such measures as they may deem most suitable and convenient to furnish the College with an increased number of students and to supply the Board with funds for its immediate support and for the enlargement of the permanent fund to a proper amount.'

1842. Apr. 27. Mr. Berkeley.

The Tutor to receive the deposit money and from it pay out such charges as are properly bound upon it; the Tutor to superintend the College servant and see that his time is fully occupied. The College servant to receive no fees of students for

services rendered in the day time, to fetch water once a day &c, to put in glass in the windows of the College at least once a month (if such repairs are needed) and to occupy himself in such time as he has to spare in rendering other services to the students such as the Tutor may consider proper.

Professor Ewell proposing to raise by subscription a sum of money not exceeding \$600 for mathematical and astronomical instruments, the Board 'recommend Mr. Ewell to the public confidence and support.'

The Rev. Mr. Sparrow, N. E. Venable, and H. E. Watkins a committee to revise the laws and course of studies, and recommend retrenchments.

1842. June 24. Mr. Berkeley.

Resolved, that the present and every future meeting of the Board to be opened with prayer.

The Christmas recess to be reduced to two days.

Salaries: President \$1400, Professors \$1000; College not to be bound beyond income (including subscriptions).

Tuition fees reduced: Winter session \$18; summer, \$12.

Fees remitted to sons of ministers.

President Maxwell, P. J. Sparrow, and James D. Wood a committee to revise the laws and prepare a Catalogue of the Alumni.¹

¹Dr. Dame's alumni catalogue, compiled about 1835, was lost. The circumstances have been mentioned.

Writing in the *Magazine* (IV. 37) Joseph McMurrin, of the Class of 1852, said,—“Some years ago the writer of this article was engaged for six months in hunting up the records of the College, for the purpose of making out an accurate and full list of the alumni, but he was only partially successful, and the result of his labors was the alumni record published in the annual catalogue of 1857, and was the first effort of this kind that was ever published. In the annual catalogue of 1867 another alumni record was published, the result of the labors of Professor Charles Martin, but with the exception of a few more asteriks, and more names of later graduates, there was but little information that the first catalogue did not contain. Since then Mr. [Charles Van] Woodson, by request of the Trustees and Faculty, made an effort to get up a correct and full list of the alumni and the earliest students of the College, but how he succeeded the writer has never learned.” This was written in 1885. Joseph McMurrin was a lifelong friend of the College and its benefactor.

The materials collected by Mr. Woodson came into the hands of President McIlwaine and Dr. Hooper. Dr. McIlwaine especially prosecuted the work with great diligence and system, Dr. Hooper's services being considerable also. Finally in 1908 an Alumni Catalogue [1776-1906], as full as it was possible to make it, was issued under the editorship of Professor J. H. C. Bagby, who spent four years on the work. President McAllister was much interested in this enterprise and gave his assistance.

Chair of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry to be discontinued; Professor of Mathematics to fill that Chair, to be assisted by a Tutor for the Freshman and Sophomore classes.

'The Board of Trustees of Hampden S. College having found it necessary to discontinue the Chair of Nat. Philosophy and Chemistry—resolved, that the thanks of the Board be tendered to Doct. Daniel P. Gardner for his services in that chair, the duties of which he has discharged with distinguished ability.'¹

1842. Sept. 27. Mr. Berkeley.

Nathaniel E. Venable, Revd. P. J. Sparrow, and Revd. Theodrick Pryor a committee to inquire into the causes of the decline of Hampden S. College.

Mr. Maxwell reported that the overture to the Presbyteries of East and West Hanover had been received by them with great favour. Resolutions adopted by the Presbyteries considered by the Board as evidence of perpetual union between the College and those bodies.

The President and committee to attend meetings of the Presbyteries 'for maintaining a friendly correspondence between the Board and those bodies and more particularly for securing the objects of said Resolutions.' The Board will receive a joint visiting committee from the Presbyteries.

1843. June 8. Dr. W. S. Morton.

Committee to endeavor to settle the difficulties in the Medical Faculty [petition, April 19, asking for the removal of a Professor]; settlement impossible—the Professor should resign. The Professor, present, resigns.

Benjamin S. Ewell, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, authorized to make application to the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, or any other officer having authority, for the loan to the College of a number of

¹Daniel Pereira Gardner, born at Rio de Janeiro, a graduate in medicine of the University of Pennsylvania 1838, was the son of Dr. Gardner (attending physician to Dom Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil) an Englishman whose wife was a daughter of Senhor de Paiva-Pereira of Portugal. Dr. John W. Draper married a sister of Professor Gardner. Leaving Virginia in 1842, Dr. Gardner lectured for a time at New York University. He then settled in Memphis, Tennessee; returned to New York and practiced medicine at Yonkers and at Dobb's Ferry. He died at Dr. Draper's house at Hastings on Hudson in 1853.

Dr. Gardner was a member of several agricultural societies. He published in 1846 (re-issued in 1858) a *Farmers' Dictionary*, (Harpers) and in 1847 a *Medical Dictionary* (Harpers), republished in 1855 and in 1864. Published at London and at Philadelphia 1848 a *Medical Chemistry* (listed in Allibone).

mathematical instruments at the City of Washington and in no present use.

Resolutions on the death of William Berkeley—'an old, true, and faithful friend of Hampden Sidney College, whose interests he has always labored to promote with eminent zeal.'

1843. Sept. 21. Henry E. Watkins.

On motion of Mr. Maxwell, Geography added to the present studies of the Freshman Class, and Natural History to those of the Sophomore Class; said classes to recite three times a day instead of twice.

James M. Rice (Languages) and Charles S. Venable (Mathematics) appointed assistant teachers—board and \$50 as compensation to each—to reside in College.

Prof. Benjamin S. Ewell appointed Curator.

Junior class to be assessed \$7 instead of \$5 for the purchase of Chemicals.

1844. Apr. 17. Col. J. P. Marshall.

N. E. Venable, Henry E. Watkins, and James D. Wood a Committee 'to consider whether any and what measures should be adopted to support the College the ensuing year.'

1844. Aug. 20-21. Dr. Wm. S. Morton.

The President, on the part and in the presence of the Faculty, submitted to the Board statements, accompanied by sundry papers, in relation to the existing state of insubordination among the students of the institution. A committee of three appointed to confer with the refractory students, with the view of ascertaining whether the said students are now actuated by a rebellious or contrite disposition.

Report: The object which the students had in view in this protest, which they acknowledge was injudiciously and hastily drawn up, was so to express their sympathy with the suspended students as to secure a meeting of the Board of Trustees. They became convinced of the impropriety of the step and therefore sent the second communication to the Faculty, meaning thereby to withdraw the protest unconditionally, and they at that time wished, as they now do, to return to their duties as members of College, as if these disagreeable circumstances had not occurred.

Regarding a memorial presented by the students: 'The matters set forth in said memorial do not justify any action on the part of the Board nor tend to impair its confidence in the President.'

1844. Sept. 30. Dr. Wm. S. Morton.

Committee to ascertain the balance due the Professors, that the same may be promptly paid to them.

A letter was received from Mr. Maxwell, tendering his resignation of the office of President, which was accepted. It was resolved, that in accepting the resignation of President Maxwell, the Board of Trustees express their individual confidence in him.¹

The Revd. W. S. Plumer was elected President of Hampden Sydney College [Declined Nov. 8. 1844].

1845. May 1. The Revd. Dr. Reid.

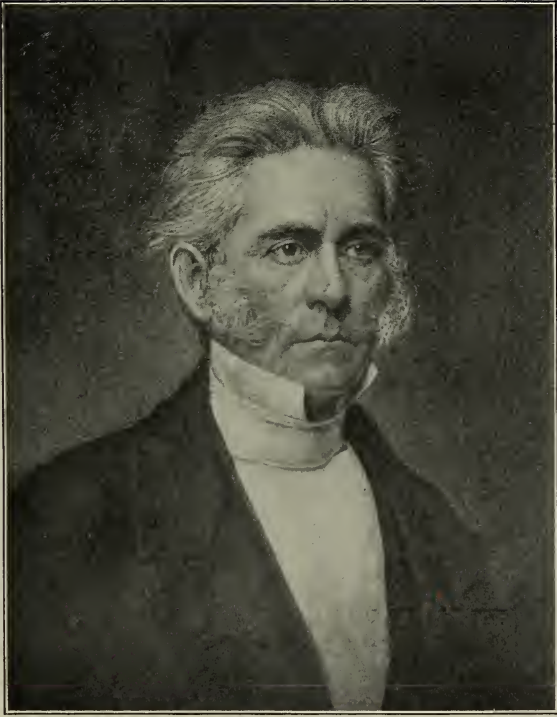
Professor Robert G. Branch by letter resigned the professorship of Ancient Languages. Resolved unanimously. 'that the thanks of this Board are due and hereby tendered to Prof. Branch for the faithful manner in which he has discharged the duties of his Professorship, and he is recommended to the liberal patronage of the public in his new vocation as instructor of young ladies.'

The Revd. Patrick J. Sparrow was elected President of Hampden Sydney College.

Mr. N. E. Venable reported that John Lee, LL. D., of Hartwell (Eng.) had presented to the College through the Revd. Mr. Leavitt of Boston² a medallion bust of John Hampden also a marble copy of a monument erected in Chalgrove field in June 1843. Mr. V. also reported the correspondence which had taken place between President Sparrow and Dr. Lee in reference to the same. The thanks of the Board tendered to Dr. Lee for his valuable and interesting present, as also to the Revd. Mr. Leavitt.

¹"William Maxwell was one of the most eminent men in the State. He had gained a high reputation at the bar. He graduated at Yale College in 1802, where he was a favorite pupil of Dwight, studied law, and in 1809 made an argument in the case of Wilson and Cunningham vs. the Marine Insurance Company of Norfolk which placed him in the front rank of his profession. From 1809 to 1826, when he withdrew for a short time from the bar, not a year passed in which he did not make a speech that was the talk of the time. From the bar, he passed to the House of Delegates and to the Senate of Virginia. He was the only eminent man that I ever knew, who would ever venture, or who ever ventured, to appear before such a body as the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale on one of its formal anniversaries, without a single line of written preparation. Yet Maxwell made the attempt and succeeded. When the Committee of the Society reported its thanks to the speaker and requested a copy of the speech for publication, they could hardly believe their ears when told that the speech was entirely extemporaneous." Hugh Blair Grigsby: *Centennial Address* (MS).

²This was doubtless Dr. Joshua Leavitt, editor of the "Emancipator" and the "Chronicle" (the latter the earliest daily anti-slavery paper); tariff reformer, and advocate of cheap postage.



WILLIAM S. PLUMER.

Messrs. Venable and Francis N. Watkins a committee, with the Faculty to receive and dispose of these memorials, and to make arrangements for a proper public celebration.

1845. Sept. 16-18. Henry E. Watkins.

Committee reported that the Hampden Memorials were in the possession of the Faculty of the College, and that the Committee had corresponded with the Hon. Wm. C. Rives who had consented to make a public address before the Corporation of this College.

The President reported that he had received from the Revd. Mr. Leavitt of Boston, the friend of Dr. Jno. Lee of England, a communication expressing the deep interest felt by Dr. Lee in the interests of the College, and his intention to present certain books to the College.¹

Should a convention in behalf of the College be held in Richmond, some member of the Faculty, with Messrs. Plumer and Leyburn, to represent the College.

Debts to the Faculty previous to Oct. 1, 1844, to be settled by arbitration.

William T. Richardson appointed assistant teacher of Languages and Mathematics.

The Treasurer to represent the Corporation stock, in all meetings of stockholders of companies or corporations in which this College is interested, personally or by proxy.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred on John Lee (D. C. L.) of Hartwell, England.

The committee on conferring with the Faculty reported verbally: that the Faculty had agreed to undertake the instruction of the College next year—that their salaries were to be in the proportion of \$1400 to Mr. Sparrow, \$1200 to Mr. Ewell, and \$800 to Mr. Richardson, payable only out of the incomes of the College—that the said agreement is to be reduced to writing and signed.

1845. Nov. 12.

'Memo. On this day the Hon Wm. C. Rives delivered an able

¹In 1851 Dr. Lee presented to the "Library of the Hampden and Sidney University in the United States of America" a copy of '*Aedes Hartwellianae, Notices of the Manor and Mansion of Hartwell*, by Captain W. H. Smyth, R. N. London: Printed for Private Circulation by John Bowyer Nichols and Son, Parliament Street, 1851.'

The Manor of Hartwell was in possession of a branch of the Hampdens for upwards of 180 years before 1617, passing to the Lees on the death of Sir Alexander Hampden, a kinsman of John Hampden. Dr. John Lee, F. R. S. etc, succeeded to the estate in 1827.

Discourse on the Character and Services of John Hampden before the Corporation and a large audience. F. N. W.¹

[The medallion portrait is placed over the main entrance to the Chapel. The monument stands in the Library.

Facing the monument, (a truncated pyramid of square base), the order of the inscription is as follows:—

[1] HERE

In this Field of Chalgrove

John Hampden.

After an able and strenuous

But unsuccessful resistance

In Parliament.

And before the Judges of the Land

To the measures of an Arbitrary Court

First took arms.

Assembling the levies of the associated

Courties of Buckingham and Oxford

In 1642.

And here

Within a few paces of this spot

He received the wound of which he died.

While fighting in defence

Of the free monarchy

And ancient liberties of England

June 18 1643.

In the two hundredth year

From that day

This stone was raised

In reverence to his memory.

[3] RAISED

By subscription June 18 1843.

Bedford.

Breadalbane.

Fortescue.

Hampden Buckinghamshire.

Lovell.

Francis Burdett.

Nugent.

Brougham.

Denham. C. J.

Sudeley.

Leigh.

Colborne.

¹"Discourse on the Character and Services of John Hampden and the Great Struggle for Popular Constitutional Liberty in his Time. By W. C. Rives, Esq. Delivered before the Trustees, Faculty and Students of Hampden Sydney College, the 12th November, 1845." Richmond: Printed by Shepherd and Colin. 1845. pp. 68. [Mr. Rives was a student at Hampden Sidney, 1807-1809. In 1849 he was a second time Minister to France.]

Henry Austen.	J. Twisselton Fiennes.
Robert Otway Cave.	Charles T D'Eyncourt.
George Dashwood.	John Easthope.
John Lee.	George Stephen.
John Comley Olive.	John Bell.
James Trevor Senior.	John Temple Leader.
Charles Kemys Tynte.	Charles Spencer Ricketts.
Thomas Bishop Greenwood.	Silvanus Seymour.
Francis Hayward.	John Lloyd.
William Lines.	James Jackson.
John Hampden.	Revd. Charles J. Ridley.
Revd. Renn D. Hampden, D. D.	Revd. Frederick Twistleton, D. C. L.

[2-left.]

Vestigia Nulla Retrorsum

Bas relief: Hampden

John Hampden

[4-right]

*Bas relief:
Hampden arms.*

1846. Mar. 17. Henry E. Watkins.

Mrs. Martha King elected Steward (succeeding W. M. Lewis): rent—board of one officer and the College servant, and the board of the Trustees and their horses at their meetings. Students, under the direction of the Faculty permitted to board out of the commons hall (except at taverns), price of board in commons \$8.

Faculty and Clerk (F. N. Watkins) to report a plan for a primary department.

Committee to devise means for increasing the funds; Wm. T. Richardson to be agent, if the instruction of College can be otherwise provided for.

1846. Aug. 21. Dr. W. B. Smith.

The Clerk reported a letter from Prof. B. S. Ewell, resigning the office he held in this College.¹ Thanks tendered to Prof.

¹The Cincinnati Foundation had at last become available, and Professor Ewell was invited to Washington College (VA) to be the first occupant of the Chair of Mathematics thus endowed. Twice afterwards he was asked to return to Hampden Sidney, good evidence of his very valuable services while there. Colonel Ewell was a graduate of West Point, an officer in the Confederate army, and for many years President of the College of William and Mary. It was he who, when there were no students at William and Mary, had the college bell rung regularly notwithstanding.

Ewell for the very valuable services he has rendered the College as instructor and officer.

Elections: Charles S. Venable, Professor of Mathematics
 Rev. E. Ballentine " " Languages
 (declined Sept. 22. 1846)
 Francis J. Mettauer, M. D., " " Chemistry
 and Natural Philosophy.

Salaries: Whole of tuition fees and interest of permanent fund (provided total does not exceed \$4200) to be apportioned, 12/42 to the President, 10/42 to each Professor. All of the Professors to reside in or near the College, and 120 days' notice of resignation required.

Committee to confer with the Faculty elect and report any alteration they deem proper in the course of studies of the College similar to the course and plan at the University.

Tuition fee to be \$40, no student to receive remission unless by order of the Faculty.

Ordered, that the Faculty be instructed not to suspend hereafter the College exercises on the court days of Prince Edward County.

1846. Sept. 22. D. Comfort.

President Sparrow was by unanimous vote appointed agent for the College, and by like vote he was requested to act during the ensuing vacation and collect funds for the College.¹

Committee on repairs to make repairs only absolutely necessary.

