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DAVIDSON COLLEGE

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THIS VOLUME IS
AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED
TO THE SONS OF DAVIDSON

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FOREWORD

THE story of the origin and growth of Davidson College, told for the first time in this volume, is typically American. The consecrated idealism of its founders, the bold experimentation of its manual-labor infancy, its long and losing battle with poverty and indifference, its rescue by an overruling Providence through the splendid munificence of Maxwell Chambers, the accumulating momentum of recent years, its present stability and far-reaching usefulness, its promise for the future—these constitute a thrilling panorama of divine Providence and human heroism. Its unselfish builders rest from their multiplied labors, but in endless and ever-increasing beneficence their works do follow them.

Our world has learned some startling lessons since the new century began its course. It knows now, as never before, that mere earthly learning, human art and science and inventive genius, the harnessing of nature's giant forces, the production of illimitable wealth and undreamed of luxuries, if these are untouched by religious love and self sacrifice, cannot develop or even preserve our hard-won civilization; that no gifts are more fatal to human welfare than wealth and leisure without moral culture, liberty without self-control, and unlimited power without justice or mercy; that in this age of revolution and reconstruction *Christian leadership* is the one and only hope of imperiled and bewildered Christendom.

No wonder, therefore, that the wise and far-seeing are everywhere rallying to the support of Christian institutions of learning, and that our Southern Presbyterians now realize, as never before, the immense debt they owe Davidson College, their most important and successful nursery of consecrated leadership.

That Christian liberality may flow in a golden stream to its material support, that those who direct its affairs may be granted divine wisdom for their divine task, and that every passing year may broaden its usefulness and increase its power is the wish and earnest prayer of every heart that loves both God and man.

HENRY LOUIS SMITH

Lexington, Va.,
June 29th, 1923

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DAVIDSON COLLEGE

CHAPTER I

THE SEED-SOWING

THE story of the growth of education in North Carolina before the coming of the Scotch-Irish and of the Scotch Presbyterians during the first half of the eighteenth century, could be compressed into a few pages. This is true also of the social, political, and industrial advancement of the period.

A part of this tide of immigration entering the ports of Charleston, Wilmington, and Philadelphia, met in the center of the State, away from the tidewater and east of the mountains, in a territory comprising less than one-third of its area. Here they were joined by a stalwart German contingent coming in from 1750 to 1770, composed of public spirited men of fair education, thrifty and prosperous.

The Scotch people who formed King James' "Irish Plantation" in Ulster possessed much more colonizing energy than those who remained in the home country. From Ireland about two hundred thousand, or one-third of the Protestant population, came to America between 1725 and 1768, the exodus being due largely to trade restrictions, religious persecution and exorbitant rents. These frontiersmen possessed industrious habits, simple virtues, and a love of freedom which urged them forth into the foreign wilderness. They prized knowledge and religion beyond all price. They were thrifty to a degree that has made them a by-word, and their joy in the ownership of land was a natural outcome of generations of tenantry.

The Highland-Scotch entering America by the Cape Fear ports were of almost pure Celtic blood, there being this marked racial as well as a geographical distinction between them and their fellow countrymen—the Saxons from the Lowlands—who had reached the colonies after a hundred or more years of residence in Ireland. They planted their homes in the territory now

comprising the counties of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore, Montgomery, Anson, Richmond and Robeson, while the Scotch-Irish settled in Alamance, Guilford, Orange, Rowan, Cabarrus, Iredell, Lincoln and Gaston counties, the flood centering in Mecklenburg.

These pioneers arrived at their journeys' end in wagons which became homes to the families until the round pole cabins and mud chimneys could be built.

Between the Yadkin and the Catawba rivers settled the Alexanders, Grahams, Morrisons, McDowells, Osbornes, Irwins, Pharrs, Griers, Ramseys, Wilsons, Johnstons, Davidsons, Harries, Caldwelles, and many others who were invaluable to the State in its formative period.

As soon as a group was settled preparations were made for religious services and when the log church was erected it became also a schoolhouse, a community center, and the foundation of the nation.

A classical school was begun about 1760 in the bounds of Center congregation, near Belle Mont, where Alexander Osborne had settled a few years prior to that time. It was located in what is now Iredell County, two and a half miles north of the site later chosen for Davidson College, and bore the unclassical name of Crowfield Academy. It prospered until the British invasion. Tradition says that this community and congregation furnished five captains and fifty-three soldiers to the patriot army. In the school men were prepared for the College of New Jersey, then known as Nassau Hall, the official title of which, since 1896, is Princeton University. Students came to it from all parts of the South and from the West Indies. One of its pupils, Rev. James McRee, born May 10, 1752, where Captain Reid Morrison now lives, entered the Junior class of Nassau Hall from Crowfield and returned to North Carolina to give his life to serving Steele Creek and Center Churches. From Center he received calls to pastorates in Philadelphia and Princeton, but he elected to remain with the people of his home section. Always an advocate of education, he devoted a large part of his latter years to the furtherance of schools and colleges.

Other students of this little Crowfield Academy were Professor William Houston, of Nassau Hall, Colonel Adlai Osborne, a trustee of the State University, Dr. Ephraim Brevard, the beloved

physician who framed the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, Rev. Josiah Lewis, Rev. James Hall, who founded Clio's Nursery, a school in the bounds of Bethany congregation, and Rev. Samuel Eusebius McCorkle, who for a long period conducted Zion-Parnassus Academy.

A school in Sugar Creek congregation, twenty miles south of Davidson was chartered in 1770 by the Provincial Legislature as Queen's Museum, with the rank of college, but carrying no endowment from the province. It stood on the site of the present courthouse of Mecklenburg County. The charter was immediately annulled by George III. despite the compliment to his wife. It was amended and granted anew by the Legislature of 1771 and promptly annulled by the King and his council. This time the charter was repealed by proclamation. An explanation of the King's antagonism is found in the Act incorporating academies in New Bern and Edenton, the only two schools authorized by the province, previous to the Queen's Museum application. Here it is stated that "no person shall be permitted to be master of said school but who is of the Established Church of England * * * and who shall be duly licensed by the Governor or Commander-in-chief for the time being."

Queen's Museum lived, regardless of the royal displeasure, and its hall became the meeting place of political clubs and debating societies, proving that the King's fears were well founded. In the discussions held was fostered the Mecklenburg spirit which hastened the Revolution. In 1777 it was again incorporated by the Legislature and as a tribute to new conditions the name was changed to Liberty Hall. It received no funds from the State and no further patronage than the charter. Its purpose was declared to be "the encouragement of liberal knowledge in languages, arts, sciences, and for diffusing the great advantages of education upon more liberal, easy and general terms." The school was under the care of Orange Presbytery, which at that time covered the entire State. Its fifteen trustees were Presbyterian and seven of them were ministers. The course planned was similar to that of Nassau Hall though more limited.

Rev. Alexander McWhorter, of New Jersey, accepted its presidency in 1779, but owing to the invasion of the Carolinas in 1780 the school was suspended. Messrs. Alexander Osborne and John Brevard, substantial citizens of the section, had married

sisters of Doctor McWhorter, hence his invitation to Charlotte. The school buildings were used by the forces of Cornwallis as a hospital and were greatly injured. After the Revolution one of the former students conducted a creditable and influential high school there for a number of years.

In his *Life of David Caldwell*, Rev. E. W. Caruthers says:

"The history of Liberty Hall Academy is interesting to the friends of literature as a bold and vigorous effort made for its promotion at that early day, and under the most discouraging circumstances; and it is especially interesting to Presbyterians as being one of a series of efforts made by the people of that region to establish a literary institution, not only of a high order, but on Christian principles and under Christian influence. Before and after its incorporation, the Presbytery of Orange exercised a degree of supervision over Liberty Hall * * * but precisely on what grounds and to what extent does not appear. For this purpose the Presbytery met, during its existence, much oftener in Charlotte and Sugar Creek than in any other part of their bounds. They appointed committees to examine the students and co-operated with the trustees in procuring the services of Dr. McWhorter. * * * It appears to have been an object of their constant and anxious solicitude and their whole influence was exerted for its promotion."

Its failure was due to no fault of theirs. Circumstances and the times were against them.

In October, 1784, the charter of Liberty Hall was confirmed to trustees of Salisbury Academy, John McKnitt Alexander, Adlai Osborne, Samuel McCorkle, James Hall, David Caldwell, Thomas Polk, Maxwell Chambers, and others. This Academy lived through the year 1839.

Zion-Parnassus Academy was organized by Rev. S. E. McCorkle, about 1785. He had graduated from Nassau Hall and was, so far as is known, the first pastor of Thyatira Church, ten miles west of Salisbury. In his home near the church he conducted a school. His students were trained in the classics, in theology, in mathematics, in the sciences, and in the art of teaching. This normal feature made it probably the first school of pedagogy in America. In connection with his teaching he established a circulating library for the community, which contained such works as Gibbon's *Decline and Fall*, Rollin's *Ancient History*, Mosheim's *Ecclesiastical History*, Robertson's *Charles V.*, Hume's *England*, *Josephus*, Butler's *Analogy*, etc., etc. In Zion-Parnassus poor students were given their tuition and text-books.

The high standards maintained automatically excluded the idle and vicious, and forty-five young men trained by Dr. McCorkle became ministers of the gospel.

In 1795 this roadside teacher was elected Professor of Moral and Political Philosophy (the Chair carrying with it the duties of President) in the University of North Carolina. This election was declined. He became, however, a member of the Board of Trustees, and was Chairman of the Committee that prepared the by-laws of the University, which included the course of study for the four classes, and made the address at the laying of the cornerstone of the first building.

Dr. McCorkle made numerous journeys in search of funds and students for the University, and from his own school he furnished six out of the seven who first graduated. His country church also was the only one in the territory which made a regular contribution to the University.

The first school in the State to have a scientific department was Clio's Nursery, opened by Rev. James Hall, in Bethany Congregation, near the beginning of the Revolution. Dr. Hall had declined the Professorship of Mathematics in Nassau Hall, having determined to devote himself to the betterment of the Carolina Colonies. When the forces of Cornwallis were ravaging South Carolina, he closed his little school, organized a cavalry company and became its commander and chaplain. So efficient was he that General Greene offered him a commission as Brigadier-General. This was declined. When the war was over the soldier-teacher returned to his church and school. An evidence of his energy and enthusiasm is found in the fact that he rode or drove to Philadelphia sixteen times to attend meetings of the General Assembly and at one of them was honored by being made Moderator.

Among his pupils were Governor Pickens of Alabama, Judge Lowrie of Georgia, President Waddell of Athens College, George W. Campbell, Secretary of the Treasury in 1841 and Minister to Russia, Honorable Joseph Pearson, and twenty Presbyterian ministers whose impress was left on the Church of their period. Dr. Hall died July 25, 1826, but the school survived him by several years.

Rev. John Makemie Wilson, of English descent, opened an Academy at Rocky River, in Cabarrus County in 1812, in which

he taught for twelve years. He was an eminently popular and successful teacher. Most of his students entered public life. Twenty-five became ministers, fifteen of these being from the Rocky River congregation. In this group was Robert Hall Morrison, the first President of Davidson College.

Other schools of the territory and the time, established by the Scotch-Irish, were Providence Academy, established by Rev. James Wallis (1792) twelve miles from Charlotte, and Poplar Tent Academy (1778), by Rev. Robert Archibald in Cabarrus County. This was continued by Rev. John Robinson, 1801-06. Further east were the schools of David Ker and John Robinson in Fayetteville, of Henry Patillo in Granville and Orange Counties, of William Bingham in Chatham County, and the Log College of Guilford.

The most representative figure among the Presbyterian educators of the eighteenth century was Rev. David Caldwell, born in 1725 and graduating at Nassau Hall in 1761. His Log College was begun about 1767 and existed for more than forty years. In it fifty or more ministers from the States south and west of North Carolina were trained. Dr. McCorkle, of Zion-Parnassus, attended this school after leaving Crowfield, and other students were Judge Archibald D. Murphey and John Motley Morehead, twice governor of the State and founder of Edgeworth Female Seminary. Governor Morehead entered the University's Junior class at the beginning of its second term, from this school and the instruction of Dr. Caldwell who was then eighty-five years of age.

When the representatives of the people of the Province of North Carolina, in session at Halifax, adopted on December 18, 1776, a State constitution, Article 41, which has been credited by tradition to the Scotch-Irish delegation from Mecklenburg County, was included. The Article is as follows:

"A school or schools shall be established by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices; and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities."

On the 11th of December, 1789, the University of North Carolina was chartered and its doors were opened in January, 1795. Professors David Ker and Charles W. Harris, both Pres-

byterians, were presiding officers previous to the election of Rev. Joseph Caldwell, Professor of Mathematics, to the presidency in 1804. Thus, from the opening till the enforced closing of the Institution in 1868, it was presided over by Presbyterians and its destinies were shaped by men like Rev. Elisha Mitchell (1793-1857), Professor William Bingham, and Rev. James Phillips, though it should be stated that the administration of Professor Ker was not a praiseworthy one.

In September of 1820 the friends of education in the section of North Carolina lying west of the Yadkin River, called a convention at Lincolnton to consider the whole question of establishing another chartered institution of learning. On the 22nd there gathered an assemblage "of gentlemen as respectable as any that was ever witnessed in this part of the state." Rev. James McRee, a graduate of Princeton, pastor of Center Church in Iredell County, stated the object of the meeting and the need back of it in such a forceful manner that he was asked to preside over the deliberations. Thomas G. Polk of Mecklenburg County was made Secretary. Many letters were submitted from citizens from South Carolina, the upper parts of Georgia, and from counties in North Carolina which were not represented in the convention. The Legislature at its 1820-21 session, after long discussion, granted the charter asked for, and named the following Trustees:

Rev. James McRee,
Rev. Robert J. Miller,
Rev. Humphrey Hunter,
Rev. John M. Wilson,
Rev. John Robinson,
Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell,
Rev. H. M. Kerr,
Rev. Joseph D. Kilpatrick,
John M. Greenlee,
Isaac T. Avery,
General George L. Davidson,
Major Lawson Henderson,
Thomas Lenoir,
John Culpeper,
Joseph Pickett,
John Nesbit,

Montford Stokes,
 Rev. Charles Houck,
 The Hon. Mr. Franklin.

The reason given for granting the charter was "that the more western Counties of the State are distant from Chapel Hill which renders it inconvenient for their youth to prosecute their education there." The name of the institution was to be Western College.

The Trustees met at Lincolnton on May 7, 1821, and the following Trustees were noted as present:

Rev. James McRee,
 Rev. Robert J. Miller,
 Rev. Humphrey Hunter,
 Rev. John M. Wilson,
 Rev. John Robinson,
 Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell,
 Rev. H. M. Kerr,
 Rev. Joseph D. Kilpatrick,
 John M. Greenlee,
 Isaac T. Avery,
 General George L. Davidson,
 Major Lawson Henderson.

More than half of these men were Presbyterians. Rev. James McRee was again asked to preside.

At a meeting on August 29th, six Trustees not at the May conference were present:

Col. Thomas G. Polk,
 Robert H. Burton,
 John McEntire,
 James Patton,
 Samuel Davidson,
 John Phifer.