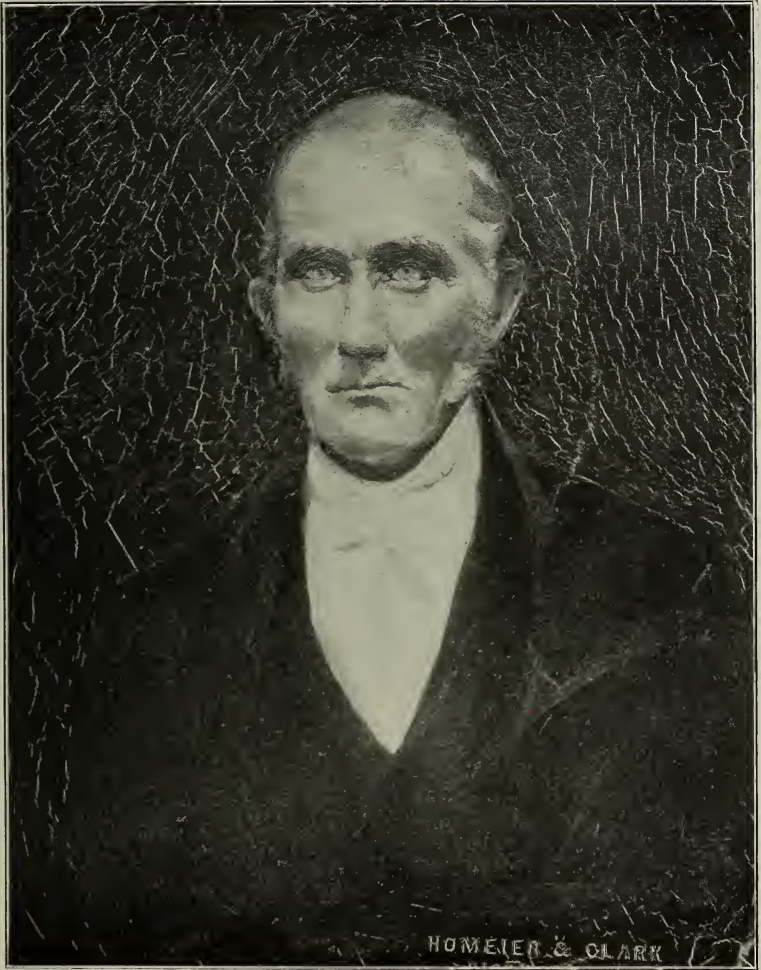
Committee to provide for instruction in the Ancient Languages, and if advised, to organise a Primary Department.

1847. Mar. 3. Dr. W. B. Smith.

Charles Martin of Ohio unanimously elected Professor of Ancient Languages from and after 1st June next.

The Committee on instruction reported that they had employed Dr. Graham and Mr. F. S. Sampson [of the Theological Seminary] as Instructors till June.

¹A petition was sent to the Legislature, dated Jan. 7, 1847, reciting that the College has been sustained almost entirely by private contribution and that it possesses good buildings, but that the funds have fallen so low as to put it out of the power of the trustees to pay competent professors. It would be improper for the college to make further appeals to individuals while the State has such a large fund to be used for educational purposes. The trustees ask for an annuity of \$2500 and agree in return to give free tuition to one student from each senatorial district.



JAMES P. MARSHALL.

1847. June 10. Dr. W. B. Smith.

Minute adopted after being discussed:—viz.,

An Act to endow Hampden Sidney College¹—Twelve hundred scholarships, at one hundred dollars each, to be created and established in Hampden Sidney College; subscriptions payable on or before August 1st 1848, provided not less than six hundred nor more than twelve hundred scholarships shall be sold; holder's son or sons to have free tuition during natural life of the purchaser, until youngest son shall have attained the age of twenty one; if holder have no son, right of designation or assignment allowed for twenty years; students on scholarships to be exempt from tuition only; funds thus raised to be securely invested (State or U. S. stocks) and income applied to salaries. [July 8,—Amendments; and a tenth article added, stipulating that \$500 subscribed and paid, is to entitle the scrip-holder to nominate a scholar perpetually]

1847. Sept. 21. Dr. Graham.

Alexander Scott appointed Librarian. The Librarian to make an annual report to the Trustees on the condition of the Library.

Ordered, that the next College session commence with the 15th of October 1847; that there shall only be nine weeks vacation in twelve months, viz. one from the 15th Decr. terminating 9th January following: the other for six weeks succeeding the Wednesday before the 4th of July (Commencement Day)

¹Conditions at this time were discouraging enough. Alexander Scott, who began his duties as Tutor Jan. 1, 1847, stated in a letter published in the *Magazine* (1906, p. 263) that a few months after his appointment he learned that a Mr. Martin from Ohio had sent in an application for the Chair of Ancient Languages. Finding that this was Charles Martin, his old teacher in Knox County, Ohio, he personally recommended him to the Board, and Mr. Martin was elected. And that on his way to Virginia, the Professor-elect heard of a system of scholarships which had been adopted at 'Alexander Campbell College,' Bethaney, [W] VA. This system Mr. Martin brought to the attention of the Board of Trustees and the scheme met with favor.

Cf. Howison's *History of Virginia*. Vol. II. p. 472 [Preface dated Nov. 11, 1847—The author had just before been a student at the Theological Seminary]—

'Hampden Sydney College, in Prince Edward County, has not flourished as its friends had hoped, for a school so unexceptionable in its origin and object. In the last ten years, the number of students has hardly attained an average of sixty, and now it is much less. Difficulties have been experienced in providing an efficient organization of its faculty. Within a very short time past, a change has occurred, which will render a complete reorganization ultimately necessary. Efforts are now in progress to raise a fund, by which permanent scholarships will be attached to this college. With strenuous exertions it will again prosper; without them, it will, we fear, become extinct.'

Leave, without salary, granted to Prof. Charles S. Venable for one year.

On application of Dr. J. P. Mettauer, leave granted Dr. Francis J. Mettauer to fill the Chair of Chemistry in the Medical department of Randolph Macon College near Hampden Sidney,¹ provided no studies shall be taught by Prof. Mettauer in said medical department which are taught in Hampden Sidney.

Resolutions on the death of Samuel Branch and Nathaniel E. Venable, members of the Board.

The President resigned his office—correspondence a part of the records.

Committee on Instruction to request Dr. Wilson to act as temporary President.

1847. Oct. 27. Dr. Wilson, Pres. pro tem.

Faculty requested to report any changes deemed expedient by them in the requisites for graduation—and more particularly on the expediency of requiring graduation in each department or professor's school as at the University of Va.

1847. Dec. 15. F. S. Sampson, Pres. pro tem.

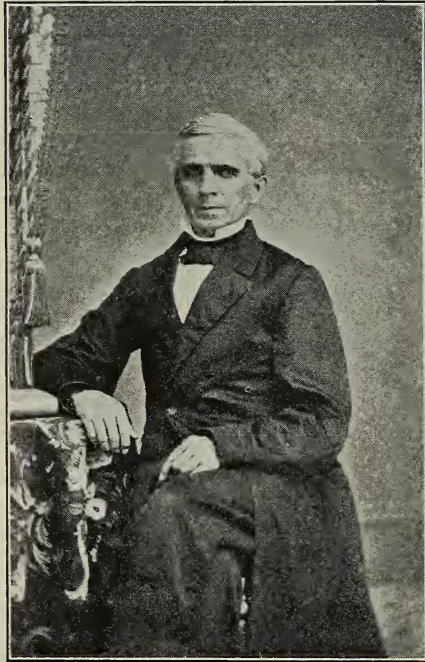
Three per cent to be the certain compensation of agents for scholarships, and five per cent if 600 scholarships are sold.

Messrs. Graham, Leyburn, and Venable a Committee of this Corporation to appear before the Legislature, or either of its committees, to present the petition and claims of this College for state aid; and to make any contract with the Legislature for education of a reasonable number of students gratuitously, provided a grant of money is made to this College: and that the

¹Dr. John Peter Mettauer, (a son of a French surgeon of the Revolutionary army who had settled in Prince Edward County after the war) was a surgeon of the first order. He spent his life in Prince Edward County. He organized his medical pupils in 1837 into an institute, which about 1847 became the Medical Department of Randolph Macon College, at that time in the County of Mecklenburg. This Department seems to have had no existence after the removal of Randolph Macon to Hanover County. See, *Transactions of the American Surgical Association*. 1905—President's Address [Dr. George Ben Johnston].

It is of interest to remember that from 1847 to 1853, the Medical Department of Hampden Sidney College was at Richmond, and a mile away from Hampden Sidney College, at Prince Edward Court House, was the Medical Department of Randolph Macon College, itself sixty miles distant at Boydton.

The fancy may be indulged: Suppose Chancellor Taylor's celebrated law school at 'Needham' in Cumberland County had been consolidated with Dr. Mettauer's Medical School—these forming departments of Hampden Sidney College, embracing also the Theological Seminary. Dr. John Lee's gift to the 'University of Hampden and Sidney' would then have been appropriately bestowed.



DAVID COMFORT.

same Committee associate with them Dr. Maupin, or other friends of the College in Richmond or elsewhere.

1848. Jan. 14. S. C. Anderson.

Resolutions on the death of Colo. A. Dupuy.

After a full and free conference, and after hearing from the agents of the College, the Board proceeded to elect a President, whereupon Lewis W. Green of Baltimore was unanimously elected the President of Hampden Sidney College.

Salary of the President to be two sevenths of the annual incomes of the College from the nett interest, dividends, and tuition fees, and the remaining five sevenths to be divided among the Professorships, provided that the President's salary shall not exceed \$1500 and that of each Professor \$1000.

1848. July 31-Aug. 1. Dr. Wm. B. Smith. D. Comfort.

Written contract made with Prof. Martin to provide for the instruction and government of the College for the next year.

Committee on finance restricted in their investments to Virginia and U. S. stocks.

Prof. Mettauer must reside at the College, when his health permits.

On an examination by a Committee of the Board it was ascertained that the 600 scholarships required by the Act of June and July 1847 had been subscribed.. Ordered, that Graham, H. E. Watkins and Berkeley report an Address to the public in relation to the success of the scheme of endowing the College.

Committee on Agency to sell as speedily as possible 200 additional rights of scholarship.

A vote of thanks unanimously tendered to Agents and all friends who had generously aided in the successful execution of the Scholarship Scheme.¹ A communication from the President of Randolph Macon College regarding the action of the Board Sept. 21, 1847, in allowing Prof. Mettauer to hold a connection with the medical department of their [R. M.] institution located in this vicinity: resolved, that this arrangement was only intended to be permitted for one year.

¹About 1850 the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church made great efforts to establish Schools and Colleges in different parts of the country under the auspices and control of the Presbyteries and Synods of the Church. La Fayette and Washington Colleges, in Pennsylvania, were induced to place themselves under the control of the Synods within whose bounds they were situated, and application was made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania to alter their acts of incorporation to enable the Synods to receive under their care these two colleges. No breach of faith was involved in this scheme. Jefferson College resisted similar pressure. Dr. Maclean, who became President of Prince-

1848. Sept. 15. J. P. Marshall.

Resolved, that the Board adhere to its former orders in relation to the residence of Prof. Mettauer and his connexion with Randolph Macon College.

Prof. F. J. Mettauer, M. D., resigned the office of Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

Mr. A. G. McIlwaine of Petersburg was elected a Trustee of Hampden Sidney College.

1848. Nov. 10. Rev. S. D. Stuart.

F. N. Watkins appointed Financial Agent, to settle up the scholarship account, at a salary of \$200; his subscription of \$300 remitted in consideration of services rendered.

Richard Sterling, Esqr., of Fredericksburg, elected Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy; committee to provide for instruction until the arrival of the Professor.

Financial Committee to report to the Faculty the names of all persons to whom scrip for scholarships has been issued; Faculty to keep a record of all the incumbents of said scholarships and report annually to the Board.

1849. Jan. 10. S. C. Anderson.

The President elect, the Rev. Lewis W. Green, D. D., took the oath of office required by the General Assembly of Virginia, and having delivered an address before the Trustees, the students of the College, and a large audience, he took his seat as a member of the Board.

Committee to correspond with the other Colleges in Virginia; to take such steps as may seem advisable in preparing and presenting memorials to the Legislature of Virginia for pecuniary aid to the Colleges.

President Green added to the Committee on Agency.

The Trustees approving the intention of the Faculty to require recitations of the students on Saturday do decline granting the request of a portion of the students this day presented.

Laid on the table for future consideration: Resd, that the

ton about that time, was absolutely opposed to any such direct control of Colleges by the Church [See his, 'Letters on the True Relations of Church and State to Schools and Colleges']

Connected with this change from a close and self-perpetuating corporation to one the members of which were to be chosen by one or more synodical bodies was a plan of endowment by means of cheap scholarships. About 1852 both Washington and Jefferson Colleges, Pa., secured endowments in this way, the one of \$60,000, the other of \$50,000. The Princeton plan was different, being based on \$1000 scholarships. See, Maclean, *History of the College of New Jersey*, II, 330-335; *Higher Education in Pennsylvania* [Bulletin; Bureau of Education] p. 245.

Trustees will establish, when the funds of the institution admit it, a Chair of Agricultural Chemistry in the College.

1849. June 13-14. Col. T. H. Epes.

Ordered, that Prof. Martin be appointed Rector of the Preparatory Department, with power to nominate an assistant instructor whose salary shall be \$400 and his board at the Commons Hall.

Committee on relocation of the public road east of the College buildings to contract for the removal of the rubbish of the building recently burnt.¹

Report of Committee on Agency—

Agents: 1) Charles Martin, special contract.

2) Rev. W. H. Pollard, 3% and expenses; appointed the fall of 1847; has procured 60 scholarships.

3) Rev. S. D. Stuart,)
 Rev. W. C. Scott,) 5% appointed Apr. 7, 1848.
 J. A. Scott,)

Mr. Stuart has procured 175 scholarships, allowing for adjusted deductions from 214.

4) Rev. J. S. Armistead has procured 38 scholarships, commission adjusted.

Total commissions on all footings, 318 scholarships, \$1,485 [not including the work of Prof. Martin.]²

Agents now appointed: Dr. Green, Rev. S. D. Stuart, Rev. J. S. Armistead, C. Martin, Rev. W. C. Scott, Dr. S. L. Graham, and A. G. McIlwaine—Rev. William H. Foote [June 14]; at 3% and reasonable expenses.

The two eastern rooms in the second story of the Steward's house to be converted into a room for the Grammar School, contract payable out of funds subscribed for the purpose.

Agents to endeavor to raise \$1,000, contingent fund, mainly

¹This burnt building was the old President's house, which for some fifteen years had been used as a Professor's house. This house gone, there was little left of the old group of buildings. There was still a remnant, called "Rat Castle," standing on the site of the present brick dwelling north of the College. The old Steward's hall seems to have stood about here, and the frame addition to the brick house on that site is reported to have been a part of the first steward's establishment. Buildings rose and fell near springs in the old times. There were several good springs within the compass of Johnston's Gift.

²Thus, within the two years, Professor Martin must have secured nearly half the six hundred scholarships subscribed.

Mr. Stuart, (a graduate of Princeton Seminary) at this time pastor of Briery Church, Prince Edward County, about 1866 raised \$25,000 for Washington and Lee, particularly in Baltimore and New York.

See, *Catalogue of Alumni, Washington and Lee University*, p. 19

for the purchase of apparatus—on recommendation of Prof. Sterling.

1849. Aug. 23. [Col. Epes.]

Committee on sale of lands to continue sales—so much of the lands near Kingsville as may seem expedient.

Contract of lease with Mrs. King for the Steward's house.

\$500 allowed Prof. Martin, travelling expenses as agent during the vacation while he was agent.

1849. June 12-13. Col. Epes.

Thomas C. Miller elected Steward [in the place of Mrs. Martha King, deceased]:—rent, board of two college servants and a Tutor, the Trustees and their horses at their sessions, and \$50 to be expended in repairs.

Committee to sell bricks, posts, house, &c., remaining on the old President's house lot and premises.

Report of the Committee on the President's Message. Cordial approval expressed of the Act of the General Assembly of Va., forbidding credits to students of Colleges.