Rev. James McRee was elected President of the Board of Trustees and Col. Thomas G. Polk the Secretary. Col. Polk resigned very shortly and Vardry McBee was elected in his place.

It was ascertained that a sufficiency of funds had been subscribed to justify the selection of a site for the contemplated college. After eleven ballotings the location offered by the citizens of Lincolnton, near the village, was chosen.

Major Lawson Henderson was made Treasurer of the institution and at once gave bond for \$10,000 for the faithful performance of his duties. On August 30, Rev. Humphrey Hunter was made an agent to solicit aid from South Carolina. Three Trustees resigned at this meeting and General Joseph Graham, Rev. John Mushat, and John F. Brevard, Esq., were elected to fill the vacancies, while additional Trustees were elected as follows:

John Fulenwider,
Robert Williamson,
Rev. James Hill,
Andrew Hoyle,
John Hoke,
Rev. Hugh Quinn,
Rev. John Williamson,
Rev. Robert H. Morrison,
Robert W. Smith,
William W. Erwin,
General Edmond Jones.

Robert W. Smith declined the election and General Paul Barringer was chosen to succeed him.

Meetings were held in January and February in 1822. On August 13, the Trustees petitioned the Legislature that the Western College be granted

"all property which may hereafter escheat west of the Yadkin River, including also the counties of Surry, Wilkes, Ashe, and those parts of Rowan and Montgomery which are east of said River."

On September 3, 1823, a Committee was appointed to procure the consent of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina to the request of the Legislature made the year before. On June 2, 1824, it was decided to transfer the location of the proposed institution from Lincoln County to the upper part of the County of Mecklenburg.

The above facts are taken from a book that bears the initial

letters, W. C., containing the record of the Board of Trustees of Western College from May 7, 1821, to June 2, 1824, at which latter date the record stops. The book, neatly bound in leather, contains also the record of the meetings of the Faculty of Davidson College from 1842 to May, 1861.

The failure of Western College, according to an article in the *Davidson Monthly* of March, 1870, signed E. F. R. (presumably Professor E. F. Rockwell, who interested himself in local history), seemed due to a variety of reasons. Among them were

“an endeavor to unite too many discordant interests; disagreement about location; the fear that some teachers of repute in the country not acceptable to many would have a place in it, and it is intimated by the papers of the day that the friends of the University were averse to the foundation of another institution of learning.”

However that may be, the effort which has been “maintained here (in this section of North Carolina) for the establishment of some institution to which recourse might be had for instruction in the higher branches of science and literature,” is a striking phenomenon in the history of our country. For seventy years—from before 1770 to 1837—the people had endeavored to establish a college and repeated failures did not daunt them.

“In 1820,” writes A. J. Morrison, “the Presbyterians, though most concerned, were unwilling to come out for a strictly Presbyterian school and the other denominations were unwilling to do much for a college which when founded would almost certainly be manned by Presbyterians. * * * They kept at it, however, and got a degree-conferring College at last. The succession is direct from Joseph Alexander at Sugar Creek, through John Makemie Wilson and John Robinson to Davidson College. Western College was merely a symptom, showing that if definite efforts were made a college could be started in Western North Carolina.”

CHAPTER II

THE BEGINNING

THE idea of a school of college grade to promote Christian education lived on in the hearts of the members of Concord Presbytery (which had been set off from Orange by the Synod of the Carolinas in 1795). They learned much from the failure of Western College and they formulated a plan for an institution responsible only to the Church which should establish it, "to be safe and sound as long as the Church is sound." This control was to make certain that no professor should by his teaching undermine the faith of his pupils and that literary and scientific training should be provided.

The institution was to be at once inexpensive and thorough. The best teachers in the Church were to be obtained and its cheapness was to be secured through a system of co-operative work in farm and garden or in some of the fundamental trades, whereby the price of board could be kept at the minimum.

This idea was the leaven at work in the early thirties, which culminated in the meeting in March, 1835, of Concord Presbytery at Prospect Church in Rowan County.

The tradition is that a blackboard on the outside of the small session house bore the announcement: "After the adjournment of Presbytery a meeting will be held in this room to establish, with the blessing of God, an Institution of learning to bring the benefits of education within the reach of the poor boys of the community and preparatory to the Gospel Ministry."

At this meeting a memorial, said to have been prepared the night before, in the home of Colonel J. Jamison, was passed. It is as follows:

"Presbytery, taking into consideration the importance of a more general diffusion of useful knowledge and the expediency of adopting some system of sound and thorough education that may be accessible to all classes of the community, and having heard with pleasure that the

Manual Labor System,¹ as far as it has been tried, promises the most happy results in training youth to virtuous and industrious habits, with well-cultivated minds, unanimously,

Resolved: That this Presbytery deeply impressed with the importance of securing the means of education to young men, within our bounds, of hopeful piety and talents, preparatory to the Gospel ministry, undertake (in humble reliance upon the blessing of God) the establishment of a Manual Labor School; and that a committee be appointed to report at the next meeting of Presbytery the best measures for its accomplishment and the most favorable places for its location."

On March 13, 1835, a Committee of eight, four ministers and four elders, was elected by ballot to have in charge the selection of a site for the proposed school. The Committee was composed of the following:

Rev. Robert Hall Morrison, *Chairman*,
 Rev. John Robinson,
 Rev. Stephen Frontis,
 Rev. Samuel Williamson,
 William Lee Davidson,
 Robert Burton,
 John Phifer,
 Joseph Young.

To insure greater accessibility the Committee was instructed to choose a location on the eastern side of the Catawba River, within fifteen miles of Beattie's Ford. A site about equi-distant from Charlotte, Statesville, Concord, and Salisbury was evidently desired and secured. To receive the report of the Committee a meeting was called the latter part of April.

Rev. A. J. Leavenworth² of Charlotte, and the Chairman of the Committee were instructed to correspond with the different

¹ Dr. R. H. Morrison's contemporary notebook has a page given to "Labor beneficial to study." "Labor does not retard, but promotes the intellectual progress of students." Testimony of eminent teachers: Rev. Dr. Green, of Philadelphia; Professor Keith, of Alexandria; Rev. Dr. Ware, of Cambridge; President Griffin, Williamstown; President Chapin, Washington; President Fisk, Middletown; Hon. T. S. Grimke, Charleston; Professor Woods, Andover. Caesar was a camp student.

² Rev. Abner Johnson Leavenworth was born at Waterbury, Conn., in 1803. He graduated in Amherst College in 1825; was a student at Andover Theological Seminary, 1825-1828; pastor at Bristol, Conn., 1829-32; pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Charlotte, 1834-39; January 8, 1838, opened Charlotte Female Academy. In 1840 principal Charlotte Female Academy. Moved thence to Petersburg, Virginia, where he became pastor

Resolved that Presbytery deeply impressed with the importance
of securing the means of Education to Young Men within
an hour of hopeful talents & piety, preparatory to the
Gospel Ministry, unfeigningly with humble reliance
upon the blessing of God, the establishment of a
Manual Labour School; and that a Committee
be appointed to report to the Presbytery,
the best measures for its organization and to
recommend the most favourable site for its location.

STATEMENT IN HANDWRITING OF ROBERT HALL MORRISON FOUND AMONG HIS PAPERS AFTER
HIS DEATH

manual labor schools of the country in order to get facts as to the best plan of establishing and conducting such institutions and report the result at the April meeting.

The Committee on site reported that they had been unable to find a location which could be obtained in the prescribed section, which they were willing to recommend, whereupon a new Committee was appointed to purchase land for the school, and Mr. Morrison was again made the chairman and Mr. Davidson was retained as a member. The others were Rev. P. J. Sparrow, W. S. Pharr, and Colonel William S. Allison. They were instructed to contract for two parcels of land belonging to William Lee Davidson, in the northern end of Mecklenburg County, unless in their judgment "a more judicious purchase could be made." This same Committee was empowered to employ an agent or agents to solicit funds as soon as the location was determined, and given power, when "the prospect of obtaining funds will justify it," to designate five persons to contract for materials and make arrangements necessary for building. A proviso was added that if any member of the Presbytery be employed as an agent his pulpit was to be supplied in his absence.

Rev. R. H. Morrison and Rev. P. J. Sparrow were appointed as agents to procure funds, the former to solicit in Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Lincoln Counties, and the latter in Rowan, Iredell, and Burke. The mode of collecting was to be in five annual installments, the first to be due on January 1, 1836.

The sub-committee on building was:

William Lee Davidson, *Chairman*,
John Graham,
William S. Allison,
Robert Potts,
Rev. John Williamson.

The Reverend Messrs. Morrison, Robinson, A. J. Leavenworth, and Messrs. Phifer, and McRee were the authors of the following statement of principles to regulate the contemplated school:

of the High Street (New School) Presbyterian Church. He established in Petersburg a flourishing school for girls. He was perhaps the chief organizer of the Virginia Educational Association which was formed in 1863. He died in 1869.

"The institution shall be under the direction and control of Concord Presbytery.

"The great and leading object shall be the education of young men for the gospel ministry and the extending of the means of education more generally among all classes of the community.

"Its privileges shall be accessible to persons of all denominations of good moral character.

"The Scriptures of the Old and New Testament shall contain the supreme rule of control in the regulation of this institution.

"For the promotion of health and to diminish the expenses of education all the students of this institution shall be required to perform manual labor,¹ agricultural or mechanical, in the manner and to the extent seemed proper and necessary by its directors.

"This institution is designed to afford the competent means for the acquisition of an accomplished classical education."

A meeting was called at Bethel Church on August 25, in order that the Presbytery might learn of the progress made, and to this meeting twenty-three members came.

The Committee on site reported a conference at the home of William Lee Davidson on May 13, at which all members were present. The land offered was examined, but, "convinced of entire dependence upon God for direction and feeling the responsibility of the decision to be made, we engaged in prayer for wisdom from above." After mature deliberation they decided to buy two tracts from Mr. Davidson, one known as the Jettum (Jetton) tract containing 269 acres and the other known as the Lynn tract of 200 acres. For this 469 acres, so states the Minutes of Presbytery, they agreed to pay the sum of \$1,521 on January 1, 1836.

When the Financial Committee reported subscriptions totalling \$30,392 (Mr. Morrison having secured \$18,000 from Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Lincoln Counties, and Mr. Sparrow, \$12,392 from Iredell, Rowan and Burke Counties, after five months of labor), "Presbytery united in thanksgiving to Almighty God for

¹ The Donaldson Academy of Fayetteville, chartered in 1832, seems to have been the first organized effort for a manual labor institution in the State. Judge Henry Potter, a United States Federal Judge, and Colin McIver, Presbyterian Minister, were among the Trustees. The other Trustees were from the Wilmington region. This was a serious attempt for a manual arts school of a high grade.

The Greensboro Academy and Manual Labor school was chartered in 1833. This seems to have been rechartered in 1837 as the Caldwell Institute of Greensboro. Among the 1833 Trustees were: John M. Morehead, Eli W. Caruthers, A. W. Venable, Rev. S. L. Graham, Rev. William McPheeters.

the success which has thus far attended our efforts, and in prayer for his blessing on our contemplated institution."

The sub-committee on building, William Lee Davidson, John Graham, William S. Allison, Robert Potts, and Rev. John Williamson, reported that they had contracted for the making of 250,000 brick on the plantation of Major John Caldwell, at \$4 per thousand at the kiln, to be of the best quality and as many as possible to be ready by November, 1835.

The Presbytery felt that there was sufficient encouragement to proceed directly with the erection of buildings, and a Committee was appointed to prepare and present as soon as possible a draft or plan suitable for the proposed institution. This was composed of the Committee on building materials with the addition of Colonel John Davidson.

The success of the work created a jubilant attitude which was entirely justified. These men knew the territory from which the \$30,000 had come. The six counties were sparsely settled and their county seats were mere country villages. The result registered a devotion that cheered their hearts and satisfied them that their school was "the cause of the Lord." Those unable to give money promised the use of wagons and teams for hauling brick and their own stout arms for clearing the ground. In fact, members from Third Greek Church camped on the grounds for weeks aiding the work of preparation in every way possible.

The Committee appointed to select the location for each building, as well as to contract for and superintend its erection, was made up of the following men:

General Ephraim Davidson,
William S. Allison,
Joseph Young,
Col. John Davidson,
John D. Graham,
Robert Potts,
Rev. John Williamson,
Rev. W. S. Pharr,
William Lee Davidson.

To this Committee Messrs. James Torrence and David A. Caldwell were added in October, 1837.

Joseph Young was elected treasurer of the institution, but he

died within a few months, when William L. Davidson succeeded him, and William Wood was added to the committee.

It was apparent that the school should have a name, as well as a habitation, so it was resolved on August 26, 1835,

"That the Manual Labor Institution which we are about to build be called Davidson College as a tribute to the memory of that distinguished and excellent man, General William Davidson, who in the ardor of patriotism, fearlessly contending for the liberty of his country, fell (universally lamented) in the Battle of Cowan's Ford."

William Lee Davidson was born in Pennsylvania in 1746. The family moved to what is now Iredell County in 1750 and he was educated at Queen's Museum near Charlotte.

At the Provincial Congress in Halifax, April, 1776, he was appointed Major of the Fourth North Carolina Regiment, which left at once to join the forces of General Washington. In 1779 this regiment was returned to the South to reinforce General Lincoln. In the interim Major Davidson had been made Lieutenant-Colonel. On the way to South Carolina he stopped a few days at his home, and when he arrived at Charleston he was prevented by the British cordon from rejoining his regiment. After the surrender of General Lincoln, Colonel Davidson returned to Mecklenburg County and was employed in apprehending Tories who were making themselves obnoxious. He raised a company of volunteers and in a Tory-skirmish he was badly wounded. On his recovery he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General and with General Sumner he did valiant service in checking the advance of the British. He placed guards at the various Catawba Fords and was himself stationed near Cowan's with 350 men. On February 1, 1781, Lord Cornwallis reached this crossing and engaged the Americans defending it. General Davidson arrived at the front in the midst of a rout and, while rallying his men, received a shot in his heart.

In the afternoon two of his comrades found his body stripped of every garment, and carried it across a horse to Hopewell Churchyard where it was buried by torch-light.

A splendid county in his adopted State bears his name, and the United States Government has erected a memorial arch on the Guilford Battle Ground to commemorate his valor.

His sword, presented by Miss Lena Davidson, of Clarksville, Tennessee, in 1912, hangs in the book-room of the library.

As is evident from committees named, his posthumous son, William Lee, was one of the staunch friends of the school. In making the sale of the land for its site he was liberal to a marked degree. He was a member of the Board of Trustees from 1836 to 1853 and served as treasurer during its formative years. At his death in 1863 he left the sum of one thousand dollars each to the two Literary Societies, and eight thousand dollars to the College, "with a residuary in the balance of his estate divided into four parts." Next to Maxwell Chambers he was the largest contributor to the college in the first fifty years of its life. His means were thus used to enlarge and support his father's memorial. The Board of Trustees expressed "their grateful sense of indebtedness for liberal pecuniary contributions and for many years of personal service rendered the institution whilst he resided in its vicinity."¹

In a report made to Fayetteville Presbytery in November, 1844, the Trustees made the following statement about the location of their college:

"It is easy of access and placed in the midst of a rich section of territory; it will always be surrounded by a dense population out of which many young men will become desirous of obtaining an education. These will find this institution on many accounts an eligible place of resort. The Districts of Spartanburg, York, Lancaster and Chesterfield, in South

¹F. Brevard McDowell, 1869, furnishes the following story: William Lee Davidson was attending court in Salisbury in the ante-bellum days, during a political campaign of unusual bitterness and excitement. Political parties were then divided into Whig and Democrat. In the old hotel a prominent lawyer of the Salisbury bar, who was the worse for drink, was turbulent and quarrelsome, and tried to make Mr. Davidson take sides in the controversy. Davidson was a quiet and courtly man, and sought vainly to avoid any friction, but when the man became aggressive and applied offensive epithets, he arose and knocked down the offender to the floor. The man got up, cursing, and was promptly knocked down the second time. Davidson then carried him to the top of the long back stairs and kicked him all the way to the ground. He returned to the lobby, lighted a cigar and resumed his conversation. The lawyer thus assaulted was a favorite in Salisbury, and there was much indignation among his friends. The presiding judge, believing that the occurrence meant a contempt of court, issued a warrant for Davidson's arrest. He was haled before the court but refused to employ a lawyer. "Baldy" Henderson, a noted lawyer, foresaw that he would be sentenced to prison, and asked the judge if he knew the prisoner. He replied, "No, but it does not matter. He has assaulted a member of the Bar, when court is in session, and he deserves heavy punishment." "This man," said the lawyer, "is Colonel William Lee Davidson, the son of General Davidson, who fell at Cowan's Ford, and neither father nor son ever knew how to take a lie." The case then ended.

Carolina, and the counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Anson, Lincoln, Rutherford, Iredell, Wilkes, Davie, Rowan and Stanly, in North Carolina, will find this the most convenient place for them. Surry, together with the counties further to the west, with Richmond, Moore, Montgomery, Robeson, and other eastern counties will for various reasons always contribute more or less to the patronage of this institution. The districts and counties named contain a population of over 200,000 souls; a population considerably exceeding that of the State of Connecticut previous to the establishment of the two denominational colleges in addition to Yale."

The site chosen is on a granite belt ranging from Beattie's Ford on the Catawba to Trading Ford on the Yadkin, and the drainage of the immediate neighborhood is unusually good. It is on a ridge twenty miles long, across which no stream flows, and is the highest point between the two rivers. The Chapel, which has been reconstructed into Shearer Hall, was so placed that water dropping from the eastern side of the roof drained into the Yadkin and Pee Dee, while that from the western side was carried to the Catawba.

Tradition relates that the famous evangelist, Rev. George Whitefield, on one of his revival tours, about 1739, held services under a large poplar tree, still standing on a lot owned by Ex-Mayor J. Lee Sloan, near the present college site. During the revival that followed a Church was organized which later developed into Center Church, three miles north of Davidson.

When the committee on plans made its report to the Presbytery it was decided to erect a part of the specified buildings as speedily as possible and the committee was given liberty to make such changes in the placing of the buildings as might seem wise in the working out of the scheme.

It was now recognized that over the South Carolina line lay a territory equally in need of the advantages that the college would furnish. Accordingly, Bethel Presbytery was "affectionately" invited to co-operate with and assist Concord in its undertaking. Rev. S. Williamson was appointed to visit Bethel at its next meeting and solicit its aid.

The first record of the payment of funds towards building operations was on August 26, when the treasurer was authorized to pay one hundred dollars as an advance fee to the brick-makers already engaged.

The Building Committee was authorized to borrow on the credit of the subscriptions and to go actively to work.

At the regular fall meeting held in Charlotte, Rev. S. Williamson reported that he and his overture to Bethel Presbytery were kindly received, and that this Minute had been made:

"1. Resolved that this Presbytery cordially concur in the proposition from our Brethren of Concord Presbytery to unite with them in building up a College and Manual Labor Institute * * * and that we recommend it to the churches under our care to aid by their prayers and contributions.

"2. Resolved that the Presbytery of Concord be requested to send an agent amongst us to present this to our churches and to the communities within our bounds."

The spirit of cordial co-operation thus shown greatly encouraged Concord, and the Presbytery immediately resolved that the institution should be governed by a board of trustees elected from the two Presbyteries, the number of such trustees to be in proportion to the amount of funds contributed, and the trustees to have equal right to consult and vote on all matters connected with the managements and interests of the College. The right of voting on the election of professors was especially noted, and Mr. Williamson was directed to present the claims of Davidson College to the churches in the bounds of Bethel and to raise funds for its support. His pulpit was generously supplied by his co-workers in order to leave him free for this service.

An abstract of the report made by the Building Committee showed that contracts had been made for the construction of eight buildings. There were to be three blocks of buildings, one story each, 18 by 66 feet; one building, two stories, 40 by 50 feet; one building, two stories, 20 by 66 feet; one building, two stories, 22 by 32 feet; one building 18 by 18, and one, 12 by 12 feet. They were to be of rock foundation, covered with tin, painted and finished completely. The committee was to furnish the brick, and pay \$10,250 to the contractors, Messrs. S. and J. Lemly and H. Owen, in installments due in March, 1836, March, 1837, and March, 1838.

Mr. Maxwell Chambers of Salisbury was added at this time as a member of the Building Committee, and the Committee was empowered to buy any additional tracts of land contiguous to the site previously bought, "the possession of which the Committee may deem important to the interests of the institution."

A draft of laws and constitution was presented at this time (October 12, 1835) by a Committee composed of Rev. S. Williamson, Rev. R. H. Morrison, and Rev. P. J. Sparrow. This draft after being discussed and amended was adopted, and continued in force until March, 1839, when a more complete and satisfactory one was presented and adopted in its stead.

The election of two professors by ballot took place at this time. Rev. Samuel Williamson was chosen for the Science Department and Rev. Patrick J. Sparrow for the Chair of Languages. Mr. Sparrow accepted the work offered him and from April 1, 1836, he gave his time to furthering the financial and material advancement of the college-to-be. The Board requested that he visit manual labor schools in the Northern States and solicit funds "wherever it may be found expedient."¹

He and Mr. Morrison secured additional subscriptions amounting to \$5,326, and they were asked to continue this special effort for six months longer. The pastors were urged to aid them and the cause by collecting from their members the amounts promised as they became due. Forty years later, in referring to that campaign, Dr. Morrison said: "we begged the College into existence."

So positive did their success seem to these men that at this stage a Committee, consisting of Rev. J. Williamson, Rev. R. H. Morrison, and Rev. Stephen Frontis, was asked to prepare a history of the institution "so far as our efforts have gone" towards its establishment.

On October 13, 1835, twenty-four trustees were elected by ballot in whom all land titles were to be vested. They were:

For three years:

William Lee Davidson,
Charles W. Harris,
Thomas L. Cowan,
A. L. Erwin,
Joseph Young,
John Williamson,

¹ A pleasingly written diary of this trip, by stage and boat to Washington, Philadelphia, New York City, and Pittsburgh, is preserved in Mr. Sparrow's family. He left home on March 29, 1836, and while calls are noted no mention of their purpose is made. In Washington and in New York he was invited to fill important pulpits.

R. H. Morrison,
James W. Ross.

For two years:

John D. Graham,
Dr. M. W. Alexander,
W. S. Pharr,
Dr. Cyrus Hunter,
James M. H. Adams,
Col. S. Davidson,
A. F. Alexander,
Ephraim Davidson.

For one year:

David A. Caldwell,
W. B. Rutherford,
H. L. Torrence,
A. J. Leavenworth,
Dr. D. C. Mebane,
Rev. John Robinson,
R. H. Burton,
James Osborne.

Rev. John Robinson was chosen as first President of the Board and continued until 1841, when declining health obliged him to resign his work.

Evidently some dissatisfaction had now arisen about the location, as Presbytery, in adjourned session at Salisbury, on October 15, appointed a new Committee of thirteen to meet on the proposed site on October 22, and "carefully examine the lands purchased for said institution and also such other lands within fifteen miles of Beattie's Ford as they may think proper," and report to an adjourned session on October 28. This Committee reported unanimously in favor of retaining the site and proceeding at once with the erection of the buildings.

To Rev. R. H. Morrison and Rev. S. Williamson was assigned the work of drafting a petition for a charter to be presented to the Legislature by Messrs. P. J. Sparrow and James Hutchinson.

The Church was greatly agitated at this time over the controversies throughout its bounds, which resulted in the historic Old and New-School division. On March 10, Concord Presbytery

appointed a day in May to be given to fasting and prayer because of "the afflicted state of our Church * * * and for the blessing of God upon the efforts of this Presbytery to build up Davidson College, upon the institution, and upon its professors."

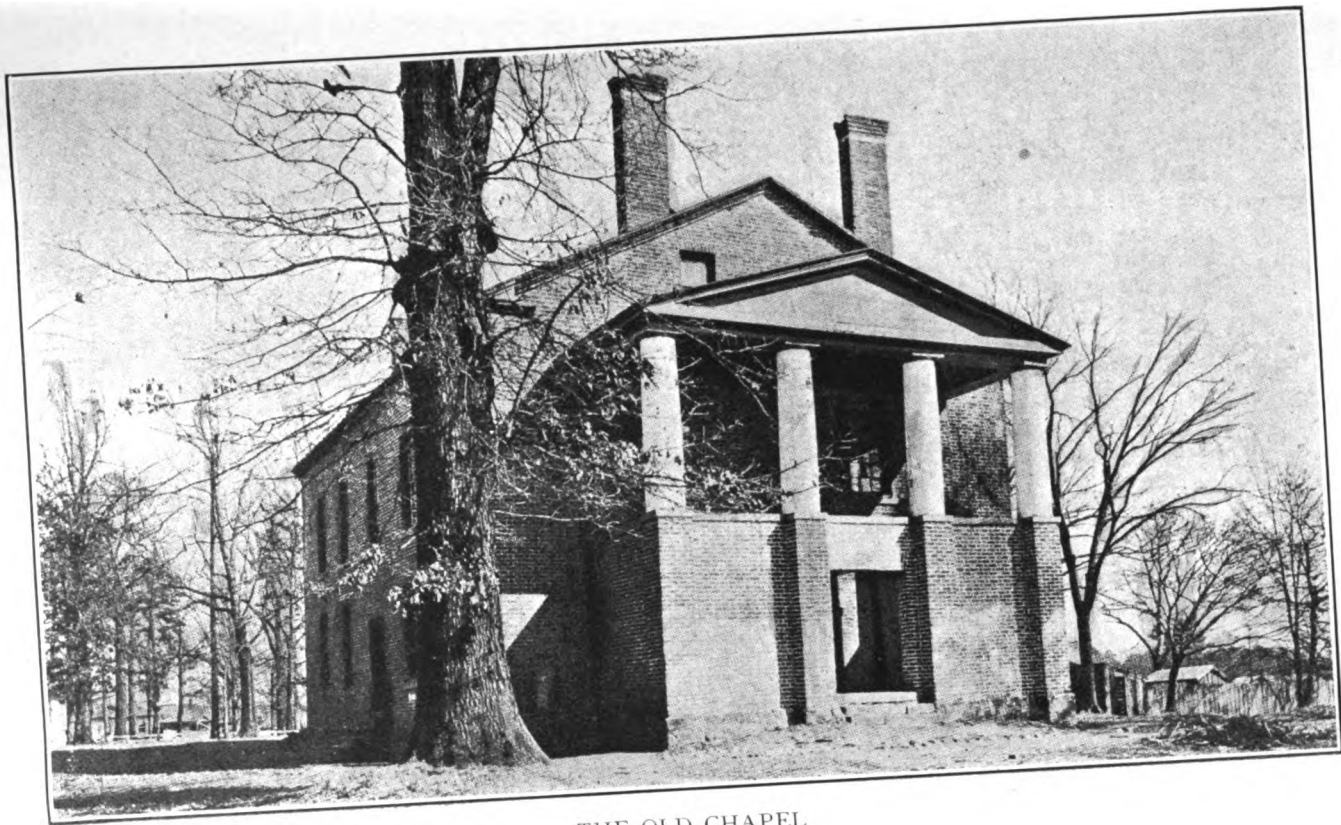
It was also determined to have a called meeting on the first Thursday in April to elect a steward who should be the manual labor director and "to attend with due solemnity to the laying of the corner-stone of the Chapel."

For this purpose twenty members of the Presbytery gathered on April 7, 1836, and the corner-stone was laid "in the presence of a large concourse of people." This was within thirteen months after the Morrison resolution was presented at Prospect Church.

The service was opened with singing and appropriate psalm, and prayer. Standing on the foundation of the building, surrounded by the forest growth, Rev. R. H. Morrison addressed the congregation "in a forcible discourse upon the importance of learning generally (and especially of a learned ministry) to the happiness of a community and the security of a free and righteous government." Rev. Dr. Robinson offered the dedicatory prayer, and the service was closed with a hymn selected by Rev. James McRee, the venerable minister mentioned as leading the struggle for the establishment of Western College sixteen years before.

Dr. Samuel Williamson having declined the Professorship of Science, a meeting of Presbytery was held in June, at Bethel Church, to select another man for this Chair. During the previous year Concord Presbytery had been divided and Morganton Presbytery formed out of counties lying west of the Catawba River. This action left the counties of Rowan, Iredell, Cabarrus, Anson, Mecklenburg, and that part of Montgomery west of the Yadkin, in Concord bounds. To this Bethel Church meeting the Presbyteries of Morganton and Bethel (in South Carolina) were invited. The Trustees were asked to attend also. The invitation was accepted and here the Trustees held a separate meeting and effected their organization.

In going over the whole situation, it was considered the wisest thing to elect a president without further delay. Rev. Samuel B. Wilson, of Fredericksburg, Va., was the unanimous choice of the combined electors. Rev. R. H. Morrison and Rev. John Williamson were appointed "to invite his acceptance." Thomas Robin-



THE OLD CHAPEL

son was the first choice for steward and farmer, but he declined the place.

Dr. Wilson seems to have declined the offer without any delay. On September 27, he wrote Mr. Morrison the following note:

"REV. AND DEAR BROTHER:

"Your private letter of the 6th inst. was received in due time. The solicitude manifested by yourself and others for my acceptance of the presidency of D. College has induced me to re-examine this path of duty. * * *

"To begin at my age to revise old studies and acquire knowledge of the improvements and advances that have been made in the various branches of education in the last twenty years would be a very laborious, if not an unwise undertaking. My deliberate conviction therefore is that you can find a man that will suit you better and that it is not my duty to relinquish my present station. So far as I can now see nothing would change my decision except a good charter from your Legislature and a liberal donation of funds so as to put your college into immediate operation.

"SAMUEL B. WILSON.

"P. S.—From 100 to 150 thousand dollars will be necessary for these purposes. A smaller sum would not enable you, etc."