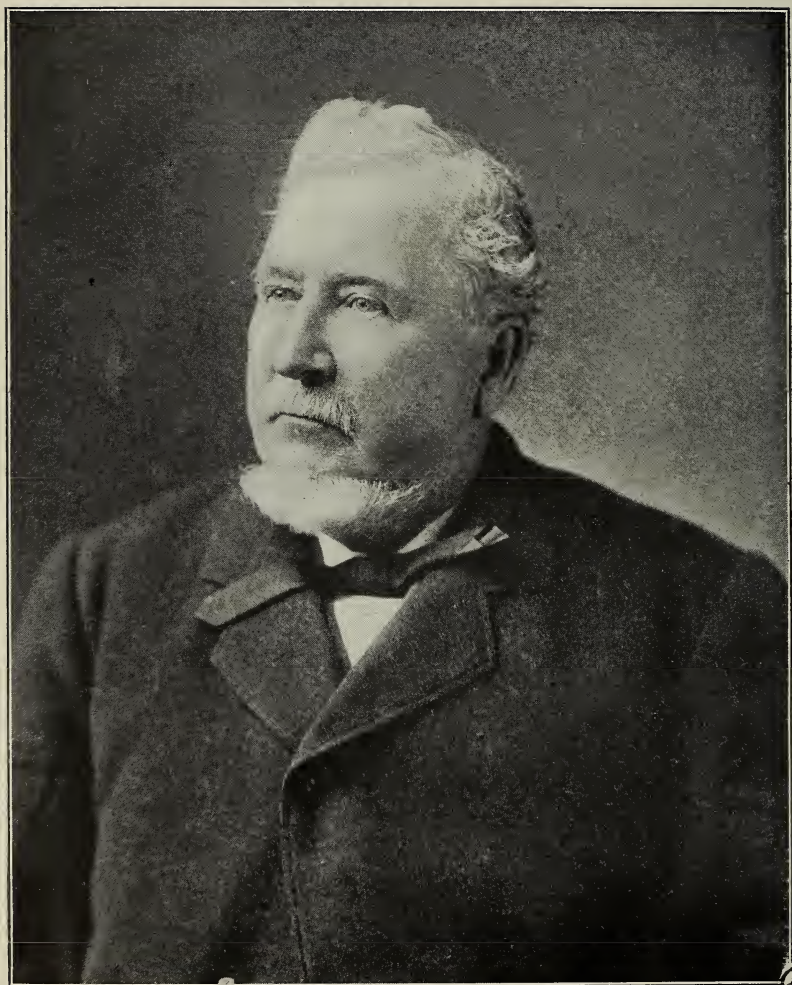
Uniform enforcement ordered of the regulation for payment of board in advance.

No student in the Preparatory School to attend any Class in College.

An agent to be employed at a salary of \$80 per month to prosecute the scholarship fund scheme.¹

¹That the College had taken on new life is evident from the following Minutes [Records of the Philanthropic Society]—

Jan. 12, 1850—The President then postponed the business for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee who had been appointed to see into the expediency of building a new hall. They reported that they had examined the list of members and found that there were 900 honorary and graduate members, and that of those they had selected 274 names from whom something might be expected, to aid in building a new hall, some they supposed would give nothing, but that an average of 10 dollars would be sufficient for the erection of such a building as was contemplated, and that there were 80 regular members from whom something might be expected, they advised that the society proceed with great caution. They also reported that they had formed no plan of a building, or no amount of the cost but that they had written to Princeton for the plan of the halls there, and when they receive the desired information they would be able to report with precision what such a hall would cost here. They proposed to let the college occupy the room on the lower floor, it being responsible for all damage, and that it [second floor?] have not less than two rooms, one for debate the other for library, and as far as they could ascertain, they thought the building would cost from \$2 to 3000, not including the furniture of the rooms. * * * Resolved that said Committee [appointed at this meeting: Messrs. Graham, Sterling and Branch, honorary, and Messrs. Dickin-son, Goodwyn, sen.; Burwell, and Bass, sen.] confer with a similar



ASA D. DICKINSON.

1850. Dec. 18. A. D. Dickinson.

A resignation of Prof. R. Sterling of his professorship was tendered and accepted. The Rev. Joseph R. Wilson was unanimously elected to the Professorship made vacant by the resignation of Richard Sterling, Esqr.

Resolutions on the death of Nelson Page of Cumberland.

1851. June 11-12. Henry E. Watkins.

The Rev. Dr. Foote of Romney elected Trustee.¹

No dismissed or suspended student to return within 12 miles of the College.

The Curator's salary to be 5% commission on receipts.

Claim for medical attendance on the servant Billy to be paid out of monies in the hands of the Curator due for Billy's hire.

An Act of the Legislature to be procured, if practicable, securing the scholarship fund against loss from claims by any creditor of the College.

1852 ~~1851~~ June 8-10. S. C. Anderson.

Leave of absence for 18 months granted to Professor Venable to visit and improve himself at the universities of Europe; his salary continued, the Faculty offering to discharge the duties of his professorship.

committee from the Union Society in reference to the erection of a hall at the same time; that they confer with the trustees concerning a joint use of the building and a payment of a part of the expenses of erection; and also that they enter into a correspondence with the honorary members in order to ascertain the prospect of success in an application for funds. Proff. Sterling moved that a Committee be appointed to draw off a perfect list of the honorary members and regular members of this society to be handed in at the first meeting in March, which being carried, Proff. Venable, Meredith, Holladay, Fitzgerald, Carrington, and Morton were appointed. After which the regular exercises were continued.

[Bill for printing Alumni Catalogue allowed. Aug. 23, 1850]
April 26, 1850—Resolved,

That we deem it expedient to build a new hall of such a character as the committee for that purpose shall think proper.

That in order to accomplish our purpose we deem it necessary to publish in the Richmond, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Farmville, and N. Carolina papers that the members of the P. Society will meet in their hall at 1 o'clock on the day of the anniversary meeting, for the purpose of transacting important business.

¹Dr. Foote had been a Trustee of the Theological Seminary since 1838. His connection with these institutions was a fortunate event, which led him perhaps (in his invaluable *Sketches of Virginia*) to become the chief historian of both.

On recommendation of the Rector [Preparatory Department] B. C. White elected Tutor, at a salary of \$500 with board, to be paid as a first charge on the room rents.

Motion to insure the College buildings rejected.

1853. June 14.¹ Col. Epes.

Letters were read from Dr. S. Maupin with reference to creating a new chair for the Medical Department of H. S. College, and nominating Dr. Martin A. Scott.

Dr. Green appointed agent, with the Faculty, for securing \$30,000 addition to the permanent fund, by subscriptions, donations, and scholarships, subscriptions not to be obligatory unless \$30,000 shall be promised within two years from Oct. 1, 1853. Each member of the Faculty acting as agent to be allowed \$100 a month and travelling expenses during the vacation—afterwards a special agent to be appointed.

Dr. G. A. Wilson elected to the new chair in the Medical Department.

Board in the Steward's Hall raised to \$10 per month.

1853. Aug. 24. Col. J. P. Marshall.

Letters were read from Drs. Maupin and Tucker, calling a meeting of the Board—also a letter from Dr. G. A. Wilson with reference to Dr. Maupin. Adjournment until 2 o'clock.

2 o'clock: Resolved, that the Medical Faculty and Dr. Wilson be admitted. Counsel for the Faculty granted leave to postpone his remarks until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Aug. 25.

Hearing of Mr. Raleigh T. Daniel, counsel for the Medical Faculty. Adjournment to 2 o'clock.

2 o'clock: Personal explanations entered into and made between Dr. Green and Dr. Maupin. Adjournment.

Aug. 26.

Resolutions: Right of election to the Medical Faculty is, and always has been, solely with the Board; Dr. G. A. Wilson is the legally elected Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence in the Medical Department of Hampden Sidney College; the Board will treat (as it always has) with great respect all recommendations on the part of the Medical Faculty.

¹Of the Class of 1853 were President McIlwaine, Professor Holladay, and Dr. L. H. Blanton, President of Central University, Kentucky. The student life at Hampden Sidney at that time is most interestingly described in Dr. McIlwaine's *Reminiscences—Memories of Three Score Years and Ten*. Washington 1908. Chapter IX.

1854. Jan. 4. A. G. McIlwaine.

Samuel C. Anderson and William C. Flournoy to appear before the Legislature in vindication of the Board's rights—the Medical Faculty having applied to the Legislature for an independent charter.

1854. June 13-15. A. G. McIlwaine.

Thanks tendered to the Rev. Dr. Armistead, who gave an account of his agency for the College.

The next session to commence Sept. 1st, instead of Aug. 15th.

Appropriation of \$600 to be divided among the four Professors in addition to their salary.

Minute adopted in regard to the Medical Faculty: the Board acquiescent though unconvinced; the Medical Department of Hampden Sidney College abolished.¹

1855. Jan. 25. Dr. Armistead.

A letter from Prof. Wilson was read resigning his professorship.² This chair to be entitled the Chair of Physical Science; Prof. Venable to be transferred to it, teaching also the higher mathematics.

Rev. Dr. Armistead, agent for the College, then made his report: 'That in the recent enterprise *more* than \$30,000 (the sum necessary to make the subscriptions obligatory) has been subscribed.' This amount to be considered as due and bearing interest from Feb. 1, 1855. Dr. Armistead allowed 4 per cent. for collecting and bonding the above named subscriptions.

¹For a discussion of the whole matter, See: *Opinions of G. N. Johnson and A. A. Morson, Esqs., upon Questions concerning the Rights of the Faculty of the Medical Department of Hampden Sidney College together with the Reply of the same Faculty to the Memorial of the Twenty-two Physicians, &c.* Richmond: Elliot and Nye, 1853, pp. 53. 8 vo.

Among the documents is a letter from Dr. John W. Draper to Dr. Socrates Maupin, dated University, New York, July 29, 1853: "You are right in supposing that the negotiations for the establishment of your College were for the most part conducted through me. * * * The intention of the parties was that the power should be virtually in the Medical Faculty. * * * My recollection of these arrangements is clear, because at the organization of the medical department of this University, which took place soon after, and in which I was the chief negotiator, the same principles were introduced, the example of the Richmond school being constantly before us."

²Dr. Joseph R. Wilson no doubt left Hampden Sidney in the summer of 1855. A few months later his son, Woodrow Wilson (President of Princeton University, Governor of New Jersey, &c), was born, at Staunton, Augusta County.

1855. June 12-14. Dr. Wm. S. Morton.

A letter from Prof. Venable, expressing his desire to retain his former position of Professor of Mathematics rather than to be transferred to the Chair of Physical Science.

Lewis L. Holladay was elected to the Chair of Physical Science.

Walter Blair elected Tutor for one year. Messrs Stuart and Hoge a committee to consider the improving the College buildings and grounds.

Price of board to be \$12.

Messrs. Hoge and Southall and President Green a committee to reorganize the Society of Alumni and procure a speaker who shall represent them at the next commencement.¹

1855. Dec. 19. Col. Marshall.

Professor Venable resigns: resignation to take effect Jan. 13th, 1856.² Professor Venable offers to return the salary paid him while he was in Europe: Board declines to accept.

Messrs. S. C. Anderson, Thornton, Southall, and Dickinson a committee to represent this Board in the Legislature on the subject of getting aid to the College.

Dr. Green to grant the petition offered by the students for 1 week's vacation during the Christmas holidays.

1856. June 24. Col. Marshall.

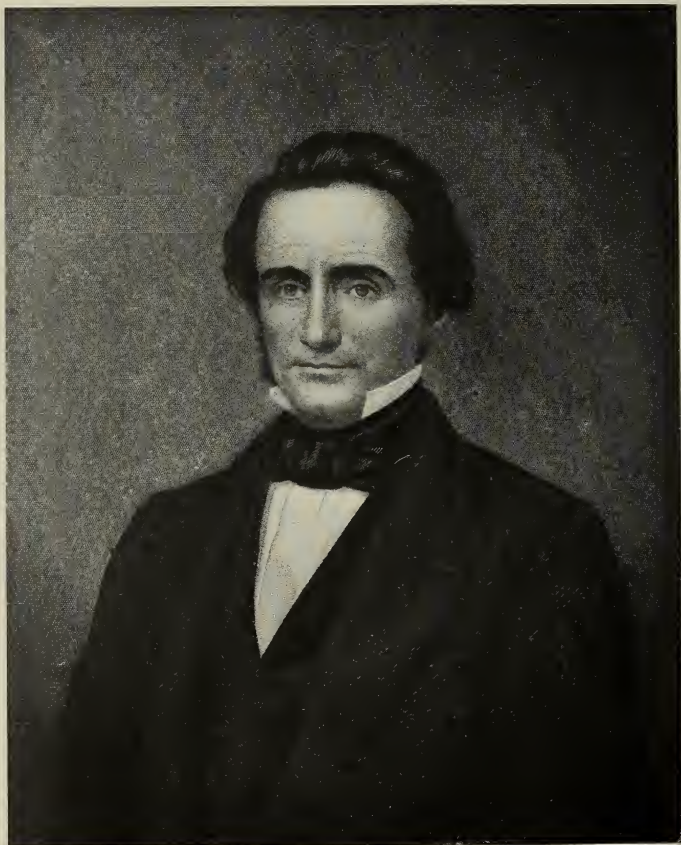
Committee to confer with Dr. Green and express their earnest desire that he should remain in his present position; Board regards his continuance as vitally important.

Salaries guaranteed: to the President \$1,500; to each of the Professors \$1,000.

¹There was an active Alumni Association in 1840—See *Minutes*, Union Society, Aug. 29, 1840—'William H. McFarland, Alumni Association orator for the present year, elected to honorary membership' [Mr. McFarland, President of the Farmers Bank of Virginia, had been a member of the Philanthropic Society when a student at the College].

The Alumni Associations at both Harvard and Yale were organized about 1840. The earliest Society of the kind seems to have been that at Williams College, 1821.

²Charles Scott Venable was born in Prince Edward County, April 19, 1827; A. B., Hampden Sidney College, 1842; of the Faculty of the College during a period of fourteen years; Professor of Natural Philosophy, University of Georgia, of Mathematics and Astronomy, University of South Carolina; Colonel, C. S. A., and a. d. c., General Lee; Professor of Mathematics, University of Virginia, 1865-1896; author of a series of mathematical text books; d. Aug. 11, 1900 [See *Kaleidoscope*, IX, 28-40, article by William M. Thornton].



LEWIS W. GREEN.

1856. Aug. 5. Mr. Comfort.

A letter was read from Dr. Green resigning his seat as President of the College—which resignation was accepted as taking effect from the 1st of September next, and

On motion, a committee of three, to wit, Messrs. Stuart, Berkeley, and Anderson were appointed to express to Dr. Green the feelings and sentiments of the Board in reference to his leaving the College—‘they feel it due to themselves to express their high appreciation of his able, self-sacrificing, and successful administration.’¹

1856. Aug. 21. Mr. Comfort.

The order of the day was taken up, which was to elect a President of the College. The following gentlemen were nominated, to wit, Messrs. M. D. Hoge, J. H. Boccock, C. S. Venable, A. L. Holladay, and T. V. Moore, and after ballotings being made, the Rev. A. L. Holladay was declared unanimously elected.²

¹Dr. Green returned to Kentucky, becoming President of Transylvania University (State Normal School), dying in 1863, President of Centre College.

Dr. Joseph R. Wilson, who had been a student under Dr. Green at Alleghany Seminary and was his colleague at Hampden Sidney, wrote of him:—“Surely there never was a more admirable teacher. His scholarship was as profound and as comprehensive as it was minute and exact. His whole method of imparting knowledge, his skill in drawing out the utmost resources of his pupils, his enthusiasm in dealing with truth, the impression he made on his classes of an equal greatness of mind and heart, his flowing geniality, mingled with all the elements of needful authority, rendered the hours of recitation wonderfully pleasant and profitable. * * * No college president ever enjoyed a purer fame. The fact is undeniable that Dr. Green was a really great man, and had his bodily health been as robust as his mental energies were strong, he would have become illustrious. As it was, he left behind him in Virginia a name free from blemish, and for commanding, positive excellence well deserving of being held in grateful remembrance. The cause of education in the old Commonwealth will forever remain his debtor.

[*Memoir.* By L. J. Halsey, New York, 1871, pp. 33, 50.]

²The Rev. M. D. Hoge, D. D. member of the Board of Trustees; the Rev. John H. Boccock, D. D., a graduate of Amherst College, 1835; in 1856 pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Harrisonburg, Va., later pastor of the Bridge Street Church, Georgetown, D. C.; d. 1872; Professor Venable, recently of the College; the Rev. Albert L. Holladay, sometime a Professor in the College, a missionary in Persia (1836-1849); in 1856 pastor of a church near Charlottesville, Va.; the Rev. T. V. Moore, D. D., a graduate of Dickinson College, 1838; in 1856 pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Va., and Editor of the *Central Presbyterian*; d. 1871.

1856. Nov. 7. Dr. Armistead.

Death of President-elect Holladay—'Our church in Virginia and Virginia herself has occasion to deplore the loss of one whose simplicity and purity of character, whose gentleness and dignity of manner, whose ripe and elegant scholarship, and whose attractive and mature piety entitled him to the reverential love of all to whom the interests of learning and religion are dear.'

The Rev. Moses D. Hoge was elected President [Declined Jan. 16, 1857].

1857. May 11. Col. Epes.

The election of President was taken up, and after several nominations were made and four ballottings the Rev. John M. P. Atkinson was declared unanimously elected.

1857. June 9. Dr. Morton.

Dr. Dabney and Prof. Martin were invited to sit with the Board during its present session.

Rev. Mr. Atkinson appeared in the Board, after some conference accepted his appointment and took the oath prescribed by law.¹

By invitation, Prof. Martin was called on, and gave an account of the state of the College in the interregnum.

Prof. Martin and Capt. Perkinson to ascertain the rights of persons holding scholarships, and make such a report as will guide the faculty in the admission of students under these rights.

Dr. Hoge was invited to assist the President-elect in conducting the Commencement exercises.

On motion of Mr. McIlwaine the College buildings were insured to the amount of \$10,000.

Committee to draw up and present to the Board a report with reference to the late tragedy in the College, to wit, the murder of Charles T. Edie by E. A. Langhorne.²

The Rev. Dr. Armistead to continue as agent of the College,

¹President Atkinson was born in 1817 in Dinwiddie County; graduated at Hampden Sidney College in 1835, at Union Theological Seminary in 1838, and at Princeton Seminary in 1840; was a missionary in Texas for a year, pastor of the Warrenton, Va., Presbyterian Church, and of the Bridge Street Church, Georgetown, D. C.; C. S. A.; died Aug. 28, 1883. [See *Memorial Address*, by William M. Thornton, Petersburg, 1900].