The Presbytery of South Carolina, it was learned through their Minutes, had appointed a committee to confer with Concord about uniting in the undertaking of building up a manual labor college and it was cordially invited to visit the site and arrange if possible a plan of co-operation.

By October 13, the treasurer had expended \$700.97 on buildings and had a balance of 48 cents on hand.

A meeting was called at Center on November 9, 1836, to make a second selection of president and steward. Bethel and Morganton Presbyteries sent seven representatives.

Rev. Robert Hall Morrison, pastor of Sugar Creek Church, was chosen as President, the salary to be \$1,200 and a home. The salary had been raised since the first election but the amount offered Dr. Wilson is not stated.

On December 9, Mr. Morrison wrote his cousin, Rev. James Morrison of Rockbridge County, Va., of his perplexity in regard to his election. The letter was dated from "Near Charlotte."

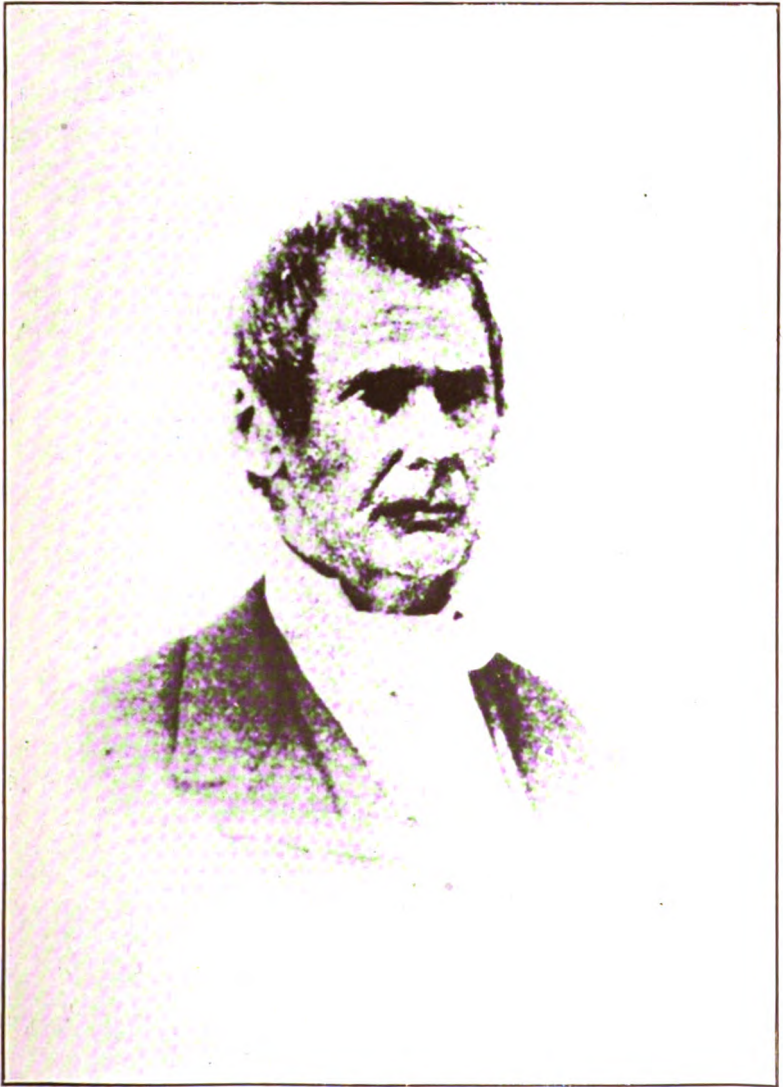
" * * * I am still in great perplexity by the second election of President for our college having fallen upon me. I used much effort to prevent it and gave all my influence to obtain some suitable appointment beyond our bounds. I am well situated, have a fine congregation, pleasant

people, good location, and a family of girls. On the other hand, I know not how to get over the solicitations of my friends, and the overthrow of our institution which might result from a failure to secure officers * * * .”

At a meeting of Presbytery called for December 21, 1836, to hear his decision Mr. Morrison accepted the presidency. It was determined that the school should be opened on March 1, 1837, even though it was improbable that the chapel would be completed by that time, and “that students be received to the number that the buildings prepared can accommodate.” Fifty acres of land were to be cleared for the benefit of the college and Professor Sparrow, having returned from his tour of inspection of similar schools, reported that he “had raised in the north near one thousand dollars.” Tuition was fixed at “fifteen dollars per session for languages and ten dollars per session for English Grammar, Geography, etc.” The price of board was to be six dollars per month, all to be paid in advance, the tuition to the President and the board to the Steward. The price was raised to seven dollars the second year. The sessions were to open on the first days of March and September, August and February to be the vacation periods.

Beneficiaries under the care of Presbytery, if receiving aid from the Educational Board, were required to attend Davidson College. Persons living in the community who wished their sons to attend the school could “board them at home, provided they conform to the rules and regulations of the College.” Arrangements were made to grant leases to such persons as may wish to build on land owned by the institution. The Building Committee was instructed to make the houses and lots to be occupied by the professors as comfortable as possible. Mortimer D. Johnston was elected tutor at a salary of four hundred dollars and board, his salary being increased one hundred dollars at the end of six months.

There is evidence of the deep interest the members of Concord Presbytery felt in the proposed institution in the fact that between March, 1835, when the resolution to found the school was passed, and March, 1837, when the doors were opened, the Presbytery met in regular, adjourned and called meetings thirteen times and the burden of the minutes of those meetings is “our college.” From Mecklenburg and Lincoln, from Cabarrus and



ROBERT HALL MORRISON

Rowan and Iredell Counties they drove long miles through fair weather and foul to consider its interests and plan for its up-building. After it was established they continued to carry it on their hearts and gave much time to its furtherance. The College has as its foundation their prayers, their efforts, and their self-sacrificing devotion. Money was given in most liberal proportion, but themselves they gave without stint or measure. The College may be considered as one of the manifestations of the rather remarkable County of Mecklenburg.¹

In his inaugural, delivered August 2, 1838, President Morrison, referring to the beginning, said: "The prospect of success was then no brighter than a confident reliance upon God's blessing and the benevolence of an enlightened and pious people could make it."

Unfortunately the correspondence of Mr. Morrison, so far as was collected by his family for the preparation of a memorial to be written by his granddaughter, was lost when his home in Lincoln County was burned several years ago.

The teaching began on March 12, 1837, and sixty-five students paid in \$820 for tuition for the first five months. Three little dormitory buildings of four rooms each (two are still in use and are the "Rows" of to-day) were ready. Four men occupied each room and the overflow took care of itself as best it could until the completion of additional buildings. When these were filled, in years immediately following, students were allowed to build shacks for their own use, with the privilege of selling them at the end of their courses.

All public gatherings as well as morning and evening prayers, were held in the dining room of the Steward's Hall, a two-story brick building which stood, till the summer of 1909, a few yards west of the site now occupied by the Library Building. This

¹ The first catalogue issued was for the collegiate year 1843-44, and the only original sources of information available as to the first six and a half years following the opening are the Minute books of Concord and Bethel Presbyteries, the tuition record book of the Morrison administration, a two-page statement written, presumably by M. D. Johnston, clerk of the Faculty, in the Faculty book, which prefaced the records of Faculty meetings beginning in the fall of 1842, the minutes of the two literary societies, organized in the spring of 1837, a few letters, records of the Board of Trustees, and an address made in June, 1887, by Honorable J. G. Ramsay, Class of 1841. Dr. Ramsay spoke from memory, so after a lapse of nearly fifty years, his address cannot be taken as an entirely reliable source, but it sheds light on early conditions.

hall was, of course, the center of college life during the first year. To it each student came three times a day. In it the Sunday sermons were preached. Here the Trustees held their semi-annual meetings and all visitors, who were not entertained by the Faculty, were its guests. Under this roof the academic family shared its common life.

The three teachers used their studies as recitation rooms until the Chapel Building was completed in the fall of 1837. At the opening of the term in September the students were grouped into classes and advanced yearly from that date, the first graduates being the class of 1840. The studies called for by the constitution were: Day's *Algebra*, Gibson's *Surveying*, Adams' *Latin Grammar*, Sallust, *Graeca Minora*, with drilling in English grammar, writing, arithmetic, geography, Cicero's *Orations*, Livy, Euclid's *Elements of Geometry*, Horace, *Plane and Spherical Trigonometry*, conic sections, *Tacitus*, Homer's *Iliad*, *Juvenal*, chemistry, natural philosophy, mental and moral philosophy, astronomy, logic, rhetoric, and a political class book. In the section devoted to the curriculum the list of studies actually in use at the time of printing the first catalogue in 1843 is given.

President Morrison (with his "family of girls") occupied the brick residence which is now the home of President Martin. Professor Sparrow lived in a building between the present Philanthropic Hall, and Elm Row, which was removed in 1901. A part of this building was used in the remodeling of the Old Chapel into Shearer Hall. Three dormitories, Elm and Oak Row, and one similar to Oak Row, which stood opposite to Elm Row, had been completed. Tutor Johnston roomed in the Steward's Hall. A store across the public road completed the entire plant as it existed in 1837. Two dormitories of the same size and design as the three mentioned, were completed by 1838.

ROBERT HALL MORRISON

was born September 8, 1798. James, John and Robert Morrison, brothers, came to America from Scotland about 1750. Coming first to Pennsylvania, they removed to the Southern frontier, and settled on the Dobbs grant in the Rocky River District of Mecklenburg County. Robert Morrison was born in 1728 and died in 1810. His son, William Morrison, born in 1756, was a soldier of

the Revolution, and after the war established himself according to his needs as a farmer and miller. He married Abigail McEwen, and it is pertinent to note that James McEwen, brother of Abigail McEwen, was the first master of Dr. Hall's "Clio's Nursery," and married a sister of Dr. Hall.

Robert Hall Morrison, son of William Morrison, after a thorough schooling under John Makemie Wilson at Rocky River Academy, was sent to college at Chapel Hill. He entered Sophomore in 1815, and was graduated in 1818, ranking third in a very capable class. James K. Polk, who later became President of the United States, an extraordinarily punctual and diligent member of the class, took first honor.

It was the example of John Makemie Wilson and John Robinson especially that led Robert H. Morrison into the ministry of the Church. He followed his studies in theology at home under those remarkable men and for a year or two after 1820 was in charge of Providence Church, Mecklenburg County. For five years after 1822 he was pastor of the Church at Fayetteville, that old capital town.¹ In 1827 he returned to Mecklenburg County to become pastor of Sugar Creek Congregation, which included the flourishing village of Charlotte. An entry in his notebook reads: "In January, 1833, I gave up my charge of the Church in Charlotte, that they might obtain preaching all the time, as one third was entirely too little and it was out of my power to give them more. The separation was of the most amicable kind. I was pastor of that church six years."

He had been paid a salary of \$600, of which Charlotte contributed \$200.

During Mr. Morrison's stay in Fayetteville he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Princeton College. About the same time he was married to Miss Mary Graham, a daughter of General Joseph Graham, of Lincoln County, and a sister of Governor William A. Graham. General Graham was a veteran of the Revolution, and was well established as an iron founder at Vesuvius Furnace.

Of Mr. Morrison's ability as an instructor, Dr. Ramsay, 1841, writes:

¹ Jared Sparks was at Fayetteville about this time. "The most flourishing place in the State," he found it. See Adams' *Life of Sparks*, 1-153.

"He was a pleasant, impressive, and successful teacher. He questioned to learn what the student knew and lectured to impart his own knowledge. He filled any chair necessity required, but generally taught Mathematics and the Sciences."

As a preacher, Dr. Ramsay continues in his Memorial Address, 1887:

"He is remembered as a genuine pulpit orator. His style was easy, animated, earnest and pathetic—not artificial, but natural. His sermons were methodically and logically arranged, but he usually glided into his argument without special announcement. The College was peculiarly fortunate in having such types of oratory as were set forth by Dr. Morrison and Professor Sparrow."

Dr. Miller (at the time and for years pastor of the First Church in Charlotte) said in a newspaper article prepared in 1889 that Dr. Morrison's ministry had been a "ministry of power,"—not non-committal and politic. It is difficult to estimate the work of any minister done so long ago, but it is evident that Robert Hall Morrison for many years of his long life was a minister of power.

With fine native gifts, dignified manners, strong, practical mind, his was a magnetic personality. Though a Union man at heart, Dr. Morrison cast in his lot with his people, and espoused the cause of the Confederacy. Three of his sons became soldiers, and all were useful citizens in Church and State. Major William Morrison was a most efficient staff officer. Captain J. G. Morrison was Aide to General T. J. Jackson, and Captain R. H. Morrison was Aide to General D. H. Hill and was, said General Hill, "as efficient as it was possible for mortal man to be." Five daughters married officers of the Confederate Army, viz.—General Thomas J. Jackson, General Daniel Harvey Hill, Colonel John E. Brown, General Rufus Barringer, and Major Alphonso C. Avery.

PATRICK JONES SPARROW,

the first professor selected for the College, was born in Lincoln-ton, in 1802. When he was but a child the death of his father made it necessary for him to assist in the support of his mother and the other children of the home. His love for books attracted the attention of the man for whom he was working, and a place was secured for him in Bethel Academy, when Rev. Samuel Williamson was its teacher. Here ended the instruction



THE ROWS

he received from teachers. For a few years he taught school and studied privately and became a linguist of a high order.

He was licensed to preach when he was twenty-four years old, and became principal of a male academy in his native county in addition to being the Pastor of Lincolnton Presbyterian Church. He taught and preached also at Unity Church and in 1834 accepted the pastorate of the Salisbury Church. Here he was co-principal (with T. W. Sparrow) of the Salisbury Male Academy.

It is interesting to note that both President Morrison and Professor Sparrow had had newspaper experience in connection with their pastorates. During the year 1826 at Fayetteville, Mr. Morrison had published a religious weekly called the *North Carolina Telegraph*. Before he gave it up its editor was able to say of the *Telegraph* that it had "a much more extensive circulation than any other paper in the State." Political news and literary articles were admitted to its columns, as "learning and religion promote each other." Appropriate articles on agricultural pursuits and domestic economy were also admitted and it was editorially stated that "the improvement, dignity, and usefulness of the female sex will find a willing and sincere advocate." This paper was a success. It carried about sixteen octavo pages a week.

In 1827 it was sold to the *Family Visitor* of Richmond which then appeared for a few years as the *Visitor and Telegraph*. John Holt Rice had established a magazine in Richmond in 1818, which was the first paper of the sort in the South. The *North Carolina Telegraph* was the third. Mr. Amasa Converse assumed control of the combined paper about 1827. In 1839 he removed the publication to Philadelphia and in the new home the paper became the *Christian Observer*, which is still publishing.

The only information we have about Mr. Sparrow's periodical is an advertisement in the *Western Carolinian*, published at Salisbury, under date of February 22, 1834, stating that "P. J. Sparrow proposes to publish in Salisbury a monthly magazine under the title the *Family Assistant*. The paper is to be issued on the twelfth of each month and the price is \$1.50 in advance."

Printing has been so much a thing of course that it is hard to get the perspective. In the thirties there was no daily paper in North Carolina, and no paper west of Salisbury. In 1832 a

few miles of a railroad extending from Portsmouth, Virginia, to the Roanoke River, lay in North Carolina. In 1836 a line of railway was begun by the citizens of Wilmington, which eventually became the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

Before the close of his first year of teaching at Davidson, Mr. Sparrow was called to the pastorate of the Sixth Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. Of this President Morrison wrote:

"The Sixth Presbyterian Church has given Brother Sparrow a call to become their pastor. The call was unanimous and they sent on a special messenger to bring it and enforce its application. I am in great trouble and perplexity about it. He has not decided yet. There is to be a called meeting of our Presbytery at this place on the first Wednesday of January to advise with him on the subject. It would be a sore loss to our college. He is well qualified for the place, is very popular in all of this region, and has stood by me thus far in struggling for its existence."

Professor Sparrow decided to remain with the infant college. When this decision was reached Presbytery united in "returning thanks to Almighty God for this issue of the matter," and his salary was raised to twelve hundred dollars.

As has been stated, there was no graduating class until 1840, but commencement exercises (called Public Examinations) were held early in July, 1837. The regulations adopted by the Presbytery had included the statement that "At the close of each term an examination of all the students shall be held in the presence of the Board, or a committee appointed by the Board, who shall determine whether the examination shall be sustained or not."

In addition to the examinations in the presence of the Trustees, speeches were made by representatives of the two Literary Societies which had been organized a few weeks previously, and the address was delivered by John Beard, Jr., of Salisbury. The exercises were held under an arbor, says Dr. Ramsay, "In a grove near the public road, just north of the College buildings," or about where the Stirewalt home is now located.

"We had a considerable examination," wrote a student. "We had a great many spectators and sustained our examination tolerably well. It lasted for two days."

Mrs. Thomas Potts, who, until her death in 1917, lived near the College, told of riding behind her father on horseback to attend this commencement. She was only seven years of age, and, apart from the location, she recalled very little more than that

the music was made chiefly by fiddles, the volume of sound being led by a local celebrity.

The organization of a Church, to be called College Church, was effected on June 24, 1837, by President Morrison and Professor Sparrow, with two elders, Messrs. M. D. Johnston and Abel Graham. A fuller description of the Church is given elsewhere. A letter from T. H. Hamilton, of the Class of 1840, dated October 7, 1837, says:

"There was a sacrament held here in June. Mr. Morrison and Mr. Sparrow were very faithful in their preaching and there was much interest felt by us all on the last days of the meeting. We held meetings for prayer twice a day and at every meeting some one gave exhortations to those who were seriously impressed. There were many who had before been careless about the interest of their souls. * * * There is one thing I can say without any doubt on the subject that under such means of grace as we here enjoy, we will either grow in grace or increase fearfully in wickedness. A man here who is a Christian must be one indeed. There is no chance for middle ground. There are a number of pious young men here and nearly all the influential students are pious, but there are many here who are growing up the farthest advanced in wickedness according to age that ever I saw. I think there could not be much worse found in the State. They will not work nor study and for mischief they are always ready. They are saucy and impudent and in short the general part of them are destitute of every moral principle."

President Morrison and Mr. Sparrow were asked by the Board to spend a part of their vacation in soliciting funds. Messrs. James Torrence and David A. Caldwell were added to the Building Committee.

At the opening on September 1, 1837, there was an increase in the number of students of only one, and the morale was less good than it had been in the spring. As a natural result of the "wickedness" mentioned by the student just quoted, several students were suspended (the power of expulsion was vested in the Trustees) and the sentences were read at morning prayers, in the presence of all the students. Experiences of this kind were painful to President Morrison, and in the letter dated December 17, 1837, a part of which has been given, he wrote:

"I have never been placed in any post so responsible as the one I now occupy. The anxiety incident to it is very trying. We should, however, bless God for our encouragement. The Institution has arisen with almost unprecedented rapidity. It exerts already a powerful influence.

We have twelve or fifteen students who have the ministry in view. The whole number is now 67. Two more houses for students and a chapel are now building. The situation is a delightful one."

There is on record another letter from T. H. Hamilton, 1840, dated March 9, 1838:

"The College is now in quite a flourishing state. There are now 66 or 67 students and this is the fifth day since the session commenced. The students are one-fourth more in number than there were the last session the same length of time from the commencement. * * * We have a new Steward, Thomas Robinson, and I think from the start he has made he will come as near giving general satisfaction as we need expect any one to do."

Later he wrote:

"Seven have been suspended for misconduct during session. One man was suspended for striking a fellow student over the head for little provocation, which came near killing him. The other six were suspended at once and for the same offense." (Immorality.)

Two graves in the college cemetery (formally set apart in the summer of 1838) record a sorrow that came into President Morrison's home this second year. Two little daughters, aged respectively four years and one year, died within a few days of each other in April, 1838, of what is now known as diphtheria.

The funds actually collected by subscriptions to the College amounted to \$15,082, by May 21, 1838. Coupled with the statement to this effect to the Presbyteries was the gratifying information that Mr. John Blair of Yorkville, South Carolina, had given ten shares of bank stock with which to endow a scholarship and that Mrs. Jane Lide had left \$1,100 to the school to be used in the education of young men for the ministry. These two gifts marked the beginning of the college endowment.

That the discipline of the fall wrought a wholesome effect on the student-body is evidenced by the following minute by the Faculty at the close of the first calendar year, at a meeting in March, 1838:

"The advancement in their studies is in general very honorable to themselves. A spirit of order and of subordination pervades the Institution. The Manual Labor department is in a flourishing condition and as general satisfaction is given by the boarding houses as could reasonably be expected.

"Amid the evidences of prosperity that have thus far marked this noble

Institution, it becomes us to cherish gratitude to God for his blessing and to continue and increase our efforts that the Institution may accomplish that great purpose for which it has been founded."

The Minutes of Bethel Presbytery, under date of May 25, 1838, show the following communication from Concord:

"When this Presbytery resolved to engage in the great work of building up a literary Institution, with the hope of advancing the Kingdom of Christ, it was natural to look for co-operation to Brethren who sustain to us so many relations of endearment, and in whom we have so much confidence. The anxious desire thus to unite with you was fully expressed by resolutions passed by this Presbytery and approved by yours, as we were gratified to learn.

"We have been cheered in our work by the cordial and fraternal reception given by your Churches to our Agent, and by the signal proofs of liberality and cheerfulness manifested by your ministers and people in this benevolent enterprise. It is due to us to say that the friendly co-operation thus shown by your Presbytery has been duly appreciated by this body and we desire not only your pecuniary aid, but your union and assistance in the government of this College.

"One of the resolutions alluded to was that your Presbytery should appoint a number of Trustees, bearing a ratio to the funds raised within your bounds. If we are not mistaken the amount subscribed within your bounds is about \$5,000. The amount subscribed in this State is about \$35,000. The present number of Trustees is twenty-four. Our expectation is that you will elect four Trustees as soon as practicable.

"The request from this Presbytery for you to make such election ought to have been transmitted to you at an earlier period of time. But owing to the pressure of business it was overlooked at the proper moment, without any design of neglecting it as an important measure to us. It will afford us the highest pleasure that the Trustees you shall appoint should punctually attend all of the meetings of the Board.

"We ask your speedy compliance with the following resolution:

"Resolved That the Presbytery of Bethel (South Carolina) be requested to elect four Trustees and in all respects to co-operate with us as Brethren in sustaining and governing said Institution.

"The Presbytery of Bethel heartily concurred, and elected the following as Trustees of Davidson College:

"REV. JOHN LE ROY DAVIS,

"REV. PIERPONT E. BISHOP,

"DR. GEORGE W. DUNLAP,

"JOHN SPRINGS."

Mr. Bishop reported on May 13 following that the four had attended "at the late meeting of the Board of Trustees, that they were cordially received, took part in the deliberations of

that body, and were highly gratified with what they witnessed in regard to the progress and prospect of the Institution." The next spring, April 6, 1839, Bethel Presbytery formally accepted the Charter and Constitution submitted by Concord, and ratified the officers then serving the College, together with the nomination of Professor Phillips of Chapel Hill for the Chair of Mathematics. The Presbytery courteously waived the right of nominating a third professor, which was extended to them.

The sessions of the Churches were directed to ascertain who among their numbers had failed to pay their subscriptions "and report their reason for delinquency" in this vital matter. There was presumably a cooling of ardor on the part of many subscribers, as is almost universally the case. A circular was prepared to be read by the ministers to the various congregations setting forth the prospects and needs¹ of the college and each minister was enjoined to report results to President Morrison by December 15, 1838. The Trustees were advised to call a meeting as soon as practicable after December 15, to consider the prospects of the Institution as exhibited in these reports and were empowered to employ a special agent to solicit funds to endow a third professorship. For this purpose \$15,000 was the goal set. An additional teacher was needed badly.

The spring term showed an increase in the student-body to eighty-five and the receipt of \$1,149 in tuition fees.

At the close of the term ending August 2, 1838, President Morrison and Professor Sparrow were duly inducted into office and delivered formal inaugural addresses.

As Teacher of Ancient Languages, Professor Sparrow spoke fittingly on classical literature, an agreeable and witty discourse. In closing his address he made this reference to the future of "our infant college":

"She asks of this enlightened and Christian community a continuation of their prayers and patronage and in return she promises to scatter among them with liberal hand the treasures of intelligence and religion."

President Morrison's address on the importance of education is given in greatly condensed form:

¹ For the calendar year, 1838, the expenses incurred had exceeded the income received by \$1643.72.

"Education, considered in general and historically:

"a. Its importance essentially.

"b. Enhanced by religious training as chief factor.

"The new Focus in Education now established: Davidson College.

"Education particularly considered:

"a. What means best to the end.

"b. The Manual Labor system: an exposition of the ideal.

"Davidson College.

"When the peculiar circumstances of a community demand it, and their benevolence will justify it, the establishment of a college having the Bible for its first charter, and the prosperity of the Church and our community for its great design, ought to be regarded as an enterprise of no common grandeur.

"In the advancement of such a work we are permitted to meet together to-day and to mingle our congratulations and our prayers. The want of veneration shown by the legislative councils of our country for the name of a distinguished general who fell on the first of February, 1781, six miles from this place, has permitted the patrons of this College to connect his name with its destiny and to hope for a more imperishable memorial to his worth than the cold and silent pillars of a common monument could give.

"Those who estimate the worth of a college solely by the numbers and height of its buildings, the extent of its library and apparatus, and the amount of money expended in its support, will probably for many years think but little of our institution. But those who prize sound instruction, virtuous habits and Christian principles as the most essential constituents in forming excellency of character will no doubt rejoice in the increasing evidences of our prosperity and pray for our continued success.

"No system of education can be regarded as complete which does not cultivate all our powers. The connection between the mental and corporeal parts of our form is so intimate and important that the healthful development of both ought to be prized as a solemn duty. * * * Those who charge the Manual Labor System as incorporated with education, with making no higher appeals than to the selfishness of the people overlook its highest claims to public regard. * * * There are other important reasons which demand the union of learning and labor. The efforts of all enlightened men should be combined to improve the moral condition of society by rendering manual labor more reputable and inviting. This is not to be done solely by pronouncing eulogies, but, as time and circumstances will permit, by holding the spade, the axe, the plow, and the plane. Educated men should prove that they are not above doing as well as praising the labour by which society lives. * * *

"It is reasonable to expect that the association of education with the common business of life will not only dignify but also improve it. Whilst the improvements in commerce and manufactures for the last century have

been rapid and extensive, those in agriculture have been slow and limited. Certainly the operations of husbandry are capable of receiving and deserve to receive the highest degree of improvement. Although in all parts of our land, cultivated farms give evidence of untiring industry, yet how few bear any marks of an intelligent application of that industry to the most profitable results. The wide field of investigation which determines the qualities of different soils, their susceptibility of amelioration, their adaptation to different plants, the agency of the atmosphere in promoting vegetation, and the mode of constructing and using labor-saving and labor-doing machines, have scarcely been explored in this country. * * *

"How are the prejudices which militate against the highest interests of society to be broken down? By the diffusion of knowledge. Let intelligence and labor be combined, and let their united power be elevated and restrained by the pure and exalted motives inspired by the religion of the Gospel, and our fields need not be exhausted, our citizens need not forsake the temples of their fathers and the graves of their friends to seek for better lands; society need not be vitiated and convulsed by the rage of speculation; learning need not languish for fostering aid, nor religion stagnate for efforts and means to extend its blessings. If these things be true they justify the conclusion that the patrons of this College acted wisely by incorporating manual labor¹ with the means of instruction which it is intended to afford. If any evidence of its practicability be sought, it may soon be found by surveying the buildings which the students have erected, the lands which they have cleared, and the fields which they have cultivated.

"If we look back the history of Davidson College is soon told. Three years and about five months only have passed since the first resolution in reference to it was drawn. The prospect of success was then no brighter than a confident reliance upon God's blessing, and the benevolence of an enlightened and pious community could make it. From that hour to this we have seen nothing to impair, but much to strengthen our confidence in God, and our reliance upon this community.

"Now we see this grove adorned with buildings; a goodly temple to God standing in the midst, a just emblem that the Gospel to be preached in it is the main spring to the whole system. We see around us the sons

¹ In the *History of Washington College*, Dr. William H. Ruffner, first Superintendent of Public Instruction of Virginia, mentions the proposal accepted by the Board of Trustees, to introduce the Manual Labor system at Washington College, in 1834. The scheme was dropped. He continues: "The idea of uniting physical and mental labor has continued to spread. Indeed it now exists in connection with almost every Institution, either in the form of gymnastics or of handicrafts. Time has only strengthened the conviction that for the sake of health, economy and educational effect, physical as well as mental activities, should in some form or in many forms, be symmetrically provided for in every scheme of education."

Certainly the Manual Labor movement in education, in 1830-1840 in the United States and in Europe, is an interesting subject. Dr. Morrison seized upon the idea and got Davidson started. The school might not have been established in the thirties but for that.

of many dear parents from a large section of country, whose bosoms swell with aspirations to rise high, and live long, for their own and their country's honor. Above all we are cheered with the tokens of God's presence and the prayers of his people.

"What the future of this College shall be, must depend very much upon its friends. * * * Let the friends of the Institution do their duty and trust in God, and we have much to hope for and but little to fear, in reference to its prosperity."¹

Describing the second "Examination" Mr. Morrison wrote a relative on August 6, 1838:

"Our session closed last Thursday. It (the Examination) continued three days. The last day was chiefly occupied with speeches. Brother Sparrow and myself each delivered inaugural addresses. Brother Thornwell of South Carolina delivered an address before the two Literary societies. The number of people was very great. I have never seen an occasion which called together so many of the intelligent and rich and influential members of society as our public examinations. A large number from South Carolina were here, with a fair and full representation from the western part of this state. Brother Sparrow's address and my own will be published by the Board of Trustees and of course I will send you copies. Brother Thornwell's address will be published by the Societies, a copy of which I will also send you. It was a noble effort of mind. He is a youth of superior powers indeed. It was long, metaphysical, and eloquent. It was a philosophical exposition of the New School Theology, New School Democracy, etc., showing that the radicalism of the present day is the result of its mental philosophy and speculation. The address will excite great attention—great admiration from some, and as bitter scorn from others.