²Langhorne's mind was perhaps disordered. A trifling dispute, something about a girl's handkerchief, led to the stabbing, which happened just within the entrance to Fourth Passage, Jan. 27, 1857.

for the increase of the permanent and contingent funds by subscriptions and donations.

1858. June 8. Dr. Morton.

No student to matriculate until he shall produce satisfactory evidence that he has paid his board for the half session in advance.

Col. Henry Stokes and T. T. Tredway, Esqr. elected Trustees.

Drs. Armistead and Atkinson, committee for the purpose of increasing the funds, continued with instructions to suspend applications for \$100 scholarships.

Walter Blair elected Adjunct Professor of Languages, at \$600; to be advanced according to the funds to \$800.

1859. June 14-15. Samuel C. Anderson.

On motion of McIlwaine a committee was appointed to report to this meeting some scheme for a more enlarged endowment of the College. Messrs. McIlwaine and Perkinson, and Drs. Atkinson, Hoge, and Watkins were appointed this committee.¹

'In order to preserve the dignity and decorum becoming in a literary institution, the Board of Trustees have committed to the Faculty and require them to maintain the controul of all assemblages, amusements, and exercises of the College on public days and throughout the session, and that no gathering or pastime be permitted without their consent.'

Messrs Stuart, Comfort, and Booth, a committee to consider the subject of building rooms on College grounds for the accommodation of students.

Report of Committee of Ways and Means—Believing that the time is approaching when an effort on a larger scale than has heretofore been attempted, must be made to place this College on a foundation demanded by the character and necessities of the Presbyterian Church in Virginia—Inasmuch as experience proves that it is easier to raise a sum sufficiently large to accomplish a great end, than a small one which will not meet the exigency, we will adopt a scheme for raising not less than \$100,000.

Scheme: one class of subscribers to give on condition that \$50,000 be raised; another class to give \$10, or any amount, for each \$10,000 secured, subscriptions counting towards the several \$10,000. Those who prefer to invest in scholarships may

¹The statement drawn up by this committee has been preserved in the *Hampden Sidney Magazine*, Vol. II, 329-331 (October, 1860). The first number of the *Magazine* appeared January, 1859. The first two volumes, published by the Literary Societies, were of a very high order of college journalism. The third volume was unfortunately delayed until 1884.

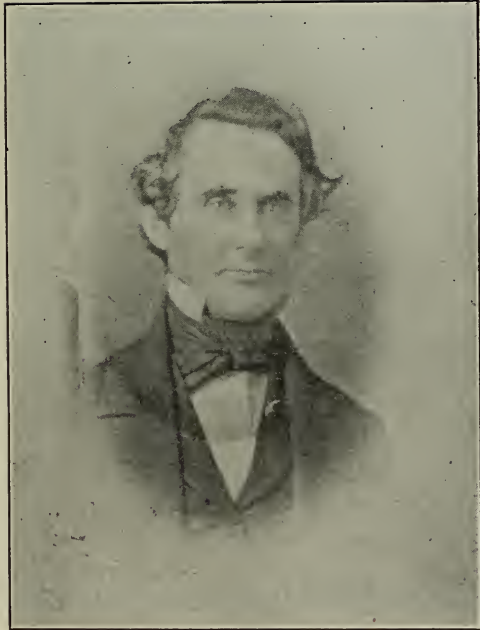
do so—\$500 a perpetual scholarship; \$100, tuition of a son, or sons, or of a nominee for twenty years.

The Chair of Ancient Languages to be divided—Prof. Martin, Greek; Prof. Blair, Latin.

Petition from Union Society granted—for leave to fit room No. 22 as a room for their Librarian.

[This circular, published in the *Magazine* for October, 1860, brings out a few of the difficulties experienced after ten years of the scholarships plan. There is no question that the plan was at the time a necessary one—

“Whilst the number of our students has increased, there has not been, from the nature of the case there could not be, a corresponding increase in the number of our professors. For years past not a dollar has come into our treasury from tuition fees, and whilst the use of scholarships can be secured at a merely nominal sum, it is evident that nothing can be expected from this source. Except from room-rents, the income of the Institution has been about the same with one hundred and thirty-five students as if the matriculates reached only the fifth or the tenth of that number. Indeed, without an addition to our permanent fund, we must look for a reduction instead of an increase of our corps of instructors. The proceeds of the scholarship fund afford a meagre support to only four teachers, while, for a long time past, the services of five have been imperatively demanded. In these circumstances the only recourse of the trustees was to appropriate the sum derived from room rents to the support of a tutor or an assistant professor. This, therefore, has been done, and a fund, the natural direction of which would be the repair of the buildings of the Institution, has been devoted to increasing the number of its instructors. The consequences of this policy have been such as might have been anticipated. While the students of the College have been the recipients of an amount of professional care and assistance beyond what they had the right to expect, the buildings and enclosures have fallen into disrepair, and the grounds exhibit none of those attractions which the judicious expenditure of a few hundred dollars would secure. Nor is this all. Debts contracted for repairs of urgent and immediate necessity have remained unpaid until the patience of our creditors has been exhausted, and we have only been saved from a suit at law by the liberality of friends who have advanced the money to meet our most pressing liabilities. But this state of things cannot last long. Either an important addition must very soon be made to our funds or we must consent to lose the services of our fifth professor—a gentleman from whose connection with the College we have expected the most important benefits. We



TRAVIS H. EPES.

must continue in debt till the room rents yield a sufficient sum to pay off our liabilities, and meanwhile the real estate of the College must be constantly falling into worse condition. In such circumstances can the Institution continue to advance?

* * * Now, to avoid these evils, and to secure on the other hand, as far as they can secure it, a higher prosperity to the college than she has ever enjoyed—the Board of Trustees have resolved to raise one hundred thousand dollars toward the full endowment of the College. Every dollar of the principal of this sum is to be invested in the safest securities and the income is to be devoted to the support of the Institution. By the liberality of a few individuals and with very little effort to obtain their contributions, a considerable part of this sum has already been pledged; but to secure the whole it will evidently be necessary to invoke the aid of the friends of the Institution and of sound learning in every part of the field of our operations. To gain a favorable response we believe that it will only be necessary to bring before the minds of the people the urgency of the case and the greatness of the benefits which may be expected from the success of our effort. Let this one hundred thousand dollars be raised—what consequences may we naturally anticipate? The income of the College more than doubled, the faculty can be greatly enlarged, while the salaries of its individual members may be increased—the College buildings and grounds will be repaired and beautified, and as the result of all this at no distant day our students will reach twice their present number. And to our whole State, especially to that part of the State in which the College is placed, the benefit would be incalculable. It is to education as a means of State influence and an element of State prosperity, that the attention of Virginia should be most earnestly directed. No man can intelligently consider our peculiar circumstances of local position, climate, health, historic associations, and the multitudinous ties which bind to the old mother of states her daughters of the South and Southwest without seeing that it is in the power of Virginia to become the great educational state of the South and of the Union. The influence of her University has tended and is tending powerfully to this result. But the influence of the University is not sufficient of itself and alone to secure the wished-for end. It must be supplemented by the influence of colleges—colleges of the highest rank, or Virginia can never perform the whole work to which she is called, informing the minds and the hearts of the young men of America. Do not the past and the present of Hampden Sidney point her out as at least equally, with any of her sisters, the hope of the State in the attainment of this great object?

Upon the grounds thus far considered, the duty of supporting Hampden Sidney might be urged with equal force upon any citizen of the Commonwealth, at least of that portion of the State in which she is placed. But upon the Presbyterian Church of Virginia she certainly has peculiar claims. Though not formally, she is and ever has been virtually a Presbyterian College.

J. M. P. Atkinson,
M. D. Hoge,
A. G. McIlwaine,
T. E. Perkinson,
F. B. Watkins, M. D.,
T. T. Tredway,

Committee.]

1860. June 12. Dr. Morton.

A. D. Dickinson authorized to sell a corner of land opposite King's Old Tavern.

Robert M. Booker elected Steward, on lease. President authorized to borrow \$2,000—demands of contingent fund now pressing.

Committee of Ways and Means much encouraged—more than \$12,000 pledged—expedient to suspend offering scholarships—propriety urged of again seeking aid of the Legislature—Agents allowed 5% and necessary travelling expenses—Dr. Atkinson, acting as agent, to be allowed 5%, and expenses, in addition to salary. The College to be covered with tin, if funds are available.

1861. Aug. 6. S. C. Anderson.

'Under the special circumstances in which the last Senior Class of College was placed at the close of the session, it was

Resolved, That without requiring attendance at the college, we permit the members who failed to stand their examinations, to receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts whenever they shall present certificates from the several Professors that they have passed the examinations in their respective departments.'

'On motion of Dr. Watkins,

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees most heartily approve of the course adopted by the President and Professor Martin in offering their services in the defence of their country. Resolved further, That the Board highly approve the course of the President in forming and heading a volunteer company of

the students, from this institution, and that both he and the students are entitled to our high consideration and approval.¹

The Steward granted leave to keep at the Steward's hall a fruit and confectionery store, subject to the supervision of the President and Professors.

Committee to provide for 'the instruction of the students of the College, during the absence of a part of our Professors in the military defence of the country; with authority to engage any additional aid, upon the application of the remaining Professors, as in the judgment of the committee may be necessary: and that the compensation therefor be made out of the salary of the President.'

Dr. Atkinson continued as agent of the College.

Professor Blair allowed to remain another year in Europe.

Committee authorized to employ additional instructors was also empowered to procure military instructors for the time being, if practicable.

[Oct. 1, 1861—John W. Jackson of Fluvanna Co.² appointed military instructor for the session: salary, fees from his classes.]

¹The services of this company of Hampden Sidney Boys were brief. The company was mustered in early in May, 1861: Officers,—President Atkinson, captain; John W. Jackson, first lieutenant; Robt. G. Temple, second lieutenant; Tazewell M. McCorkle, third lieutenant; W. W. Page, orderly sergeant. At Richmond, the company was attached to the Twentieth Virginia, Col. John Pegram. Orders were to join the command of General Garnett at Laurel Hill, Pendleton Co. Arriving at Laurel Hill, Col. Pegram's regiment was sent to Rich Mountain, about twenty miles off. Communication between the two posts was cut off. General McClellan attacked both simultaneously, and with an overwhelming force. Col. Pegram surrendered July 11, 1861. General McClellan treated Captain Atkinson and his company with great courtesy. Lieutenant McCorkle said, "The Captain possessed the highest qualifications of a soldier, but lacked the thorough military training." See articles in *Kaliedoscope*, 1894, 1906, 1909, etc., etc.

Afterwards the students of the College formed another company, of which Dr. Atkinson was again Captain. This company was under the command of General Kemper, along with all the reserve forces of the state, but were not at any time continuously in the field. They were ordered out to meet all raiding parties that had in view the destruction of the railroads and in other ways cut off the supplies shipped to Gen. Lee's army from the Southwest. They were sometimes in camp two or three weeks at a time, but never had anything more than skirmishing in the way of fighting.'

[Statement of George B. Morton, Class of 1867.]

From the figures given in the General Catalogue, between four and five hundred of the alumni of the College were in the Confederate army; nearly a hundred died in service.

²Jackson was first lieutenant of the College Company, which was captured at Rich Mountain; he had had military training before the war, perhaps at the Virginia Military Institute.

1862. June 11-12. Colin Stokes. Dr. Armistead.

Mr. Tredway made his report as Chairman of the committee to recommend military instruction, and asked a continuance of the same for another year, which was granted.

A salary of \$750 appropriated to Mr. Wm. Caruthers as Professor of Mathematics, pro tem. [vice Prof. Snyder, resigned Oct. 1, 1861.]

On motion of Dr. Watkins, it was Resolved, That the Board of Trustees *have a right* to change the investment of the College funds from *State or United States* bonds to *Confederate States* bonds. (All voting in the *affirmative* except Dr. Berkeley.)

On motion, Resolved, That a committee consisting of the Treasurer and Mr. A. G. McIlwaine be instructed to sell the whole fund of Va. State bonds, and \$500 of Southside Railroad stock, and invest the same and other monies that may in a short time be collected, in *Confederate States* bonds—Provided that on farther examination of the subject, it shall not appear to them inexpedient to change the character of the fund.¹

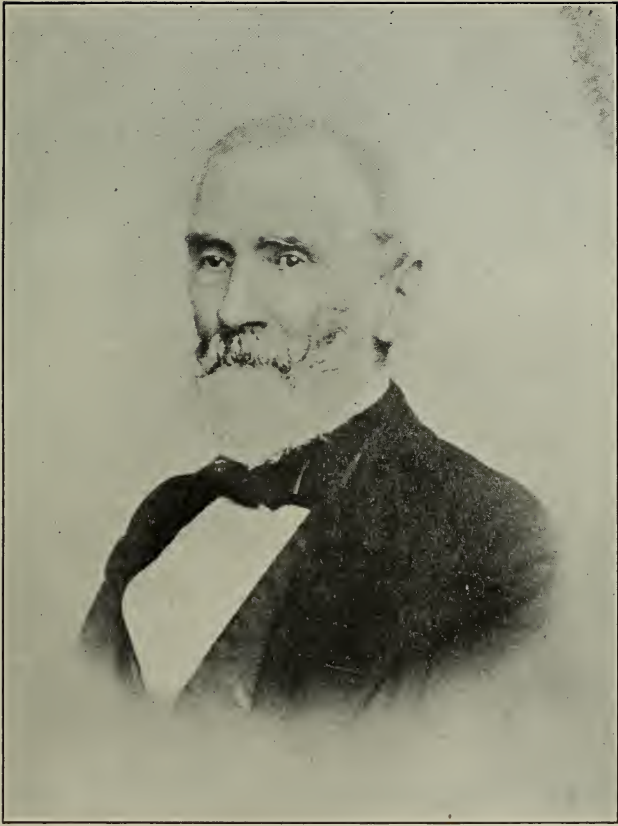
Drs. Atkinson, Foote, and John H. Boccock requested to act as agents—at 5% allowance on amounts collected, and travelling expenses.

Whereas the Board of Trustees having been informed that Professor Blair has tendered his resignation as a member of the Faculty with the view of volunteering to fight in the Confederate army in defence of our liberties—Therefore, Resolved unanimously that in the opinion of this Board the interest of the country will best be promoted by Professor Blair's retaining his connection with Hampden Sidney, and therefore we decline to receive his resignation.

Resolved further, That in the event of Prof. Blair's decision to decline entering upon his official duties at present, the Board grant him leave of absence during such a period as Mr. Blair may feel his duties and obligations call him in the army.²

¹The statement is made that Treasurer Perkinson got the College bonds together, put them into his saddle-bags, and rode to Petersburg to consult with Mr. McIlwaine, whose decision was that it appeared inexpedient to change the character of the fund. Mr. McIlwaine was a man of large business and his advice was often of great value.

²Professor Blair returned from Germany during the war, and served to the end, in Cabell's Battalion, Richmond Howitzers, Army of Northern Virginia. Professor Martin, a native of Vermont, entered the war as a member of a Prince Edward Cavalry Company, which became Co. K, Third Virginia; honorably discharged in 1862 for physical disability, serving in local organizations until the end of the war. Professor Holladay for a time was engaged in manufacturing nitrates in North Carolina, for use in gun-powder. Professor Snyder, born in Frederick Co., Virginia, and educated in Pennsylvania, resigned at the beginning of the war, being a Union man.



A. G. McILWAINE.

1863. June 9-11. Colin Stokes.

'On motion of Col. Epes it was Resolved, that we the Board of Trustees of Hampden Sydney College will give tuition in the College proper to all young men maimed in the present war, and to the sons of such as are killed in the prosecution of the same.'

The committee for changing the investment of the College funds, on its application was discontinued.

The Treasurer empowered at his discretion to change the \$5000 call Confederate bond into 7 per cent. Confederate bonds.

The President and Trustees will cheerfully accept funds the interest of which to be applied to the fees other than tuition of men maimed during the present war or the sons of men killed in the service of the country; provided that when the specific purposes for which such funds are given shall have been answered, the funds shall vest in the Trustees absolutely.

Fees ordered: Tuition \$60.
Room rent \$20.
Contingencies \$15.
Deposit \$10.

A Professorship to be now created 'to be called the Chair of Modern Languages, and the occupant of that chair to be required to teach the military drill:¹ such chair to be filled as soon as the services of the Professor shall be required in the institution.'

1864. Apr. 16. S. C. Anderson.

A committee was appointed to memorialize the Confederate Congress on the subject of exempting the funds of the College, and of the Libraries of the Literary Societies connected therewith, from taxation. And that said memorial be forwarded to our Representatives in Congress.²

Mr. A. D. Dickinson, Dr. Atkinson, and Dr. Watkins were appointed a committee to present said memorial.

1864. June 14. Colin Stokes.

The question of appointing a Professor of Modern Languages was discussed and for the present postponed.