"The Trustees agreed to invite the co-operation of all the Presbyteries in the state and two others in South Carolina in sustaining our college. We learn that the brethren² in Greensboro would willingly hearken to terms of union, and probably come over to our institution cheerfully."

As noted in the resolution by Concord Presbytery it was to be a Manual Labor School. This manual labor phase of the work was provided for in the selection of teachers, an officer being elected to have charge of the boarding house and act as Super-

¹ *The American Quarterly Register* (Boston), Vol. XIII, 96, 1840, has a brief notice of the addresses made by President Morrison and Professor Sparrow. The first is called a "practical and serious address, exhibiting views on the subject of Christian Education which can never be too often repeated." In regard to Mr. Sparrow's address the statement is made: "We have been particularly gratified with this address. It is manifestly the product of a liberal scholar."

² Reference to the Caldwell Institute, a flourishing Presbyterian school.

intendent of the college farm. Abel Graham of Rowan County did this work for the first year and Thomas Robinson of Cabarrus County, a son of Rev. John Robinson, the President of the Board of Trustees from 1836 to 1841, succeeded him. In the Constitution adopted on March 11, 1839, after the scheme had been in operation for two years, Article IV continued this functionary by the following proviso:

"Each student who enters this institution shall perform manual labor, either agricultural or mechanical, in the manner and to the extent determined by the Board of Trustees. There shall be a steward whose duty it shall be to manage the farm and boarding house and direct the students during the labor hours.

"Mechanics shall be introduced into the institution to such extent and in such way as the Board of Trustees shall judge proper.

"Each student shall receive for his labor such compensation as shall be allowed by the Board of Trustees.

"The proceeds of the labor of the students shall belong to the institution and shall be disposed of by the Board of Trustees as they may deem most for the advantage of the institution."

The best workers under the system received a reduction of \$15 per session, the second grade men received \$12 and the least efficient were allowed \$9 per session for three hours of work a day.¹ One division worked from eight to eleven o'clock in the forenoon and another from one till four P. M. The students were required to keep their rooms clean and in good order. It was the duty of the Faculty to see that this was done. The large college garden was in the space between Shearer Hall and

¹ Testimony collected by F. Brevard McDowell, 1869, in 1903, in regard to the Manual Labor period:

Judge W. P. Bynum, 1842:

"Of course some boys hid their tools and shirked work as the idle always do, but the students generally worked well. I plowed, drove a wagon, cradled wheat, ditched, mauled rails, and did every kind of work usually exacted on a farm. Robinson was the overseer. He was an efficient one and a good farmer. He was a son of the celebrated preacher, Rev. John Robinson. We were given a credit each month upon our board bills for the work we did, but our labor was not worth it. The system did not pay and that was the reason it was discontinued."

He added later that it was the best schooling he ever received, as it taught him habits of economy and punctuality which lasted through life.

Dr. D. B. Wood, 1841:

"We all helped to lay off the campus in March, 1837, and clear up all the ground where the town now stands. We all boarded in the Steward's Hall. A tin horn sounded for the different meals. A blessing was asked,

Chambers Building and in it vegetables and flowers were cultivated.

Students who had learned a trade at home were allowed to work at it in the hours required for manual labor. They could sell the product and apply the money thus earned to tuition bills, in lieu of the reductions mentioned. There were blacksmith shops, cabinet shops, and carpenter shops. William Allison, 1840, had a private harness shop between the Eumenean Hall and the southwest corner of the campus. His father was a tanner and he did a considerable business. He sold not only enough of his product to pay his expenses, but enough to create a comfortable margin.

The Manual Labor system, however, proved unpopular with the students and unprofitable to the management. There was a drain on the expense fund to keep tools supplied, and the breakage would have turned a present-day damage committee grey. Old stories tell of bushels of hoes, axe heads, linch pins, clevis pins, heel screws, etc., etc., under the chapel, thrown there by unwilling workers. It appealed to the local sense of humor for a student, when hauling wood, to get on the horse and gallop to the wood-pile, leaving as much strewn along the road-side as was delivered at its destination. To secure vengeance on the Steward, who had evicted a student from the dining room for some misdeed, the wheels were taken from the wagons and hidden, axes were buried, and the spring was filled with rocks and brickbats. No work could be done until new fixtures were received. When the workers were in the fields they were entitled

and when 'Amen' was said, not a biscuit was left on the plates. * * * New plow stocks were hung twenty and thirty feet high on pine trees that had been trimmed, plow shovels were taken off the stocks and hid in the woods, and plows and wagons and tools and implements of all kinds were broken and dulled on purpose. The horses, after plowing, would be raced to the stables, and ridden frequently after night. The professors and Trustees, after about four years' trial, saw that the Manual Labor system was a failure completely."

Major P. B. Chambers, Ex-1840:

"The farm work was greatly hampered by the tendency of the mischievous and shiftless to misplace the tools and outwit the overseer, but many asked the privilege of being assigned tasks and worked hard and rapidly. Competition, too, often made the labors exciting and pleasant. For instance: I would 'butt logs' with any other worker. That is, I would give him the choice between the large and small portion of the same tree to test which one could chop the faster."

to come home if the bell rang. One recorded scheme was to tie a pig to the bell-rope, with enough corn to keep it occupied until they were all safely at work, and then—the story tells itself.

Dr. Rumble, in his Historical Address, delivered in 1887, stated:

"Nor could the high-mettled student help regarding himself as under the eye of an overseer, though the office was disguised under a more elegant name. To cheat the overseer out of their labor, if practicable, was almost as much an instinct on the College farm, as it was on the cotton and rice plantations of the South, with the added zest that there was infinite fun in the thing, and it called for the exercise of superior adroitness. It could be made to appear a most natural thing, by an awkward stroke, to break the handle of a hoe or a mattock, to drive the edge of a club-axe against a convenient stone, or to select an adjacent stump, green and tough, and drive a plow full tilt against its stubborn roots. Then something was sure to break, and it lay within the range of possibility, that the breaker would be sent to the shop to superintend the repair of the fracture. That was so much time gained for rest."

Corporal punishment was at last resorted to in the effort to enforce discipline, a student from Salisbury on one occasion being one of the victims. The morning following his flogging all the students from Salisbury and Chester saddled the farm horses, rode several miles on their way home, and left the animals grazing by the road.¹

As a rule the older and larger men were given the heavier work—the plowing, wood-cutting, rail-splitting, driving, while the younger and smaller ones did the hoeing, carried water, etc. A large number of the students had learned to work on the farms at home and they felt it to be a loss of time to do this work at school. Compulsory labor is rarely skilled labor. The hard, rough work in the hot afternoons (the term closed the middle of August for a goodly period) unfitted the men for study by candlelight. Some left college rather than submit to the plow-

¹"Salisbury," says F. B. McDowell, 1869, "at that date was the commercial and stylish metropolis of western North Carolina. Her representative boys, who partook of comparatively late breakfasts and who spent leisure hours whittling box lids and listening to the stories of town wits, did not take kindly to the enforced work and rigid requirements. They were the discontents with the situation and becoming leaders in the revolt against the grind and the drudgery resolved to strike for liberty. * * * To them manual training was a useless accomplishment and the accompanying restraint was as galling to their natures as the chain and collars to colts when deprived of their pasturage freedom."

handle regulations. "The student body," says M. D. Johnston, "after the first two or three years, diminished for a few sessions, numbering at one time as low as forty-seven, but afterwards gradually increasing so that they numbered in 1844 upwards of eighty."

The resolution that the Faculty keep a written record of their proceedings, make an annual report to the Board of Trustees, and report on the standing of each student as to morals and scholarship, was not passed until 1841. The first entries in 1842 were brief and unsatisfactory. Their sole reference to the manual labor system is contained in the following words:

"The Manual Labor Department of the College exercises was discontinued in the year 1841."

In the Minutes of the Board, under date of January, 1841, is the following statement in regard to the system:

"Whereas one of the leading ends of this institution was so to render the cost of a Collegiate education, by connecting with it the present system of manual labour, that it might be brought within the reach of many in our land, who could not otherwise obtain it; and the guardians of this institution being convinced that said object is not likely to be effected by the present arrangement; and inasmuch as the funds are gradually sinking under it, and the advancement of the students materially retarded; we believe that fidelity to the interests of said institution and to the important trusts committed to us demand that prompt action be had on this subject. Therefore, resolved

"1st. That hereafter the Steward's hall and the labour department be separated.

"2nd. That the Steward's establishment be rented by the Board of Trustees to the best advantage, the Board and Steward agreeing on a bill of fare, and a permanent price for boarding.

"3rd. That a sufficient amount of land be reserved to allow one-half acre or more to each student; the students being required to cultivate the same during the hours ordinarily devoted to recreation in other institutions and that no further time be allowed.

"4th. That it be the duty of the Faculty or some member of it to visit the lots weekly or oftener if necessary and see if they are properly cultivated.

"5th. That every proper encouragement be extended to the young men, to improve and make the most of their lots. The whole proceeds being submitted to their own disposal, they being at all the expense."

The idea was an experiment, like that of the Brook farmers. The germinal idea flourishes to-day in the agricultural and me-

chanical colleges which exist in nearly every State. Had it been changed to an optional system the labor feature might have been retained.

The young men cleared lands and helped in erecting buildings in addition to cultivating the fields and some of their work remains as a foundation of the structure to-day.

An alumnus who entered College in 1838 and graduated in 1843 stated in a sketch of the social conditions of his period, in the *Davidson Monthly* of April, 1893, that

“the students dressed quite commonly on week days—some better on Sundays. Many of them were of limited means and not able to dress in much style. No student was ever slighted on account of his poverty or because of his homely dress.”

As a sidelight to the above statement there may be added a memorandum found in the Minute-book of the Philanthropic Society for November, 1838. No name is attached, but the list is headed, “To be bought when at home”:

1 good coat,
 1 Sunday coat,
 1 good pair of pants,
 1 Sunday pair of pants,
 1 good vest,
 1 Sunday vest,
 1 pair of suspenders,
 4 pairs of socks,
 4 shirts,
 2 flannel shirts,
 1 pair of shoes.

On the reverse is the reminder: “Take home my axe and my light colored vest.”

The responsibilities mentioned by President Morrison in his letter of December, 1837, as giving him anxiety, continued in the nature of the case to be no less onerous. It is almost always a vexatious thing for a minister to give up his ministerial work for intensive, routine office work. Besides, Mr. Morrison, (during 1838 his Alma Mater, the University of North Carolina, made him a Doctor of Divinity) began to be seriously troubled with his throat. Therefore the Davidson Board at his request granted him “the privilege of leaving the Institution for a convenient season to travel for the benefit of his health.” This was

in July, 1838. Dr. Morrison took the opportunity, under instruction from the Board, to appear before the Legislature in the interests of the desired College Charter. There were difficulties in the way. The Legislature was still chary of recognizing denominational bodies as such. But a Charter was secured (apparently liberal enough at the time) and ratified on December 28, 1838.¹

The Act in part is as follows:

"Whereas the Constitution of North Carolina provides that all useful learning shall be encouraged and promoted by the establishment therein of one or more colleges, and whereas many worthy citizens have, by petition, respectfully manifested their earnest desire for the establishment of a college in the western part thereof, to educate youth of all classes without any regard to the distinction of religious denominations, and thereby promote the same general diffusion of knowledge and virtue:

"Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that John Robinson, Ephraim Davidson, Thomas L. Cowan, Robert H. Burton, Robert H. Morrison, John Williamson, Joseph W. Ross, William L. Davidson, Charles W. Harris, Walter S. Pharr, Cyrus L. Hunter, John D. Graham, Robert Potts, James M. H. Adams, David A. Caldwell, William B. Wood, Moses W. Alexander, Sr., D. C. Mebane, James W. Osborne, Henry N. Pharr, John M. Wilson, P. J. Sparrow, James G. Torrence, Charles L. Torrence, John L. Daniel, Pierpont E. Bishop, George W. Dunlap, and John Springs, and their successors, duly elected and appointed in the manner as hereinafter directed, be, and they are hereby made, constituted and declared to be a Corporation and body politic and corporate in law and in fact, to have continuance fifty years by the name, style and title, of the 'Trustees of Davidson College,' and by name and title aforesaid to have perpetual succession and a common seal."

Section V provided "that the corporation shall not consist of more than forty-eight members, one-fourth of whom shall go out of office every year, subject, however, to re-election." This was changed on March 4, 1885, to read: "shall not exceed one hundred in number," and the further provision in the same section that the trustees "shall be from time to time appointed by the Presbyteries of Concord, Bethel, and such other Presbytery or Presbyteries in the State of North Carolina," was changed on December 11, 1873, by leaving out the words, "in the State of North Carolina." In case the Presbyteries failed at any time to make necessary appointments then the right of elec-

¹ See Appendix.

tion devolved upon and could be exercised by the Trustees.

The power to confer "such degrees or marks of literary distinction as are usually conferred in Colleges and Universities," was given the President and professors, "by and with the consent of the Board of Trustees," in Section VII. In Section X it was "enacted that the whole amount of real and personal estate belonging to said corporation shall not at any one time exceed in value the sum of two hundred thousand dollars," and in Section XI, "That whenever the said College shall hold and possess lands exceeding in quantity five hundred acres, including the College buildings, it shall, for such excess pay into the public Treasury the usual tax." The property-holding power was increased in 1856 to \$500,000, in 1885 to \$800,000, and in 1913 it was so changed as to permit the Corporation to own "real property to the value of five hundred thousand dollars and the personal property to the amount of one million shall be exempt from taxation." On April 13, 1920, the property allowed was increased as follows: "The real property of said corporation shall not exceed in value the sum of Five Million Dollars, and the personal property thereof shall not exceed in value the sum of Five Million Dollars."

On March 11, 1839, a Constitution was adopted by the three governing Presbyteries, dividing the forty-eight Trustees by giving Concord twenty-four, Bethel twelve, and Morganton twelve. This provision was so changed in 1871 as to allow the forty-eight Trustees to be properly distributed among the Presbyteries than governing, and in 1885 to increase the number of Trustees to "not over one hundred." The Alumni Association was, in 1885, given the privilege of electing four representatives on the Board regardless of territory. In 1839 the Trustees were required to be in full communion of the Presbyterian Church, but this requirement was omitted in 1887. They were to meet "at the semi-annual examinations," and were expected to lay before the Presbyteries at the fall meetings "a faithful detail" of the state of the institution. Students were to be examined in the presence of the Board or its Committee, two times a year. The Board was the court of final appeal and in it was vested the sole power of expulsion. The verbal examinations were discontinued in 1874 and the power of expulsion reverted to the Faculty in 1887.

When organized, the school was to have a preparatory classi-

cal teacher, a teacher's department, and three professors for the College department. These should be a Professor of moral philosophy, logic, rhetoric, and the evidences of Christianity, who shall be President and pastor of the Institution; a Professor of mathematics, natural philosophy and chemistry, and a Professor of ancient languages, all to be elected by the Presbyteries and the Presbyteries to have the power of removal. In December, 1852, the Constitution was changed and the election of all teachers passed into the hands of the Board. All were expected to enter into the following obligation:

"I do sincerely believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be the Word of God, the only infallible rule of faith and practice.

"I do sincerely receive and adopt the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America as faithfully exhibiting the doctrines taught in the Holy Scriptures. (The 'of America' was left out in 1874.)

"I do sincerely approve and adopt the form of government and discipline of the Presbyterian Church in these United States and I do solemnly engage not to teach anything that is opposed to any doctrines contained in the Confession of Faith, nor to oppose any of the fundamental principles of the Presbyterian Church government while I continue as Professor or teacher in this institution."¹

In 1887 the pledge to adopt the form of government and discipline of the Presbyterian Church was dropped and "I do solemnly promise to be faithful in the discharge of my duty as a Professor in this Institution," inserted in its stead. Morning and evening prayers were to be held by the professors in rotation and all students were required to attend, as well as to be present at the two preaching services on Sunday. No one could be absent without permission. There was to be no gambling or "games of hazard," no use of "ardent spirits," no profane swearing or immorality. After a student was expelled from the college the other students were forbidden to have any intercourse with him. At a later period boarding houses were not allowed to receive him for a longer period than three days.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, June 5, 1839, Doctor James Phillips was elected Professor of Mathematics. This he declined. On October 11, of the same year, Rev. Samuel Wil-

¹ For some years a Professor, when inaugurated, was presented with a copy of the Holy Scriptures "to be the guide and standard of all his instruction."

liamson was elected to the Mathematics professorship and accepted the work.

T. H. Hamilton, whose letters have been quoted previously, wrote on January 29, 1839, of President Morrison's health:

"Our President has been in bad health. I do not think he is any better. He has not preached any of any consequence since last April or May. His inaugural address was, I believe, the last public address which he delivered. I believe he has not preached a sermon during the whole session."

The Church records verify this statement in an item under date of April 13, 1839:

"Rev. R. H. Morrison spoke a few minutes this day, having been unable to preach for several months."

There is on record a resolution by the Trustees, in January, 1839, "That Dr. Morrison be allowed to retire for a time," but that he be earnestly requested to retain the presidency "until he has tried all means for the restoration of his health." The inference is that the President had proposed to give up his work. He spent some months travelling. In May, 1839, a journey on which he was accompanied by Mrs. Morrison and an infant was made in a carriage to Philadelphia to consult a bronchial specialist. This physician was the father of General McClellan of the Union Army. The trip was followed by a stay at the Rockbridge Alum Springs in Virginia. On the way home when near Danville, they discovered that the driver was intoxicated. Before any change could be made he dropped the reins in such a way as to frighten the horses, which ran away, overturning the carriage against an embankment. Dr. Morrison's head was badly cut, while Mrs. Morrison received severe bruises.

On September 20, Dr. Morrison wrote:

"Our College session commenced the first Monday in September and we have now 77 students. We will have 80 in a short time. Amid all changes we are crowded with applications and do not know when we will have fewer than four in a room."

In October an address was issued by Concord Presbytery to all Presbyterians in the State, asking their co-operation "in building up and sustaining a college worthy of their character and suited to their wants," adding that the favorable location and

growing popularity of the College made it an auspicious beginning for such an institution. Fayetteville Presbytery responded cordially and voluminously, and it was at once invited to elect three trustees.

As did many of his fellow country-men, Dr. Morrison became greatly interested in the culture of silk. By request of the Board he read a paper on the subject (500 copies of which were ordered to be printed) and the industry came close to being incorporated as a part of the manual labor régime. *Morus Multicaulis* trees were planted on the campus but the records do not show that silk worms were ever secured. On September 20, 1839, Dr. Morrison wrote :

"I have some lots of *Morus Multicaulis* (three in number) which I must describe to you as the greatest vegetable curiosity perhaps ever witnessed in this country. I left home for the North the first day of May. The buds were then just coming up—not an inch high. Now many of the trees from one bud cutting are nine and ten feet high, from four to five inches in circumference, and have from two hundred and fifty to three hundred buds on each. The amount of foliage is truly wonderful. * * * I should not be surprised if my crop yields a million of buds. I would commence the silk business exclusively next season if I had not so much to do."

Hemp and rope-making was considered also.

In the summer of 1840 Professor Sparrow was called to the pastorate of the Hanover Congregation, including Hampden Sidney, Virginia, and Dr. Morrison had definitely decided that he was physically unequal to the care of his office. The resignation of both being sent to the Moderator of Concord Presbytery, he called a meeting on August 11 to elect men to carry on the work being relinquished by the two pioneers. During their three years of service the course of study had been arranged, classes had been formed, text-books selected, rules for the guidance of faculty and students provided and "the College projected on its course of life and usefulness." During that period \$7,719.40 had been received in tuition fees, and the total sum disbursed by President Morrison was \$11,192.12. One hundred and eighty-five students had matriculated, twenty-three of whom remained for graduation; eleven of these became ministers; four, physicians; two, lawyers; two, teachers; and three were farmers. In the above groups one became the president of the South-

western Presbyterian University, one a missionary to Brazil, one a First Lieutenant (United States Dragoons) in the Mexican War, one was District Attorney for the Sixth Judicial District in North Carolina, and one was a member of the Confederate Congress. Of the non-graduates of the same period, one was Major of Company C, 46th Regiment of North Carolina Troops, two were members of the House of Representatives in North Carolina, six were physicians, three were lawyers, five were teachers, and two entered the ministry.

Being of independent means, Dr. Morrison preferred to settle in the country. His father-in-law had given him a farm in Lincoln County, and here, with his children growing up around him (eleven children in all) he was happily and comfortably situated.

His mind was of a practical sort. His strong common sense had been evidenced throughout his management of Davidson College. His account books and correspondence show him to have been a careful farmer and good manager.

For several years after 1840 he was busy in building and equipping the plantation. He was one of the rather large number of Southern ministers who lived on their land and preached to their neighbors. It was a time when people who could do so wanted to live in the country. The era of organization as we know it was not yet. On his "Cottage Home" farm, from 1840 to 1889 (he died May 13, 1889) he lived a full and useful life. He brought up his large family strictly and well, managed his plantation to good results, preached regularly for years (Machpelah, Castanea, and Unity Churches) and ended his days past ninety, having spent his long life in the service of his fellows.¹

During Professor Sparrow's pastorate in Virginia he was elected President of Hampden Sidney College in 1845. Here he

¹ John H. Wheeler, author of the well-known *Historical Sketches of North Carolina*, lived for a good many years before 1853 at Beattie's Ford; indeed the first edition of his history was prepared while he was living there. Colonel Wheeler saw a good deal of the world in one way and another. In his old age, perhaps injudiciously, he recast his book, in which he added these words regarding his neighbor of the 40's, Dr. Morrison:

"It was my privilege to sit for many years under the teachings of this most excellent man. I can say that I never more truly felt the influence of religious truth and its importance than as it fell from his lips."

Colonel Wheeler died at his home in Washington, D. C., in 1882.

entered with much zeal into a fuller course of study, often spending whole nights with his books in the effort to fill in gaps in his earlier study. His position was difficult in every way, Hampden Sidney College at this time being much disorganized. In addition to his duties as pastor and president and teacher, he prepared a course of lectures on moral philosophy. He showed there, as well as at Davidson College, a marked capacity for labor and courage to undertake difficult tasks, in which he achieved success.

In 1847 he resigned his Hampden Sidney work. Pastorates followed in Florida and at Cahaha, Alabama, where he died on November 10, 1867, after a long fight with tuberculosis.

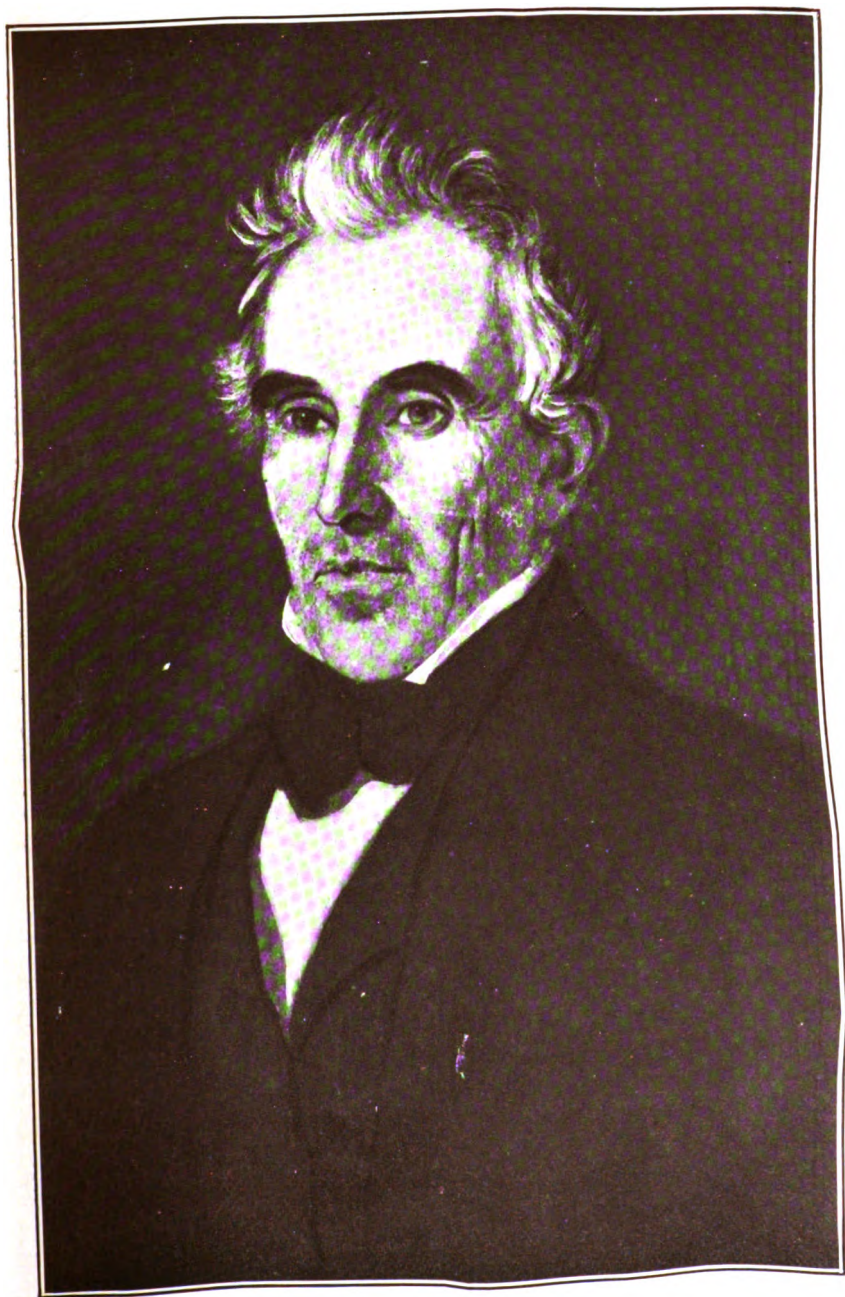
CHAPTER III

STRENGTHENING THE STAKES

(The Williamson and Lacy Administrations.)

THE Presbytery of Morganton, formed in 1836, was dissolved by the Synod of North Carolina in October, 1840, and its members were reunited to Concord. This lessened the governing bodies by one.

At the meeting of the reunited Presbytery, and Bethel Presbytery, called to elect successors to President Morrison and Professor Sparrow, the venerable Doctor William McPheeters of Raleigh received twenty-two votes for the presidency, and Rev. S. B. Wilson twelve. To take Mr. Sparrow's place, Rev. Alexander Wilson was the unanimous choice. Mr. McPheeters declined, owing to ill health. Mr. Wilson declined also and on January 27, 1841, Rev. S. B. Wilson, the first choice in 1836, was elected President and "it was deemed inexpedient to elect a Professor in Davidson College at present owing to our pecuniary embarrassment." The seriousness of such a situation so impressed itself upon the members of the Board at the March (1841) meeting that they subscribed \$3,000 on the spot for the endowment of a Chair, and two agents were appointed to prosecute this work further in Mecklenburg, Rowan, Cabarrus, and Iredell Counties. Mr. Wilson declined the arduous work of piloting the little College, but things soon appeared more encouraging to the promoters, as, at the meeting on July 1, 1841, to elect another president, Rev. S. B. O. Wilson was chosen for the Language professorship while Rev. Samuel Williamson, A. M., D. D., Professor of Mathematics, took the helm, holding it for thirteen years. For the work in mathematics and natural philosophy, Mr. Mortimer D. Johnston, A. M., was unanimously elected on July 28. There is no statement as to the results of the work by the agents for the proposed endowment, but Rev. D. A. Penick was given a vote of thanks for his services and his



SAMUEL WILLIAMSON

report was accepted. Furthermore too, an arrearage of \$200 each reported on the salaries of Ex-President Morrison and Professor Sparrow, was ordered by both Presbyteries to be paid. They had been promised \$1200 by the Presbytery, while the Board, following the Constitution, had paid them only \$1,000 each.

During this period there was an average of but two professors besides the president; and on the shoulders of Dr. Williamson fell the burden of teaching rhetoric, logic, natural philosophy, evidences of Christianity, moral philosophy, metaphysics, international law, political economy, while attending to the details of the presidency and acting as pastor of College Church.

President Williamson was born in York County, South Carolina, on June 12, 1795, the son of a Scotch-Irish, soldier elder. His father and his four brothers were soldiers of the Revolution. Born and reared in those years of national stress and strain, he was inured to hard work. He was taught by Rev. Robert B. Walker of South Carolina and Rev. James Wallis at Providence Academy in North Carolina. After teaching long enough to procure the means to complete his education, he entered the Senior Class of South Carolina College in 1817. The president of his Alma Mater who had presided over it during its entire existence, in testifying to his worth wrote:

—"Mr. Williamson has sustained an unblemished character, and by his industry, talents and learning, has acquired the esteem and respect of all his teachers. In my opinion few young men can rank with him for eminent abilities, and I declare that I know no graduate of this college whom I would more readily recommend as being qualified to be an instructor of youth."

After leaving the College (which is now the University of South Carolina), he lived in the home of Rev. James Adams and was principal of Bethel Academy in York County. He evidently studied theology with his host, as he was licensed to preach in 1822 and was married to the daughter of his teacher a short time thereafter.

Dr. Williamson was a man of fine physique and of unusual mental and physical endurance. His was a well-trained mind; and with a retentive memory he was able to teach a variety of subjects that would be the despair of the average professor of to-day. A student who lived in his home for three years de-

scribed him as being gentle and dignified in his home life. He attracted the young men under his care with his magnetic personality. A criticism by one of his students was that he pitched his voice too high in public speaking and never lowered it. When some of the country people once attempted to tell him of some student-misdeeds, he replied: "I don't want to hear the bad. Tell me the good the boys did."

In his report to the Board on July 29, 1841, President Williamson concludes with the statement:

"We have the satisfaction to say that the moral and orderly deportment of the students has been, with a few exceptions, good. There has been nothing like dissension or riot, but a general satisfaction manifested with the Steward. The attention to study has been good."