¹This was an opportunity which Col. Louis Gasperi, Teacher of French, Italian and Spanish in 1826-27, might have seized to advantage. As was becoming in an institution due somewhat to Scotland, there was provision made at Hampden Sidney for French, at least, almost from the first. There was no fixed policy regarding the Modern Languages until 1871, a special tuition fee for each language being charged until 1880.

²"The Chair laid before the House the memorial of the president and trustees of Hampden Sidney College, asking a modification of the tax law; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means"—Journal, House of Representatives, Confederate Congress, May 19, 1864. [Senate Doc., Vol. 31, p. 79—58th Congress, 2d Session].

'On motion, the Board adjourned till 8½ o'C' tomorrow—and at that hour in consequence of the expected *raid* of the public enemy,¹ the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the President.'

1864. July 26-27. Dr. Watkins.

'On motion of Dr. Atkinson, Resolved, that the Secretary of War be requested to exempt from military service during the ensuing session such students of H. S. College as shall become seventeen years of age in the course of the session.²

Resolved 2d, that Rev. M. D. Hoge be requested to present this petition to the Secretary of War.'

The Treasurer empowered to sell or retain the coupons on the cotton bonds belonging to the College.

The preparatory school to be taught the ensuing year by such members of the Faculty as are willing to engage in it.

The College servant has made contracts as a freeman.

The Faculty of the College authorized to employ a Professor of Modern Languages for the ensuing session; the tuition for modern languages to be \$100 for each language; in conference with the candidate for Professor of Modern Languages the Faculty distinctly to inform him that he must depend upon the the tuition fees for salary.

The President directed to publish in at least two newspapers of extensive circulation a full advertisement of the institution for the next collegiate year.

On motion, the tuition and other fees are increased this year to double of what they were last year.

Dr. Atkinson to be the sole agent of the College in collecting subscriptions, with the power to appoint sub-agents during the collegiate year ensuing.

¹This rumor of war no doubt came from Campbell County immediately to the west.—See Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Series I, Vol. XXXVII, Part I, p. 156:
[Telegram.]

LYNCHBURG, June 14, 1864, 8:38 A. M.

¹ I am here with 2,000 cavalry. Ewing's main column, about 15,000 strong. General Duffie, with 4,000 men, is in Amherst. I am arranging to attack him to-day. A marauding party, not over 300, forded James River eight miles below here last night, and burnt Concord Depot, on South Side Railroad, and went on to Campbell Court House. I have sent detachment in pursuit.

J. D. IMBODEN,
[Brigadier-General.]

¹ GENERAL BRAXTON BRAGG.

²cf. *Minutes*, Philanthropic Society, June 13, 1813: 'Subject of next debate, Whether the late act of the legislature of this State repealing the law which exempted students of publick seminaries from mustering is commendable or not.'

1865. July 18. Col. Marshall.

The agent (Dr. Atkinson) authorized to settle unpaid subscriptions as he might think best, and to convert into money any commodities he may receive.

The President authorized to negotiate a loan sufficient to sustain the Faculty during the suspension of payment of interest on the Virginia State bonds owned by the College; such interest to be pledged as security.

The scholarship fund being totally unavailable (invested in Virginia State stocks) no student to be received without payment of tuition [Repealed, June 13, 1866]. On payment of accrued interest by the State, holders of scholarship scrip affected as above to be indemnified.

1866. May 15. Dr. Foote.

'Henceforth any trustee of this institution who fails to attend the regular meetings of the Board for two consecutive years, and who furnishes no satisfactory excuse for his absence, to be dropped from the rolls, and no longer to be regarded as a trustee of the College.'

1866. June 12-13. Mr. Comfort.

Mr. Perkinson and Prof. Martin to prepare a report on the scholarships held in this College, with the dates of sale thereof, the names of the holders, and their duration.

Committee [A. G. McIlwaine and Dr. Atkinson] to take into consideration raising funds for the temporary use of the College, urge the appointment of the Revs. R. McIlwaine, A. Pitzer, and H. C. Alexander as special agents.

Authorization of sale of perpetual scholarships.

Steward's hall to be leased—lessee not to retail ardent spirits or wine in the county.

1866. Aug. 1. J. F. McIlwaine.

Board proceeded to the election of a Professor of Mathematics whose salary shall be one thousand dollars payable semi-annually on the 15th July and 15th Jan'y of each year, and that said Professor of Math. shall be entitled to the rent of the Steward's Hall or occupy the premises.

After reading the recommendations and testimonials of many applicants it was resolved that Col. Delaware Kemper of Alexandria be elected Professor of Mathematics.¹

¹Professor Kemper had been Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery in the Confederate army. He was a military engineer of great ability. A good many of his reports are preserved in the *Official Records, Union and Confederate Armies*. Under President Cleveland he was Consul at Amoy, China. Colonel Kemper was a graduate in schools of the University of Virginia, 1849-1851. His term of office at Hampden Sidney was from 1866 to 1883; he died at Alexandria, Va., about 1894.

1867. June 11-12. T. T. Tredway.

Dr. Armistead resigns as Trustee; the Rev. Dr. R. L. Dabney elected Trustee.

The Faculty of the College to be the committee of buildings and repairs, and to elect the Curator; money received for room rents and servant's hire to be used exclusively for repairs.

Resignation of Capt. Perkinson as Treasurer—"the Board express their grateful appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Capt. Perkinson as Treasurer of the College."

Mr. T. T. Tredway elected Treasurer at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on all monies received.

Faculty authorized to organize a department for instruction in Applied Mathematics with such fees as may seem to them expedient—and attendance on the class thus organized to be voluntary.

Petition of the students with reference to the roof of the College referred to committee on repairs.

Report submitted by the Faculty, particularly in relation to the excellent conduct of the students, heard with great pleasure.

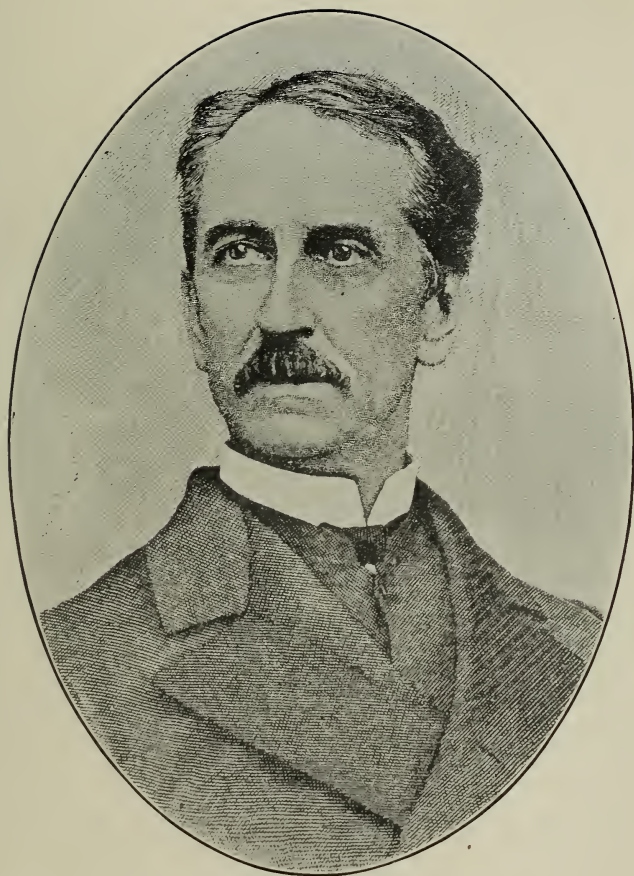
1868. June 9-11. Thos. E. Perkinson.

Recommendation of the Auditing Committee approved and adopted, "That the Bonds of the Confederate States be preserved."

Minute: Very encouraging report of the President—"Resolved, 1st That in view of these most encouraging facts we regard it as something due to the President and Professors of the College that we place upon record our grateful testimony to the fidelity, zeal, and efficiency with which they have discharged their duties.

Resolved, 2nd That notwithstanding the general impoverishment of the people of our Commonwealth, and the necessity which lies upon them to repair their shattered fortunes and develop the material resources of the country, we hail it as a happy omen of the future that parents still regard the education of their sons as an interest of paramount importance, and that a College conducted on the principles which distinguish Hampden Sidney should continue to receive a steadily increasing share of public patronage."¹

¹The number of students this year was 53; the average from 1868 to 1877 was a little over 80. In 1867 Randolph-Macon had 45 students, Richmond 90, and Davidson (North Carolina) 27. The early eighties marked the turning point for colleges in Virginia and North Carolina—the early eighties marked the turning point for most Southern institutions, industrial and educational. The *Manufacturer's Record* was established in 1882, which is a very good date for reference. Washington and Lee (not typical during General Lee's administration) had 96 students



MOSES D. HOGE.

Students entering on scholarships must produce the scrip; or if the Faculty is satisfied that the scrip has been lost, but the scholarship has been paid for, the party must be referred to the Treasurer for the renewal of his scrip.

Reports this day presented by members of the Faculty, in relation to the Degree of Master of Arts, recommitted to the Faculty with instructions to report in writing to the next annual meeting some definite and distinct recommendations for adoption by the Board.

Petition from sundry students, asking that the Chapel exercises of each evening be dispensed with, was presented and referred to the Faculty.

Provision for salaries to be made by loan (parties making the loan to be given an order on the State) should the State not pay next July and January interest.

Matriculation fee of \$5 to be charged.

1868. Nov. 3-4. F. N. Watkins.

The Revd. Richard McIlwaine appointed General Agent to solicit funds for the further endowment of the College, and for the sale of scholarships, at a salary of \$1500 per annum, and travelling and incidental expenses; authorized to appoint assistant agents on commission; to confer with committee. The railroad authorities of the State to be requested to grant the General Agent a free pass.¹

'The committee to whom was referred the "Act entitled an Act to establish new scholarships," made a report, which was considered, amended, and adopted.'—\$100 and \$500 scholarships authorized; conditions and guarantees.

A room in College to be suitably arranged as a lecture room, and for meetings of the students.

Committee to investigate and report on the claims of assignees

in 1881, the University of Virginia 298 students in 1884, Randolph Macon 108 students in 1884, Richmond 113 students in 1880, and Davidson 98 students in 1885. The mills of reconstruction were grinding small, on the eve of a different character of operation.

At Hampden Sidney there was no preparatory department for twenty years after the war. In 1873 the Prince Edward Academy was established, running thirteen years and serving as a preparatory department, distinct from the College. The attendance at this excellent school ranged from 20 to more than 40.

¹Dr. McIlwaine, of the class of 1853, President of the College 1883-1904, was from the time of his first connection with the institution its very active friend. Hampden Sidney College owes a great deal to Dr. McIlwaine. The enumeration of his services, before and after his election to the presidency, would fill page after page.

of the twenty years' scholarships; Faculty instructed to resist 'any alleged claim to use any of said scholarships purporting to have been derived by descent, without assignment.'

1869. June 8. A. G. McIlwaine.

Report of Revd. R. McIlwaine, General Agent. Committee to confer with him, the Presbytery of West Hanover, and the Church at Farmville, to procure if practicable a dissolution of his pastoral relation.

Report of committee on assignable scholarships—Legal advice of Profs. Minor and Southall and B. R. Welford, Esqr., that Treasurer and Faculty should not yield claim in favor of assignees. Treasurer to appoint an agent to solicit from all the remaining holders of assignable scholarships the relinquishment to the College of their rights of assignment, leaving them in possession of their rights of nomination.

From and after this date the sale of \$100 scholarships to be discontinued, and the Financial Agent to solicit from holders of the assignable second issue of scholarships the relinquishment of said scholarships to the College.

Dr. Atkinson and Prof. Holladay to confer with representatives of Union Seminary, to bring about simultaneous commencement anniversaries for Seminary and College; same committee, with Dr. Dabney, to endeavor to effect uniform times of sessions and vacations of Virginia seminaries of learning—committee to attend the Education Association at Lexington.

The degree of A. M. to be conferred on Bachelors of Arts of not less than two years standing, who shall furnish evidence of having engaged in literary, scientific or professional study, together with a written thesis upon some subject connected with such studies.

Professor Kemper, until otherwise ordered, appointed Marshal for the College Commencements—with authority to advertise the public exercises; to arrange, with the advice of the Faculty, the order of exercises; print and distribute programmes, and have a general supervision and control of the anniversaries.

Committee on the President's report 'regret to learn that there has been the slightest diminution in the moral tone of the students—Renew expressions of grateful confidence in the zeal, fidelity, and efficiency of the President and Faculty of the College.'

This Board appreciating the importance of the settlement of a Christian colony such as is now located in Amelia County appoint Rev. R. L. Dabney. D. D. a committee to open a cor-

respondence with such a colony with a view of inducing them to locate near the College.¹

1870. Mar. 17. Thos. E. Perkinson.

Meeting called to consider the expediency of petitioning the Legislature for a portion of the funds to be derived from sale of the Congress lands—for the promotion of agricultural education.

Memorial of the Trustees of Hampden Sidney College to the General Assembly of Virginia [drawn by Dr. Dabney], viz.

Petition for one third of the grant of 300,000 acres; fund to be used under the direction of the Legislature, for the instruction of youths from the tobacco and seaboard country. Pupils to be nominated by the Legislature, to follow work in scientific and practical agriculture; an experiment farm to be maintained. Such students to have free access to all classes in the College, and to occupy the buildings upon the same charges with other students.

Petition presented on following grounds: 'That the great section of the State we represent is peculiar in soil, climate, and productions, and hence its citizens must be taught a different system and principles of tillage adapted to it. That Hampden Sidney is the only existing College in the Southside, embracing one third of the territory and population of the State. That the Southside has suffered peculiarly by the ravages of war, the loss of property, the taxation of its great staple, and the prostration of its agriculture. That the healthy climate at this College, its position in the heart of the tobacco region, its good order and healthy moral tone, its long, useful, and patriotic career point it out as eminently fitted to receive this trust, and to administer it in the most beneficial manner.'

Memorial entrusted to the President of the College, with instructions to employ such agencies and means as he may think expedient.

1870. June 14-16. D. Comfort.

Revd. Richard McIlwaine of Farmville and Col. J. P. Fitzgerald of Prince Edward Court House elected Trustees.

¹The impression has been that Dr. Dabney was not at all encouraged in this enterprise. [cf. *Life and Letters*, p. 433]. This Minute, as far as it goes, is evidence to the contrary. The question was, and is, an important one, and throughout a wide extent of territory. It has been a natural law in our country that what is called the 'old stock,' for whatever reason, wears out or is dissipated. Individualism is no check to such tendencies, and until we get a council of wise men (a Salomon's House) to consider such matters, we shall always have more trouble than is good for us. A definition of democracy might be, that form of government which furthers continual, often disagreeable, change with a very laudable ultimate purpose.

Curator to pay Dr. Atkinson and Judge Watkins expenses incurred in prosecuting our claim for a portion of the Land Fund donated to Virginia by Congress.

Fee for matriculation to be \$10.

Authorized sale of \$100 scholarships, conveying privileges until June, 1875.

Col. J. P. Fitzgerald, Richard McIlwaine, and L. L. Holladay, committee to solicit the attendance of the Alumni at the next annual Commencement for the purpose of organizing a Society and the inauguration of measures conducive to the prosperity of the institution.

Committee to make necessary and proper arrangements for an Alumni dinner or supper.

For the ensuing year \$200 to be added if possible to the salary of the President and each of the Professors.

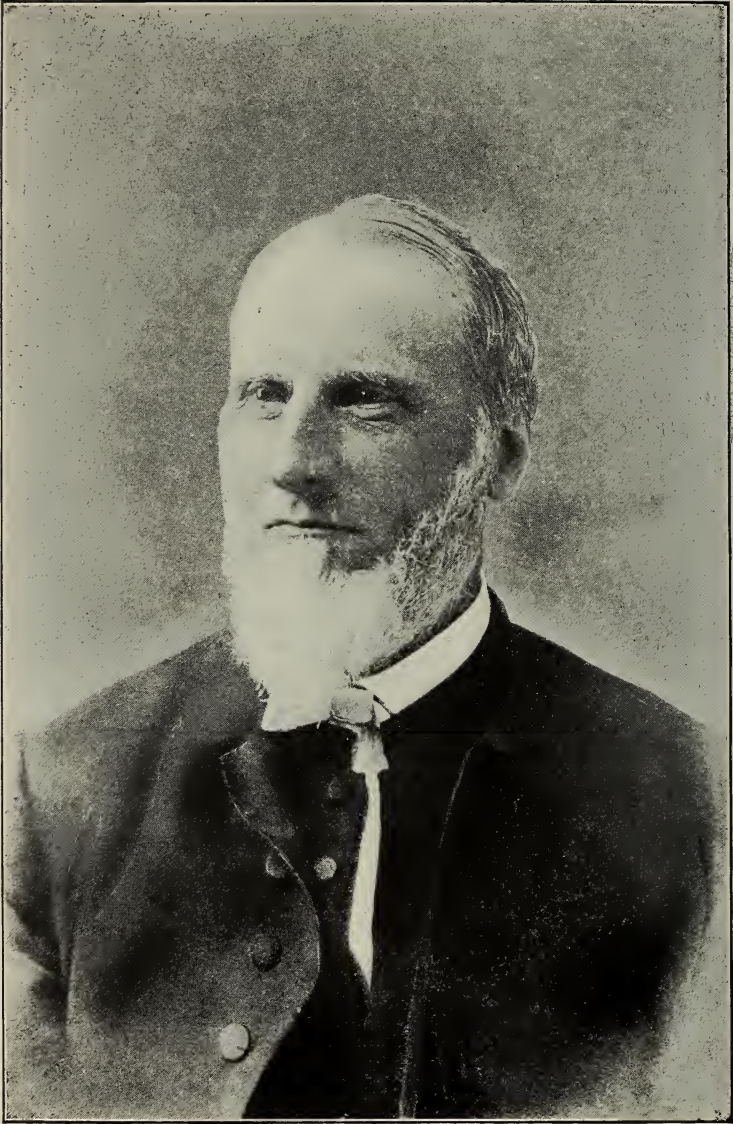
'Sale of perpetual scholarships to be urged forward, and special attention to be given to introducing them into our abler churches, as the best means at present accessible to us of adding to our permanent fund.'¹

1871. June 13-15. D. Comfort.

Resolved, That while the Board of Trustees cannot approve Tournaments as an exercise peculiarly suited to young gentlemen of literary tastes and habits, they make no objection to the entertainment proposed by the young men on tomorrow afternoon, as they are persuaded that the preparations therefor have been made under a misapprehension of the views of the Trustees.²

¹Regarding the plans for endowment broached at this time Abram Venable ('57) wrote—'This noble and venerable institution of learning has ever held a high position in the esteem and affection of the people. Patrick Henry, as one of her earliest friends and first trustees, procured the liberal and powerful charter she now holds, and stood by her while he lived. For well-nigh a century she has educated and trained and turned out many of the very best men of the State, and her sons have filled every seat of honor and occupied every post of distinction or usefulness known to this country. Nor does it appear that her alumni are solely interested in this matter. The people of all Southside Virginia are peculiarly interested. In all our section—the largest and most populous of the State—there is but one College and that is Hampden Sidney.' *New Commonwealth* (Farmville), Aug. 25, 1870.

²This tournament, the only one on record during the century, was held on Wednesday afternoon of the Commencement 'in a field east of the College.' There were fifteen knights. The Knight of Buckingham, Alexander Hall ('72), crowned the queen. The Alumni Banquet was on Thursday, from 5 to 9 o'clock. Fourteen toasts were responded to; the galleries (of the old chapel) were assigned the ladies who came to hear. At the end, the company rose, joined hands around the table and sang Auld Lang Syne. The commencement surpassed any in interest we have ever attended.—*New Commonwealth*, June 22, 1871.



J. M. P. ATKINSON.

Salaries from 1st January, 1871—President \$1700. Each Professor \$1200.

Code of Laws approved: Faculty authorized to have printed 500 copies of the Charter and By-Laws, and to prefix a brief note of the History of the College.

'On motion, Resolved, That the resolution of the Synod of Virginia of Oct., 1870, in relation to the expediency of mutual and combined instruction to be given by the Professors of Hampden Sidney College and Union T. Seminary be referred to the Faculty of H. S. College with instructions to confer with the Faculty of U. T. Seminary, and digest and report any plan of instruction suggested by the Synod, if deemed expedient; this Board add the assurance of their hope that such an arrangement can be consummated at an early period, with common benefit to both institutions.'¹

1871. July 27. D. Comfort.

The Secretary directed to return to Mr. A. G. McIlwaine the thanks of the Board for the release of the obligation of the Board for the sum of \$253, the price paid by him in 1858 to Dr. J. M. P. Atkinson for 11½ acres of land, now held by the College, and for many other favors received from him.

Resolved, that the Honl. Hugh Blair Grigsby be requested to deliver, during the next commencement, or at any time he may designate, a discourse on the lives, characters, and services of the founders and earlier Trustees of Hampden Sidney College, and in case of his complying with this request, the Secretary be directed to give him access to the records of the College.²

1872. Feb. 21. T. T. Tredway.

Report of committee on instruction in Modern Languages—this course for the present must be outside the established curriculum; the Professor of Latin to be Professor of German, and the Professor of Greek, of French; a two year course in each; certificate of proficiency to be given those persons whether matriculates or not who attend either or both schools, and stand

¹Out of considerations of this general matter (*e. g.*, how much geology should theological students know, and whether they should be taught geology in theological seminaries) grew the celebrated controversy between Dr. Dabney and Dr. Woodrow, of South Carolina [See *Life of Dabney*, p. 342, ff]. About this time appeared Dr. Temple's 'Essays and Reviews,' so harmless a book now.

²Mr. Grigsby, at this time President of the Virginia Historical Society and Chancellor of William and Mary, was living in Charlotte County, a few miles from Hampden Sidney. He had been prepared for Yale College, before 1815, at the Rev. Drury Lacy's 'Ararat' school, very near Hampden Sidney.

such examinations as are required of candidates for the degree of B. A.; tuition fee in each school to be \$20 per scholastic year, until otherwise ordered.

1872. June 11-13. D. Comfort.

Mr. Addison Hoge elected Professor of Greek.¹

Resolution that tuition fee be \$75 instead of \$50 referred to the special Finance Committee.

The Board returns grateful acknowledgments to Prof. Martin for a gift of land.

Thanks of the Board returned to Messrs. Stiles and Gilliam, and Judge Watkins, for zealous and efficient exertions in behalf of the claims of Hampden Sidney College to a portion of the Congressional land fund.

Curator to pay any fees due by the College to Messrs. Thos. S. Boccock, Kirkpatrick, and Blackford for their services in the case *Dickinson vs. H. S. College*;² thanks of the Trustees returned to the above named gentlemen for the zeal and ability with which they advocated the cause of the College. Thanks also to Messrs Irving and McKinney, Henry, and Watkins for similar services performed gratuitously at the trial of the same cause in the Court of Prince Edward.

In the opinion of the Board it is important that the cause of the College, its needs, its merits, and its claims, be made known as far as possible to the Presbyterian Church South. President Atkinson requested to attend the meetings of Synods and Presbyteries whenever possible without neglecting other duties; expenses necessarily incurred to be a charge upon the College Treasury.

Tuition to be \$60, to take effect in the session of 1873-74.

1873. Jan. 14. D. Comfort.

Correspondence recorded, with regard to the transfer by Major Joseph Cloyd, of Dublin, Pulaski Co., to the Trustees of Hampden Sidney College of the residue of his subscription to

¹Professor Addison Hogue (1872-1886), now Corcoran Professor of Greek at Washington and Lee University, was a graduate of the College, class of 1869; University of Virginia, 1869-72; on leave of absence in Europe 1883-1885; Professor of Greek and Latin, University of Mississippi, 1886-93; since 1893, Professor at Washington and Lee University; author of *Irregular Verbs of Attic Prose*.

²This case came on in Prince Edward County Circuit Court, of which Mr. Dickinson (a Trustee of the College) was Judge. The suit was brought for James M. Booker, and the Judge not feeling at liberty to sit, the case was transferred, March, 1871, to the Circuit Court of the City of Lynchburg. The papers are on file at Lynchburg.

Thomas S. Boccock, a graduate of the College, 1838, had been Speaker of the Confederate Congress.

the Theological Seminary (now defunct) of the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church. Thanks of the Board due and tendered to Major Joseph Cloyd for his generous contribution, and also to the Revd. T. W. Hooper for his zeal and fidelity to the College in securing this donation of funds.

The Treasurer, with Major C. S. Carrington and F. N. Watkins a committee of the Board to represent the College, if they shall deem it wise, in the February conference of the State and its creditors.

The Revd. J. D. Mitchell appointed General Agent of the College, with a salary of \$1500 and travelling expenses.¹

The Revd. H. M. White and the Revd. E. H. Barnett requested to act as agents within the bounds of Abingdon Presbytery, at five per cent. commissions and travelling expenses.

1873. June 10-12. A. G. McIlwaine.

Messrs. Moth, Dalby, and Bigelow of Farmville thanked for their generous and gratuitous publication of the prospectus of Hampden Sidney in a publication to be circulated in America and Europe.²

Suggestion of Executive Committee approved, for calling a convention of the Elders and Deacons and other friends of the College.

The Curator directed to insure the College. The committee to whom was referred that part of the President's report, which refers to an additional endowment (of \$200,000) to the College, made a report which was read and adopted.

On motion, Dr. J. M. P. Atkinson, A. G. McIlwaine, Chas. S. Carrington, S. W. Venable, M. L. Lacy, P. B. Price, D. B. Ewing, and G. W. Finley (3 members to constitute a quorum) were appointed a committee on the endowment fund of \$200,000.

¹The Rev. Jacob Duché Mitchell, D. D., born in Philadelphia, 1806; a graduate of Princeton and of Princeton Seminary; a minister in Bedford County, Va., for many years, and pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Lynchburg, 1852-69; died at Alexandria, Va., 1877.

²Alfred Moth, who later returned to England, was the Cashier of the English-American Bank established about this time at Farmville. Messrs. Dalby and Bigelow were a firm of real estate agents, whose business lay particularly in bringing in settlers from the British Isles. A great many settlers, very desirable citizens, were brought in, taking up lands in Southside Virginia and throughout the State. It was the first of such movements after the war. Unfortunately not a great number of these settlers stayed in the country south of James River. A detailed account of this movement would form matter of great interest. See *Univ. of Va., Alumni Bulletin*, IV, 69—'The Second Coming of the English to Virginia.'

1874. June 9-11. D. Comfort.

The President made his annual report which was received and referred to a committee, and that portion of the report referring to a connexion with the Synod of Virginia was referred to a committee consisting of M. D. Hoge, F. N. Watkins, and W. W. Henry.

All agents authorized to receive Virginia bonds in payment of subscriptions at their par value.

The committee on that portion of President Atkinson's report referring to a connexion with the Synod of Va., made a report through their chairman, Dr. M. D. Hoge, as follows—

The Trustees of Hampden Sidney College have been greatly gratified to learn that such a cordial interest was expressed in the welfare of their institution by the Synod of Virginia at its last meeting. Appreciating as we do, all the aid, material and moral, which that venerable Court can give to the College, we accept with gratitude the assurance of its readiness not only to continue its favor but to enter upon such new relations as may be consistent with the Constitution of the Church and with the interests of the College.

This Board would readily consent to the specific proposition, to give to the Synod of Virginia a veto power in the election of Trustees, were our individual feelings of confidence in the Synod and our grateful regard for its kind intentions towards the College alone to be considered. But in view of the fact that many members of the Synod itself were doubtful as to the propriety of assuming any ecclesiastical control of the College, and of the additional fact that not only would the consent of the Legislature of Virginia be required to give sanction to such an arrangement, but that any proposition of the kind would be certainly met with earnest opposition in that body, the Board deems it inexpedient at present to encounter the risk of the rejection of such a measure by the Legislature of the State. Now, we hold our Charter by a secure tenure, but any change in its terms and conditions might render it liable to repeal or amendment at any future time, inasmuch as by a general statute in force since 1869, all acts of incorporation such as the one suggested to the Synod of Virginia are liable to be amended, altered, or rejected at the will of the Legislature, and if the College were to refuse to accept such amendment thereafter, it would be liable to forfeit its Charter; and we therefore deem it wisest to seek no changes which might expose us to such a hazard. Moreover, if what the honored Synod of Virginia desired, is some guarantee of the true Presbyterian character of the College, this Board is ready to give pledges, which its Constitution will permit, and to the utmost limit of that permission.

We do not believe that any education is healthful which is not Christian, that any education is likely to be Christian which is not denominational, and while our College is not sectarian, we do most heartily and unequivocally aver and announce that Hampden Sidney College is denominationally Presbyterian in its traditions, in its associations, in its present organization, and that it is the fixed purpose of its Board of Trustees, by the exertion of every legitimate influence, to maintain the distinctively Presbyterian character in all future time.

We take advantage of this opportunity to express to the venerable Synod of Virginia our heartfelt gratitude for its interest in our College, an interest manifested in so many ways and now measured by nearly a century of years, and at the same time with just pride to express the conviction that our College is, because of its past services to the Church, because of its present admirable organization, high standard of scholarship, and the healthful Christian influence which pervades it, an institution every way worthy of the benefits which the powerful patronage of the Synod can confer on it.

On motion, Resolved, That the Clerk furnish Revd. M. D. Hoge, D. D., with a certified copy of this Minute, and that Dr. Hoge communicate the same to the Synod of Virginia and to the public in such terms and manner as to him may seem expedient.¹

¹It is pertinent to assemble a few opinions on this subject.

I. Dr. Thornwell [at that time President of the College of South Carolina], 1853:

A College knows nothing of denominations, except as a feature in the history of the human race; but it does not follow that a College must be necessarily atheistic or unchristian. What is wanted is the pervading influence of religion as a life. * * * Apart from the principle involved, I have other objections to sectarian education. I say sectarian education; for the Church, as catholic and one, in the present condition of things, is not visible and corporate. What she does, can only be done through the agency of one or more of the various fragments into which she has been suffered to split. In the first place, it is evident, from the feebleness of the sects, that these colleges cannot be very largely endowed. In the next place, they are likely to be numerous. From these causes will result a strenuous competition for patronage; and from this, two effects may be expected to follow: first, the depression of the general standard of education, so as to allure students to their halls; and next, the preference of what is ostentatious and attractive in education, to what is solid and substantial.

* * * I think, too, that the tendency of sectarian Colleges, to perpetuate the strife of sects, to fix whatever is heterogeneous in the elements of national character, and to alienate the citizens from each other, is a consideration not to be overlooked.

[*Life of Thornwell*, Richmond, 1875. pp. 335, 337.]

Asked to lend his assistance to a plan for founding a Presbyterian

Mr. Hugh Blair Grigsby was invited to sit with the Board and confer with them on the subject of the Centenary celebration next year.

Resolved, that M. D. Hoge, D. D., Chas. S. Carrington, W. W. Henry, and Pres't J. M. P. Atkinson be constituted an Executive Committee on endowment and agencies, with authority to appoint a secretary if necessary, two of whom shall constitute a quorum.

The following special agents were also appointed, viz.—
 Revd. D. B. Ewing, Abingdon and Montgomery Presbyteries

“ P. B. Price, Lexington and Winchester “

“ J. C. Brown and M. L. Lacy, Greenbrier “

T. T. Tredway, Esqr., Roanoke and West Hanover “

J. R. Wilson, South of Virginia “

Revd. B. M. Smith, New York

“ J. D. Mitchell, Pennsylvania.

With Salaries of 10 per cent on all collections.

University for the Confederate States [1861], 'Dr. Thornwell replied, that he would do so cordially, provided it were not made a Church institution, organized and controlled by the Church, through her courts. He thought a University might be created by the Presbyterian people of the land, which should be penetrated by their influence and piety, without contravening the principle, for which he had always contended, that the Church, as such, should not embark in the business of general education.'

[Ibid., p. 328.]

2. Dr. William H. Ruffner, 1893:

A college backed by the State or backed by the Church, has certain advantages peculiar to itself, but the college that is thrown upon its own merits, and moves on an independent and elevated plane, has some advantages possessed by no other, and if it strikes the right key may surpass all others.

[*Washington and Lee Historical Papers*, No. 4, p. 41.]

3. Dr. Pritchett, President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 1908:

No denomination can in the future expect to control a College and at the same time call on the public to support it. * * * It is no part of Christian education to hold control of a college and leave it to starve. No gain in college support can compensate for a loss in college integrity. * * * Nor ought this question in my judgment, whether settled in the one way or the other, to disturb the friendly relations between a denomination and a college which has grown up under its nurture and been inspired by its spirit.

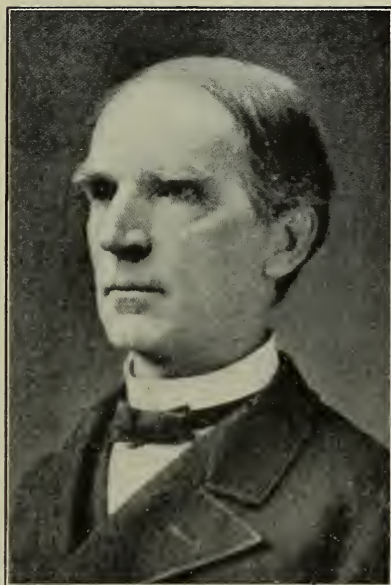
[*Relations of Christian Denominations to Colleges*, p. 17, etc.]

4. *Cyclopaedia of Education* [Macmillan], Vol. II, 1911:

The undenominational small college has a place so secure and so important that all the tendencies to-day in large colleges and in professional schools are seeming only to strengthen it against its real and supposed dangers.

[cf. *Nation*, vol. 93, p. 608—Dec. 21, 1911.]

See also, Maclean, *History of the College of New Jersey*, II, 13-21; 330-335.



W. W. HENRY.

Appointment of Revd. J. D. Mitchell as General Agent revoked; his salary of \$1500 to be paid from his own future collections.

Committee appointed by the Elders and Deacons Convention recognised by the Board and invited to co-operate with the Executive Committee on endowment and agencies located in Richmond.

Agents to sell perpetual scholarships. Committee to mature a plan of scholarships for the endowment of the College and to report the condition of scholarships already sold.

Faculty authorized to allow organization of mess clubs among the students, in such basement rooms as are not otherwise occupied.

1875. Apr. 14. D. Comfort.

Resolved, 1st That hereafter the foundation of the institution shall be dated from the year 1776, when it was first opened for students, rather than from 1775, when the appointment of the first trustees and teachers took place.

Resolved 2nd, That the Centennial of the College shall be celebrated in June 1876.

1875. June 7-10. D. Comfort.

A report of the Superintendent of the Mess was presented and ordered to be filed.

Prof. L. L. Holladay and F. N. Watkins a Committee to cause a Catalogue of the Alumni and former students, Trustees, Faculty &c &c to be prepared and published, with such brief notices as to them may seem proper, and that the Committee be authorised to employ assistance of clerks and others, and that the Treasurer pay the costs.

The reports of the Professors approved, and their diligence commended.

Sections 6. 7. 8. and 9 of the Act for Establishing Scholarships of Nov. 4. 1868 [rescinded June 1869] amended and re-enacted regarding perpetual scholarships.

Committee, under the advice of counsel, to cause some public record to be made of the Trust Fund created by the Ordinance of the Trustees for the establishment of scholarships, so that the fund may not be subject to debts or liabilities of the corporation, securing its future appropriation solely to the ends for which the Trust is created. If this cannot be done by existing law, the committee to secure if practicable the necessary legislation.

1875. July 5. F. N. Watkins.

Amendment of the Act of June 9, 1875, establishing scholarships: conditions of perpetual scholarships.

Treasurer authorized to recall certificates of perpetual scholarships already issued (by the consent of the holders) and issue new certificates under the Act of this day—Act providing that such scholarships may descend, be bequeathed, or be assigned.

Thanks of the Board tendered to Mr. John L. Weeks of Baltimore for his donation to the College.

1875. Nov. 18. F. D. Irving.

A letter read from Burwell B. Wilkes, Esqr., of Brunswick Co., enclosing a letter from Revd. T. P. Hunt, D. D., proposing a donation to Hampden Sidney College of \$500. The President of the College directed to return the thanks of the College to Revd. T. P. Hunt for his generous donation.¹

Permission to be asked to use the buildings of the Union Theological Seminary for guests at the next annual Commencement.

This meeting having been informed that a large number of the Trustees concur in the opinion that it is expedient to appoint President Atkinson a General Agent of the College in the effort to increase its endowment, Resolved, that President Atkinson be appointed a General Agent, with authority to appoint sub-agents, who are to settle with and be compensated by him. The President authorized to make all proper arrangements for instruction in his department during his absence, said instructors to be compensated out of the percentages and allowances hereinafter granted to him as General Agent. The compensation of the General Agent to be: Ten per cent on the amount of all subscriptions, payable on collection, and \$20 on each perpetual scholarship sold; salary as President allowed during agency.

1876. June 12-15. Mr. Comfort. R. C. Anderson.

A. G. McIlwaine, Esqr., by letter resigned the office of Trustee which was reluctantly accepted—'We return him our heartfelt

¹Mr. Hunt's Reminiscences (Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 1901) show in many passages his affectionate regard for the scenes of his youth—he was a step-son of Dr. Moses Hoge. His life, spent largely as a temperance lecturer, was a very busy one. For some time during the war he was chaplain to the 2nd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, being mustered out at Petersburg, not very far from his early home in Prince Edward. When Lafayette College was engaged in the scholarships scheme, Mr. Hunt was one of the agents—"it was the hardest work I was ever engaged in," he said. There is a portrait of him at the Presbyterian Historical Society in Philadelphia. He was a genuine reformer.

thanks for his genial society, his wise and prudent counsel, his regular annual attendance, his untiring devotion, and his generous liberality to our beloved institution.'

The committee appointed to consider the reports of the President and the Chairman of the Faculty pro tem. have maturely considered these papers. These reports set forth the fact that in the main the students have shewn themselves well disposed, and that as a body they will compare favorably with any other like collection of youths in the country, but there has been some dissipation among them and a few cases of folly inexcusable.

Committee to take into consideration and digest a plan for the introduction into the curriculum of the College of a course in English, including the Bible as one of the text books; to report at the next annual meeting of the Board.¹

Curator to re-lease the College Hotel [late Steward's Hall] upon the same terms as this year.

For the next year the rent of rooms used for messing purposes to be remitted.

A house for Professor Blair to be purchased or erected.

Archives of H. S. College bearing date 1777: 1778: 1785 were presented by N. F. Cabell, Esqr., of Nelson County, Va and the thanks of the Board returned to Mr. Cabell for the same.

Revd. T. W. Hooper appointed to prepare and record in a suitable book a History of this Commencement.

Resolved, that the President of the College be requested to take steps to get for the College an autograph letter and a portrait of each of the Presidents of the College, from its foundation, and any relics of said Presidents which may be of interest.

Resolved. that the Revd. R. L. Dabney, D. D. be requested to furnish a copy of the sermon preached on last Sabbath; and that the Honl. Hugh Blair Grigsby, the Revd. W. U. Murkland, D. D., the Revd. M. D. Hoge, D. D., and the Honl. J. W. Stevenson be requested to furnish each a copy of his address delivered

¹President Smith's advertisement of 1775 contains the statement: "The system of education will resemble that which is adopted in the College of New Jersey, save that a more particular attention shall be paid to the cultivation of the English language than is usually done in places of public education." During the hundred years, what with formal instruction, dissertations, compositions, orations and the work of the literary societies, the English language had not been neglected, and of this there is abundant proof. In the catalogues after 1876 English is mentioned specifically for the first time in 1881—"the studies in English are for the present conducted by Professors Atkinson, Kemper and Holladay," five hours a week. The next year (1882) Professor Currell (a graduate of Washington and Lee and now Professor there), began work in the department of English.

upon this occasion,¹ for publication in a Centennial volume, and that Richard McIlwaine, D. D., J. L. Weeks, A. W. Pitzer, and W. U. Murkland, D. D., be appointed a committee to make arrangements for its publication.

The Trustees, after a full consideration of the question of the wisest agency to complete the endowment of the College, feel that the best interests of the institution demand that Dr. Atkinson should continue as General Agent until it shall seem expedient to resume the duties of his Professorship and the Presidency, not limiting the result of his agency to securing the sum of \$50,000, the terms of compensation for his services to be those presented by the action of the Board in November 1875.

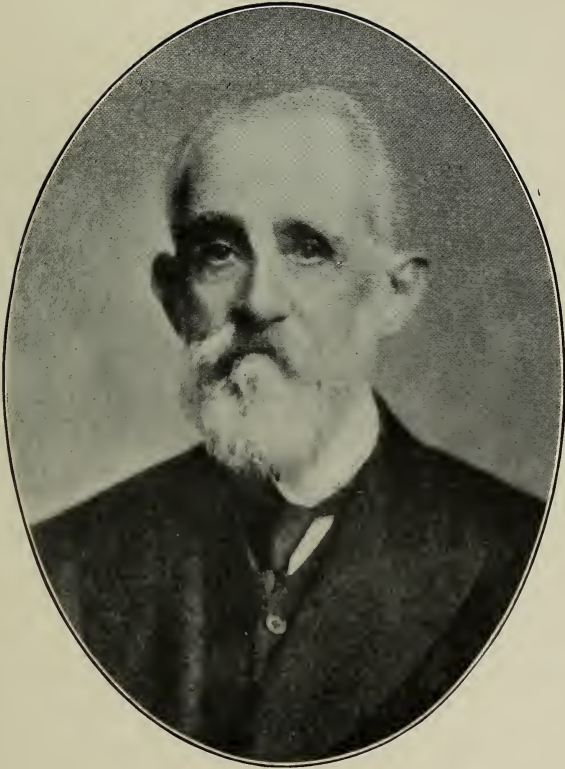
The committee on the Treasurer's Report made a report which was received, approved, and ordered to be recorded at length:—

It appears from the report of the Treasurer that the assets of the College, upon which we can rely for an annual income are as follows:

	Amount	Income
First old registered Va. bonds, bearing 6 pr. cent	\$70,550.00	\$4,233.00
Virginia Consols.	11,300.00	550.00
Missouri Coupon bond	1,000.00	60.00
S. S. Rail Road bonds	600.00	35.00
Farmville Insurance Stock	100.00	6.00
John H. Flood's bonds	400.00	24.00
Planters' Bank certificates, bearing 6 pr. cent.	2,267.02	136.02
Planters' Bank certificates, bearing 5%	3,531.94	175.39
Regd. Bond 3917	3.33	.19
Showing total amount	\$89,192.29	\$5,219.60

Besides the above, the Treasurer holds certificates No. 6339 and 3729 amounting to \$7,151.67, which is contingent upon settlement of public debt between West Va. and Va. and the market value of which is about \$570. Besides he holds two certificates as of past due interest from the State of Virginia for \$103 each, making \$206, the market value for which is \$ also

¹Mr. Grigsby's Address has not yet been published. This was the last of his important papers, and the only one unpublished. A very good summary of Mr. Stevenson's Address is to be found in the manuscript history of this Commencement. Mr. Stevenson (the son of Andrew Stevenson, minister to England) was a student at the College 1827-29; at this time he was a member of the Senate, from Kentucky. Dr. Murkland (class of 1862) was later a member of the Board of Trustees.



RICHARD McILWAINE.

two certificates of perpetual scholarships in La Fayette College, Pa., valued at \$1000.

The report of the General Agent shows a subscription on the part of the friends of the College, in Virginia Consols, other securities, and cash, amounting to \$41,315.56¹ as follows—

Subscription in Va. Consols	\$19,070.00
To be paid at various times in cash	20,645.56
In doubtful bonds	1,600.00
	<hr/>

The fidelity and energy of President Atkinson in the discharge of this important duty calls for an expression of our appreciation of his faithfulness, efficiency, and zeal on behalf of the institution over which he presides. Your committee [A. D. Dickinson, J. P. Fitzgerald, H. S. Reynolds] recommend that President Atkinson be requested to go forward in the prosecution of the work which we hope he has but just begun.

Treasurer to pay \$30 to the Committee of Arrangements for music; Curator to pay annually, out of any funds not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$50 to aid in providing music for the Commencement exercises.

¹Amount raised within seven months. See *History of the Centennial Commencement* [Manuscript] by Dr. Hooper, p. 6.

TRUSTEES: 1775-1876.

[If there has been neglect in preserving records of the Trustees as individuals, it is traceable to themselves alone. However, meagre as the records are, in one item (that of their inter-relationships) more has been worked out regarding the Trustees of Hampden Sidney than perhaps for any other similar body of men in this country. In four articles in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* (vol. VI, 1898-1899) the late Professor Henneman has put together the results of a very close investigation to show the genealogy of the members of this Board of Trustees, how intimately related these men have been, and particularly during the period ending with 1876.

The total number of Trustees appointed before 1876 was one hundred and fifty six. Of these certainly one hundred were alumni of some college: ninety two are known to have been, apportioned as follows—

Hampden Sidney	49
Princeton	17
Washington and Lee	9
Yale	3
University of Virginia	3
William and Mary	2
Centre	2
Union, Dartmouth, Jefferson, Amherst, South Hanover, University of North Carolina, Marion	1 each.]

1775-1779. SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH

PRESIDENT OF THE ACADEMY.

Princeton, 1769; President of the College of
New Jersey, 1795-1812.

1775. SAMUEL LEAKE

Princeton, 1764; Presbyterian minister, Albermarle County; d. Dec. 2, 1775.

1775-1782. CALEB WALLACE

Princeton, 1770; Presbyterian minister, Charlotte County; Judge, Court of Appeals, Kentucky.

[Cf. *Life and Times of Judge Caleb Wallace*. By William H. Whitsitt. Louisville. 1888. Filson Club Publications No. 4]

1775——. JOHN TABB

Member, House of Burgesses, Amelia County; Member, Convention of 1776; died c. 1798.¹

1779-1791. JOHN BLAIR SMITH

PRESIDENT OF THE ACADEMY AND OF THE COLLEGE.

Princeton, 1773; President of Union College, New York, 1795-1799.

1775-1799. PATRICK HENRY

Governor of Virginia, &c. &c.

1775-1798. WILLIAM CABELL

Member, House of Burgesses, Amherst County; Member, Convention of 1776 &c.

[Cf. *The Cabells and their Kin*. By Alexander Brown. Boston. 1895. pp. 75-130]

1775-1818. PAUL CARRINGTON

Member, House of Burgesses, Charlotte County; Member, Convention of 1776; Judge of the General Court &c.

[Cf. *Discourse on the Virginia Convention of 1776*. By Hugh Blair Grigsby. Richmond. 1855. pp. 97-105]

1783-1805. ROBERT LAWSON

Colonel, Fourth Virginia, Continental line; Brigadier General, Virginia line; Member, Convention of 1788; Council of State.

¹These four were Trustees before the Charter. Apparently John Tabb resigned. There is no record of his resignation, but he was not continued as a Charter Trustee.

1775-1820. JAMES MADISON

President of the United States. Princeton, 1771.

1775-1802. JOHN NASH

Member, House of Burgesses, Prince Edward County.

1775-1804. NATHANIEL VENABLE

Member, House of Burgesses, Prince Edward County.

1783-1802. EVERARD MEADE

Harrow School; Major, Staff of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln; Member of the Senate (Virginia), Amelia County.

1783-1807. JOEL WATKINS

Charlotte County; Colonel, Charlotte Militia, 1780.

1775-1795. JAMES VENABLE

Prince Edward County; removed to Kentucky.

1775-1815. FRANCIS WATKINS

Deputy Clerk and Clerk, Prince Edward County Court, 1767-1825.

1775-1796. JOHN MORTON

Captain, Fourth Virginia, Continental line.
[Cf. *Virginia Magazine of History*, XVII. 305 ff.]

1782-1812. WILLIAM MORTON

Charlotte County; Captain, Charlotte militia, 1780-81.

1775-1817. THOMAS READ

Clerk, Charlotte County Court; Member, Convention of 1776.
[Cf. *Discourse on the Virginia Convention of 1776*. By Hugh Blair Grigsby, pp. 105-109]

1782-1784. WILLIAM BOOKER

Prince Edward County; Member, Convention of 1776.

1782-1805. **THOMAS SCOTT**

Member, House of Burgesses, Prince Edward County.

1782-1793. **JAMES ALLEN**

Prince Edward County.

1782-1816. **CHARLES ALLEN**

Prince Edward County; Treasurer of the College.

1782-1821. **SAMUEL WOODSON VENABLE**

Princeton, 1780; War of the Revolution; merchant, Prince Edward County.

1782-1795. **JOSEPH PARKS**

Prince Edward County; apparently removed to Georgia.

1783-1810. **RICHARD FOSTER**

Prince Edward County; d. 1818.

1775-1786. **PETER JOHNSTON**

b. Edinburgh, Scotland; member, House of Burgesses, Prince Edward County; donor of the first College land.

1775-1789. **RICHARD SANKEY**

b. in the North of Ireland; Presbyterian minister, Buffalo Church, Prince Edward County.
[Cf. *Magazine*, XVII]

1775-1793. **JOHN TODD**

Princeton, 1749; Presbyterian minister, Louisa County.
[Cf. *Magazine*, XVII]

1775-1783. **DAVID RICE**

Princeton, 1761; Presbyterian minister; removed to Kentucky.
[Cf. *History of Higher Education in Kentucky*. Bulletin, Bureau of Education. pp. 38, 39, 46, 47.]

1775-1795. ARCHIBALD McROBERT

b. in Scotland; minister, Dale Parish, Chesterfield County, and St. Patrick's Parish, Prince Edward County; Independent minister, 1779-1787; Presbyterian minister, 1787-1807.¹

1784——. RICHARD BIBB

Prince Edward County.

1784——. } WILLIAM COWAN

1790——. } Lunenburg County.

c. 1789-1792. JOHN FONTAINE

Prince Edward County.

c. 1790-1792. JOSEPH MOORE

Prince Edward County.

1790-1811. ABRAHAM B. VENABLE

Princeton, 1780; United States Senate.

c. 1791-1806. JOHN B. SCOTT

Prince Edward County, and Halifax County; Marshal, U. S. District Court, at trial of Aaron Burr.

1792-1835. JAMES MORTON

Prince Edward County; officer, Fourth Virginia, War of the Revolution.

¹Of the twenty seven Charter Trustees above listed (given in the sequence of the Charter), Carrington, Nash, the two Venables, Francis Watkins, John Morton, Read, Johnston, Sankey, and Todd were original Academy Trustees appointed by the Presbytery of Hanover Feb. 2, 1775. Henry, Cabell, Madison, Rice, and McRobert were added by the Presbytery, Nov. 8, 1775 — as were William Morton, Booker, Scott, the two Allens, Samuel W. Venable, and Parks, Dec. 19, 1782. The Board appointed Meade, Joel Watkins, and Foster, April 22, 1783. Smith (Academy Trustee since 1779 *ex officio*) and Lawson were included at the time of the incorporation, May, 1783. The Presbytery had waived its right of appointment, before the Charter.

1792-1839. RICHARD N. VENABLE

Princeton, 1782; Prince Edward County; Member, Convention of 1829.

1792-1812. JOSEPH VENABLE

Princeton, 1783; removed to Kentucky; Judge.

1795-1806. ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER

PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE.

Liberty Hall Academy, 1788.

1795-1815. JACOB MORTON

Charlotte County; officer, Charlotte militia, War of the Revolution.

1795-1819. CHARLES SCOTT

Prince Edward County (and Halifax County?).

1795-1836. CLEMENT CARRINGTON

Hampden Sidney Academy, 1776; Charlotte County.

[Cf. *Virginia Historical Register*. II. 166]

1796-1803. ROBERT L. SMITH

(A brother of Samuel Stanhope and John Blair Smith; Physician, Prince Edward County; removed from the State.

1796-1827. MATTHEW LYLE

Liberty Hall Academy, c. 1788; Presbyterian Minister, Prince Edward County (Buffalo and Briery churches).

1803-1836. GOODRIDGE WILSON

Physician, Prince Edward County.

1803-1814. PAUL CARRINGTON, JR.

Charlotte County; Judge, General Court.

1803-1816. DRURY LACY

Acting President of the College, 1789-1796; Presbyterian minister, Prince Edward County.

1803-1835. WILLIAM MORTON WATKINS

Hampden Sidney 1791, Princeton 1792; Charlotte County.

1803-1823. ISAAC READ

Charlotte County.

1805-1830. JAMES BRUCE

Halifax County.

1807-1831. JOHN HOLT RICE

Liberty Hall Academy. c. 1794; Tutor in the College, 1796-1804; organizer of Union Theological Seminary, Virginia.

1807-1823. WILLIAM L. VENABLE

Hampden Sidney, 1800; Prince Edward County.

1807-1831. } HENRY E. WATKINS

1836-1853. } Princeton, 1801; Prince Edward County.

1807-1820. MOSES HOGE

PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE.

Liberty Hall Academy. c. 1780.

1809-1830. WILLIAM H. CABELL

Hampden Sidney, and William and Mary; governor of Virginia &c.

1812-1843. WILLIAM BERKELEY

Prince Edward County; Treasurer of Virginia, c. 1798.

1812-1840. JAMES JONES

Hampden Sidney, 1791; University of Edinburgh (M. D.), 1796; Council of State, and United States Congress; Nottoway County.

1812-1827. THOMAS A. MORTON

Prince Edward County and Cumberland County.

1816-1837. HENRY A. WATKINS

Hampden Sidney, 1793; Charlotte County.

- 1816-1820. **WILLIAM S. LACY**
 Hampden Sidney, 1811; Presbyterian minister,
 Arkansas.
 [cf. *Union Seminary Magazine*, IV, 75-83; V,
 1-10.]
- 1816-1865. **WILLIAM S. MORTON**
 Hampden Sidney c. 1801; Prince Edward
 County and Cumberland County; Physician.
- 1816-1844. **JAMES H. FITZGERALD**
 Cumberland County, and Fredericksburg.
 [cf. Foote's *Sketches of Virginia*, II, 594-596]
- 1816-1824. **CARTER PAGE**
 William and Mary, 1772; Cumberland County.
- 1819-1848. **JOHN P. WILSON**
 Cumberland County.
- 1819——. **THOMAS MILLER**
 Powhatan County.
- 1819-1841. **JAMES MADISON**
 Prince Edward County.
- 1820-1829. **WILLIAM A. CARRINGTON**
 Charlotte County.
- 1820-1839. **WILLIAM S. ARCHER**
 Hampden Sidney, c. 1805; William and Mary;
 United States Senate; Amelia County.
- 1820-1847. **SAMUEL BRANCH**
 Buchingham County.
- 1821-1850. **WILLIAM S. REID**
 Princeton, 1802; Tutor in the College and acting
 President (1806); Presbyterian minister,
 Lynchburg.
- 1821-1835. **JONATHAN P. CUSHING**
PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE.
 Dartmouth, 1817.

1823-1839. HENRY N. WATKINS

Hampden Sidney, 1807; Prince Edward County.

1823-1830. JOHN MILLER

Powhatan County.

1825-1850. WILLIAM NELSON PAGE

Hampden Sidney, 1821; Cumberland County.

1827-1847. NATHANIEL E. VENABLE

Hampden Sidney, 1808; Prince Edward County.

1827-1846. HENRY CARRINGTON

Hampden Sidney, 1812; Charlotte County.

1829-1840. EDWARD CODRINGTON CARRINGTON

Halifax County.

1830-1844. WILLIAM MYNN THORNTON

Cumberland County.

1830-1847. WILLIAM MAYO ATKINSON

Princeton, 1814; Lawyer, Petersburg; Presbyterian minister (1833-1849) Winchester.

1831-1839. BENJAMIN F. STANTON

Union College, 1811; Presbyterian minister, New York, Connecticut, and Prince Edward County.

1831-1865. SAMUEL CLOUGH ANDERSONHampden Sidney, 1817; Prince Edward County.
[cf. Dabney's *Discussions*, IV, 476-488]**1831-1848. ASA DUPUY**

Prince Edward County.

1835-1841. GEORGE MORTON PAYNE

Hampden Sidney, 1814; Buckingham County.

1835-1838. DANIEL LYNN CARROLL*PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE.*

Jefferson College, 1823.

1836— Before 1849. **PAUL S. CARRINGTON**
Charlotte County.

1836-1844. **WILLIAM MAXWELL**
Yale 1802; Norfolk; *PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE* 1838-1844; Editor, *Virginia Historical Register*.

1837-1844. **JAMES D. WOOD**
Hampden Sidney, 1815; Prince Edward County.

1839-1844. **ISAAC READ**
Hampden Sidney, 1813; Charlotte County.

1839-1847 }
1858-1866 } **THEODORICK PRYOR**
Hampden Sidney, 1826; Presbyterian minister,
Nottoway County.

1839— Before 1849. **FRANCIS B. DEANE**
Hampden Sidney, 1816; Lynchburg.

1839-1866. **JAMES P. MARSHALL**
Charlotte County.

1841-1847. **PATRICK JONES SPARROW**
Bethel Academy, South Carolina, c. 1819; Professor, Davidson College, North Carolina, 1837-1840; *PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE*, 1845-1847; Presbyterian minister.

1841-1877. **DAVID COMFORT**
Princeton, 1826; Charlotte County. (Born in New Jersey)

1841-1847. **WILLIAM SWAN PLUMER**
Washington College, 1825; Presbyterian minister, Danville, Charlotte County, Petersburg, Richmond, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina.

1841-1867. **JESSE S. ARMISTEAD**
Hampden Sidney, 1823; Presbyterian minister, Cumberland County.

1841-1851. GEORGE FITZGERALD

Hampden Sidney, 1827; Nottoway County;
Physician.

1842-1847. JOHN ANTHONY SMITH

Lunenburg County.

1844-1849. WILLIAM B. SMITH

[Hampden Sidney. c. 1804?]; Cumberland
County; Physician.

1844-1867. ISAAC COLES CARRINGTON

Hampden Sidney, 1830; Charlotte County.

1844-1866. JOHN B. McPHAIL

Yale, —; Halifax County.

1844-1870. PEYTON RANDOLPH BERKELEY

Hampden Sidney, 1824; Prince Edward County;
Physician.

1844-1853 } FRANCIS NATHANIEL WATKINS

1866-1885 } Amherst, 1832; Prince Edward County.

1844-1849. NATHANIEL A. VENABLE

Hampden Sidney, 1832; Prince Edward County
and Lunenburg County; Physician.

1844-1865. COLIN STOKES

Lunenburg County.

1844-1850. JOHN LEYBURN

Princeton, 1833; Presbyterian minister; Secre-
tary, Board of Publication of the Presbyterian
Church.

1847-1855. WILLIAM H. PATELLO

Hampden Sidney, 1834; Charlotte County; Phy-
sician.

1847-1851. SAMUEL LYLE GRAHAM

Washington College, 1814; Professor, Union
Theological Seminary.

- 1847-1852. **RICHARD J. H. HATCHETT**
Hampden Sidney, 1834; Lunenburg County;
Physician.
- 1847-1906. **ROBERT C. ANDERSON**
Hampden Sidney, 1836; Prince Edward County.
- 1847-1884. **ASA DUPUY DICKINSON**
Hampden Sidney, 1836; Prince Edward County.
- 1847-1856. **THOMAS M. BONDURANT**
Buckingham County.
- 1847-1865. **SAMUEL DAVIES STUART**
Centre College, Kentucky, 1833; Princeton Seminary 1838; Presbyterian minister, Prince Edward County &c.
- 1848-1870. **TRAVIS H. EPES**
Nottoway County.
- 1848-1876. **ARCHIBALD GRAHAM McILWAINE**
Born at Londonderry, Ireland; Petersburg.
- 1849-1856. **LEWIS WARNER GREEN**
PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE.
Centre, 1824.
- 1849-1872. **THOMAS E. PERKINSON**
Prince Edward County.
- 1849-1851. **S. J. P. ANDERSON**
South Hanover College, Indiana, c. 1834; Presbyterian minister, Norfolk and St. Louis.
- 1850-1866. **ALFRED BOYD**
Mecklenburg County.
- 1850-1852. **SAMUEL M. McCORKLE**
Lynchburg.
- 1851-1869. **WILLIAM HENRY FOOTE**
Yale, 1816; Presbyterian minister, Romney, Virginia [W. VA].

1851-1859. JOHN THRUSTON THORNTON

Hampden Sidney, 1842; Prince Edward County;
Lt.-Colonel C. S. A. (killed at Antietam—cf.
Dabney's *Discussions*, IV, 453-469].

1851-1867. EDWIN G. BOOTH

Nottoway County.

1852-1857. HENRY FLOOD BOCOCK

Washington College, 1841; Appomattox County.

1852-1899. MOSES DRURY HOGE

Hampden Sidney, 1839; Presbyterian minister,
Richmond.

1852-1858 THOMAS STANHOPE FLOURNOY

Hampden Sidney, 1831; Halifax County.

1853-1867. STEPHEN O. SOUTHALL

Hampden Sidney, 1835; Prince Edward
County; after 1867, Professor, University of
Virginia.

1854-1867. GEORGE D. ARMSTRONG

Princeton, 1832; Professor Washington Col-
lege; Presbyterian minister, Norfolk.

1855-1874. ROBERT A. PATTERSON

Hampden Sidney, 1848; Lunenburg County;
Physician.

1857-1883. JOHN MAYO PLEASANTS ATKINSON

PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE.

Hampden Sidney, 1835.

1858-1900. HENRY STOKES

University of Virginia; Prince Edward County.

1858-1867. FRANCIS BENJAMIN WATKINS

Hampden Sidney, 1834; Prince Edward County
&c; Physician.

1858-1885. THOMAS T. TREDWAY

Hampden Sidney, 1838; Prince Edward County.

- 1866-1870. **JOHN FINLEY McILWAINE**
Hampden Sidney, 1858; Petersburg.
- 1866-1868. **ROBERT A. LANCASTER**
Richmond.
- 1866-1868. **JOHN W. WILSON**
Washington College, 1848; Pittsylvania County.
- 1866-1879. **JOHN N. FLOOD**
Lynchburg.
- 1866-1885. **FRANCIS DEANE IRVING**
Hampden Sidney, 1839; Cumberland County
and Prince Edward County.
- 1866-1895. **HENRY S. REYNOLDS**
Hampden Sidney, 1857; Norfolk.
- 1867-1873. **ROBERT LEWIS DABNEY**
University of Virginia, 1842; Professor, Union
Theological Seminary.
- 1867-1904. **ALEXANDER W. PITZER**
Hampden Sidney, 1854; Presbyterian minister,
Washington, D. C.
- 1867-1900. **WILLIAM WIRT HENRY**
University of Virginia, 1850; Charlotte County
and Richmond; President, American Historical
Association &c.
- 1867-1905. **P. B. PRICE**
Presbyterian minister, Botetourt County.
- 1867-1881. **WILLIAM L. STAMPS**
University of North Carolina, 1836; Milton,
North Carolina; Physician.
- 1867-1897. **SAMUEL WOODSON VENABLE**
Hampden Sidney, 1842; Petersburg.
- 1868-1869. **JAMES McCHAIN**
Presbyterian minister, Abingdon.

1869-1879. DANIEL B. EWING

Marion College, Missouri, 1843; Presbyterian minister, Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky.

1870-1904. RICHARD McILWAIN

Hampden Sidney, 1853; University of Virginia, and University of Edinburgh; *PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE*, 1883-1904.

1870-1898. JOHN PATERSON FITZGERALD

Hampden Sidney, 1857; Lieut. Colonel, C. S. A., Prince Edward County.

1870-1891. CHARLES SCOTT CARRINGTON

Hampden Sidney, 1839; Richmond; Major, C. S. A.

1870——. THOMAS WILLIAMSON HOOPER

Hampden Sidney, 1855; Presbyterian minister, Christianburg &c.

1870-1872. ABNER CRUMP HOPKINS

Hampden Sidney, 1855; C. S. A., Presbyterian minister, Charlestown, West Virginia.

1871-1903. GEORGE W. FINLEY

Washington College, 1858; Captain, C. S. A., Presbyterian minister, Romney, West Virginia.

1873-1874. JOSEPH CLOYD

Pulaski County.

1873-1912. MATTHEW LYLE LACY

Hampden Sidney, 1853; Presbyterian minister, Lewisburg, West Virginia.

TOPICAL INDEX

- Absenteeism, 43, 44.
advertisement, 48, 49, 76, 83, 84, 104, 146, 161.
alumni catalogue, 125, 139, 165.
alumni society, 142, 158.
amusements, 42, 49, 50, 53, 58, 63, 92, 158.
apparatus, 54, 55, 71, 72, 87, 112, 115, 125, 138.
Appomattox lands, 61, 62.
- Belfry, 103.
bell, 59, 60, 64, 107.
- Church, 72, 85.
church affiliations, 123, 124, 126, 160, 162, 164.
Cincinnati Society, 56, 131.
civil war, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152.
Common Hall, 31, 32, 35.
costume, 29, 105.
curatorship, 26, 35, 47, 71, 105, 124, 127, 139, 154.
curriculum, 29, 33, 35, 66, 70, 72, 73, 83, 91, 93, 94, 98, 113, 123, 127, 132, 134.
- Damages, 41, 43, 71.
dining room, 24, 32, 91, 92.
diplomas, 32, 33, 66, 113.
disorders, 59, 60, 61, 64, 68, 71, 97, 127, 144.
- Escheats, 37, 40, 43, 56, 65, 67.
embellishments, 122.
endowment (permanent fund), 58, 71, 82, 101, 102, 119, 122, 133, 145, 147,
148, 150, 155, 161, 164, 165, 166, 168, 169.
- Faculty, 25, 29, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 49, 54, 57, 61, 62,
69, 72, 75, 88, 89, 95, 96, 98, 101, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 115,
116, 119, 120, 122, 123, 126, 128, 132, 134, 136, 139, 141, 143, 144, 145,
149, 151, 152, 154, 155, 156, 159, 167.
fire insurance, 56, 86, 144.
fives, 50, 53.
- King's Tavern (French's Store), 33, 34, 43, 47, 69, 71, 92, 96, 103, 108, 112,
138, 148.
- Gaming, 47.
grammar school (academy, preparatory department), 64, 70, 73, 93, 122,
131, 132, 137, 140, 152.
- Hampden Memorial, 128-130.
history, 26, 99, 159, 167.
- James River Navigation stock, 45.
- Laws and ordinances, 29 ff., 42, 43, 48, 53, 59, 60, 63, 64, 66, 68, 75, 92,
99, 101, 121, 132, 138, 139, 153, 156.
- Library, 27, 28, 39, 48, 55, 60, 71, 75, 86, 87, 113, 119, 133, 148.
lottery, 23, 26, 27, 34, 47.

Manual labour, 113.

Medical Department, 118, 121, 126, 134, 140, 141.

memorials to the Legislature, 20, 26, 27, 28, 37, 38, 40, 47, 48, 50, 62, 69,
70, 74, 81 ff., 88, 98, 99, 102, 109 ff., 116, 132, 134, 136, 139, 142, 157,
160.

Mineralogical Society of Virginia, 114.

New College, 86, 91, 96, 101.

Prayers, 30, 155.

President's house, 38, 101, 103, 137.

price of boarding, 24, 33, 47, 58, 70, 96, 101, 142, 145.

Repairs, 35, 43, 48, 49, 53, 58, 60, 64, 65, 96, 105, 124, 132, 146, 154.

room rents, 26, 27, 28, 34, 72, 92, 146.

Salary, 46, 47, 48, 52, 55, 61, 62, 72, 76, 92, 97, 100, 103, 107, 112, 115, 118,
119, 123, 125, 129, 135, 141, 142, 153, 155, 159.

scholarships, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 141, 144, 145, 146, 153, 155,
156, 158, 165, 166.

seal, 32.

sectarianism, 37, 38, 42.

servants, 65, 72, 139, 152.

sessions, 91, 133.

steward, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 31, 38, 44, 47, 49, 68, 87, 88, 96, 101, 104, 105,
116, 119, 124, 131, 138, 149, 153.

subscriptions, 32, 33, 35, 39, 40, 42, 49, 58, 64, 65, 70, 73, 74, 84, 96, 100,
101, 113, 121, 125.

Theological School, 61, 62, 68, 70, 83, 97, 100.

tuition money, 22, 31, 36, 37, 46, 48, 55, 64, 73, 125, 132, 152, 160.

University and Colleges, 87-90, 147.

Vice President's house, 70, 71.

Valedictory, 50.