Professor Wilson was born at Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1809, and was educated at Princeton College and Union Theological Seminary in Virginia. Twelve years of his life were given to teaching ancient languages at Davidson College and he is remembered as a Christian gentleman and classical scholar, a delightful conversationalist, with elegant bearing and manner. Pastoral work in North Carolina and Tennessee followed. He retired from active work in 1883 and died in Tennessee, July 14, 1899.

Professor Johnston was a native of Rowan County, and graduated from Jefferson College in Pennsylvania, in 1835. He served the College also for twelve years. At the close of this period he was thanked warmly by the Board "for faithful and able labors."

At the beginning of the Williamson administration a financial committee was deemed a necessity and Messrs. D. A. Caldwell, William Lee Davidson, and James P. Torrence were so appointed. A month later we find an entry that diplomas were to be charged for at five dollars each. It may be noted here that a number of present-day customs like this date from the early forties. A damage fee of five dollars (this was reduced to two dollars within a few months) was instituted and distinctions of literary merit were decided on. A valedictory was assigned the highest honor man and a salutatory in Latin was expected from the second honor man. An address on a subject to be selected by the Faculty was the award to the third. In addition to these

three other seniors were chosen to speak at Commencement. The final senior examinations were held at a date varying from four to six weeks before the end of the term in order to give them an opportunity to prepare for these functions.

In 1842-43 the student body rose from fifty-seven in the fall to seventy-four in the spring.

A debt had accumulated which made the sale of some of the college land necessary. Even after this was effected there remained a deficit of \$1600 with a shortage in amounts paid the Faculty of \$2300. In April the Trustees reported: "Towards the first sum there is an unknown amount of old subscriptions yet to be collected, and to discharge the latter there is the interest on subscriptions taken to endow professorships. How much of this can be collected is somewhat problematical." It was plain, however, that the number of students was insufficient for their tuition fees to meet the salaries of the corps of instructors then employed. A hopeful note was added to the effect that the College appeared "to be gaining the favor and confidence of the surrounding community and attracting the attention and patronage of more distant sections of our country." An item dated October 5, 1843, in the Minutes of Bethel Presbytery authorized the Trustees to "appropriate to the liquidation of the College debt such of the funds subscribed within the bounds of Bethel Presbytery as were not at the time of their subscription intended for the endowment of a professorship, and that such funds be so appropriated with the understanding that they shall be returned if the endowment of the South Carolina professorship should ever be completed."

This action was taken over the serious protest of Rev. John Leroy Davis, the agent who had been employed to collect the funds. The Trustee records of 1846 show a fifteen page statement from Mr. Davis followed by a lengthy report from a committee appointed to consider the same.

Years passed before the South Carolina professorship materialized. It was due to the generosity of Mr. G. E. Graham, of Greenville, South Carolina, that the C. E. Graham Professorship of Education was endowed in 1920, Professor Fraser Hood being the first incumbent.

There is no record of suspensions for this year, 1842-43. In May a member of the Senior Class died, this being the third

death among the students of which any record is made. President Williamson preached a funeral sermon at the burial which so impressed the students that they had it printed in pamphlet form, the members of the Eumenean Society taking one hundred and five copies. The young man had been president of the Philanthropic Society. Both literary societies decided to wear mourning for thirty days and this included keeping "within doors and abstaining from collecting in crowds" for the time named.

The first catalogue¹ issued—that for 1843-44, was a pamphlet of eight pages. It carried the names of the graduates from 1840 to 1843 inclusive. One page is devoted to the course of study, and two to the list of students totaling eighty-six. In addition to the members of the Faculty previously mentioned, Mr. Thomas M. Kirkpatrick appears as a tutor and remained in this capacity for two years. In the catalogue it is stated that students are required "to attend divine worship and Bible recitation on the Sabbath." The price of board is given at \$60 for the term of ten months and tuition as \$30 for the same period. Room rent and servant attendance was \$6 additional, all payable in advance. In fact, a ruling was made in 1840 that a student must show his receipt for board before being allowed a place at the Steward's table. Testimonials of character and standing were required of all matriculates.

In July, 1844, in planning for the enlargement of the curriculum, the Trustees entered the following statement:

"From the first settlement of this country and of this State, our fathers felt it to be a solemn duty, which they owed to their children, the Church, and their God, to make ample provision for the education of their sons in literature, arts and sciences; combined with correct moral principles drawn from the Bible. * * * Under the influence and operation of this sense of duty some ten years ago the great and noble enterprise of establishing Davidson College in the County of Mecklenburg was projected. Much has already been done with a view of securing the great object aimed at. The College has been in successful operation for several years. But much more is greatly needed before it can meet the wants of the public. And whereas it is thought to be a matter of vital importance distinctly to state our broad platform and what it is we are aiming at, therefore

Resolved 1. That when we shall secure the endowment of at least three additional professorships—when we shall see five or six able pro-

¹ The Trustees in session October 11, 1839, directed that a catalogue be printed for that year.

ORDER OF EXERCISES
AT THE
COMMENCEMENT OF DAVIDSON COLLEGE, N. C.
AUGUST 18, 1842.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1 | PROCESSION WITH MUSIC. |
| 2 | MUSIC. |
| 3 | PRAYER. |
| 4 | MUSIC. |
| 5 | <i>Intra Salutory.</i> W. J. COOPER, Williamsburgh, S. C. |
| 6 | MUSIC. |
| 7 | <i>Philosophical Oration.</i> P. T. PENICK, Virginia. |
| 8 | MUSIC. |
| 9 | <i>Knowledge and its Influence.</i> E. C. ALEXANDER, Mecklenburg, N. C. |
| 10 | MUSIC. |
| 11 | <i>Spirit of Conquest.</i> A. I. McKNIGHT, Williamsburgh, S. C. |
| 12 | MUSIC. |
| 13 | <i>The Powers of Mind.</i> W. McNEILL, Robeson, N. C. |
| 14 | MUSIC. |
| 15 | <i>The Influence of Free Institutions on Moral Bearing.</i> J. W. McRAT,
Robeson, N. C. |
| 16 | MUSIC. |
| 17 | <i>Duelling.</i> S. Z. WILLIAMSON, York, S. C. |
| 18 | MUSIC. |
| 19 | <i>Association of Ideas.</i> W. B. HENDERSON, Mecklenburg, N. C. |
| 20 | MUSIC. |
| — R E C E S S. — | |
| 21 | MUSIC. |
| 22 | <i>Henry the Eighth.</i> W. H. SINGLETARY, Williamsburgh, S. C. |
| 23 | MUSIC. |
| 24 | <i>Instability of Governments.</i> J. A. WILLIAMSON, Davidson College, N. C. |
| 25 | MUSIC. |
| 26 | DEGREES CONFERRED. |
| 27 | MUSIC. |
| 28 | <i>The Valedictory.</i> J. L. GAITHER, Iredell, N. C. |
| 29 | MUSIC. |
| 30 | <i>Baccalaureate Address.</i> BY THE PRESIDENT. |
| 31 | MUSIC. |
| 32 | ANNUAL ORATION, By the Rev. GEORGE HOWE, D. D. |
| 33 | MUSIC. |
| 34 | PRAYER. |

fessors at Davidson College imparting able and faithful instruction in their several departments; and each comfortably located in a suitable residence on the College campus; when we shall see comfortable dormitories erected sufficient to accommodate two hundred students, with corresponding facilities as to the extension of the apparatus and Library with suitable halls—then and not till then our aims will appear to have been accomplished.

“Resolved 2. That in the deliberate judgment of this Board an additional sum of not less than one hundred thousand dollars is indispensable to accomplish our designs, and to meet the wants of the public as to extensive and thorough education.

“Resolved 3. That we do regard it with the divine blessing, as perfectly practicable on the part of the Presbyterian Church in this State and the upper part of South Carolina, with the generous aid which may be confidently expected from others, to make Davidson College what its founders and friends wish, and the wants of the public demand.

“Resolved 4. That with a view to the complete endowment of Davidson College, the Board proceed to elect an agent of the institution with a salary equal to that of a professor in College.”

Rev. Cyrus Johnston was appointed as this agent and agreed to accept the work for three months.

In September following, a committee was appointed to petition the Legislature of North Carolina for a loan of twenty-five thousand dollars. There is no record of the result of this request, if indeed it was ever made.

An incident in the early forties exemplified the loyalty of the students more strongly than their courtesy. A group of them walking a few miles from the College met a young man from the State University, riding with some ladies. He inquired, in a tone that they did not like, as to the distance to “the Davidson schoolhouse.” They replied with a volley of rocks which sent his horse flying down the road. When they returned and found that the party was spending the night in the village, they shaved the mane and tail from the horse of the offender.

On March 28, 1845, the 7th article of the Constitution was so amended as to read:

“The collegiate year shall consist of two sessions, the first to commence the first Monday in October and close the first Thursday in February, and the second to commence the second Monday of March and close the second Thursday in August, and the second Thursday shall be Commencement Day.”

Before 1850 May and October were favorite vacation months

in southern schools, but Davidson's selection was doubtless due to the fact that the College opened first in March.

No catalogue was issued for 1844-45. That for 1845-46 shows eighty students, sixteen of these in preparatory classes. Bethel Presbytery noted on October 9, 1845, that it was "highly gratified and greatly encouraged" over the report of the Board, and *Resolved*:

"That inasmuch as the professors of said College have for several years past employed a tutor and paid him out of their own salaries, we recommend this Presbytery to authorize the Board to appoint a tutor and pay him out of the funds at the disposal of the Board, provided the Board should deem it expedient."

The inauguration of professors was in the same form as now used, except that each had the privilege of making an address on "some subject connected with his department." The duties of the Faculty were specified as being:

"To give faithful instruction.

"To watch over morals.

"To maintain wholesome government and discipline.

"To have control over buildings.

"To assign rooms.

"To frequently visit rooms and observe their condition * * * at any hour of the day or night."

A professor seeking admission had the right to force entrance. If damage to the door resulted it was charged to the student refusing entrance. This police system of government must have been as irksome to the Faculty as it was distasteful to the students. It lasted for a long period of time, however.

Public declamations were required each month from the Freshmen, Sophomores, and Juniors, and original orations were made monthly by the Senior class. This latter custom was doubtless adopted from Princeton, as it was a regulation there for many years preceding 1887. In addition to these orations and declamations, each student was expected to prepare original monthly essays. Punctuality was added as a part of the term's report in the spring of 1846, and the form used is shown facing page 57.

In the fall of 1845 two students were suspended for intoxication. The power of expulsion as has been noted lay in the hands of the Trustees. Following this faculty action eleven of

the students refused to attend any college function until the two were reinstated, and, as naturally followed, the eleven were suspended the following morning. Seven of the eleven were reinstated later when proper apologies were made and they "besought" admission. The effect of this discipline was evident for the next year, but during the succeeding one seven were suspended for the same offense, two being guilty of it during Commencement week and adding to the heinousness of their sin by cursing Professor Wilson. In 1848-49 thirteen were suspended for this and other infractions of law.

Dr. Jethro Rumple stated in an address in 1892 that only three members of his class (1850) were "avowed Christians."

In November, 1847, the three governing Presbyteries, Concord, Bethel, and Fayetteville, in conventional meeting at Steele Creek Church, elected Mr. D. A. Gretter¹ of Richmond, Virginia, as professor of natural sciences. Mr. Gretter died, however, before assuming the duties of his chair. The method of choosing a teacher had been for the three Presbyteries to meet in a joint convention and call the roll. Each member was privileged to nominate an officer and a vote was taken on all. The two lowest were eliminated until only two nominees remained. These two were then voted on by the three Presbyteries separately. This was proving so cumbersome a method of procedure that a suggestion was made in Concord Presbytery in August, 1847, that the Presbyteries of Bethel and Fayetteville unite with her in petitioning the Legislature to change Section VI of the Charter so as to allow the election of president, professors and tutors to devolve on the Trustees. Bethel Presbytery disapproved of this action, and asked that Fayetteville and Concord join her in asking for an amendment that would permit each Presbytery to meet within its own bounds to vote for the election of officers and teachers. The unwieldy plan continued, as has been stated, until 1852.

A student who was here in 1847 and again after 1850 writes of some of the pranks of his college years:²

¹ Mr. Gretter had been in charge of Caldwell Institute at Greensboro.

² "In 1849 the Faculty recorded that they had been 'particularly grieved with the conduct of a few of the students during a part of the year.' From some cause which is not known to us they seem to be dissatisfied; and they secretly perpetrated acts of mischief and disorder greatly to the discredit of the College. The principal acts * * * were destroying

"On one occasion the students caught a ram with large horns, dressed him up and carried him to the chapel, placing him on the rostrum. The first exercise in the morning was public prayers which all students were required to attend. Professor Rockwell was the first to go in that morning. He had gotten nearly to the rostrum before he saw the ram. He turned and reached the door just as the ram reached him and with a butt with his horns landed the Professor out of the chapel. Another time they dressed an old grey horse and placed him on the rostrum.

"The belfry where the college bell was hung was just north of the chapel. It was set on fire one night and burned down. The bell was taken in the woods and one night it would ring in the north, the next night in the south, being changed every night. Finally it was broken into small pieces and brought back to its old location. Again a two-horse wagon belonging to a resident of the village was placed on the extreme cone of the roof of the chapel."

In September, 1848, the salary of the President was fixed at \$1200 and that of the professors at \$1,000, a home and (after 1842) five acres of land being furnished in all cases. About the same time a more rigid system of examinations was inaugurated by the Trustees. The Faculty was advised "to record their relative standing in every study, the advancement or graduation of each student to depend upon his average standing, together with the daily record of his recitations kept by the Faculty. * * * No student shall be permitted to advance to a higher class who is known to be a young man of intemperate or dissipated habits. * * * At the close of the examination of each session the Faculty shall report publicly the moral deportment of each student, his punctuality in attending prayers and recitations, and his relative standing as to scholarship in his class." These facts were made public at the close of the term. In February the closing exercises were enlivened by a literary contest between the two Societies and in August by other Commencement exercises. From the beginning Seniors were re-examined in June on all the work (or as much of it "as time would permit") gone over in the Junior Year, and the fall term of the Senior year, in addition to the regular spring work. This double load was lightened in 1854 when only one year of work had to

the College bell disturbing of neighbors and in two instances by firing at them with a pistol, and actually wounding one of them, the taking of the Bible from its place in the College Chapel, the tearing away the lining from the pulpit, and the scattering of shot and pebbles during prayers."

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,

Sept 12th 1847

The following synopsis is intended to denote the department, scholarship, and punctuality of your *son B. F. Little* during the present session:

- In Department, No. *1*
- In Scholarship, No. *1*
- In Punctuality, No. *1*

The Registry of the Faculty represents him as being absent from prayers *5*; from recitation *0*; from preaching; and from Bible class

Signed by order of the Faculty.

M. J. Johnston, Clerk

be "stood off" in the presence of the Board of Trustees. The gentlemen, more or less venerable, evidently grew weary of the task of listening to these examinations as in 1858 they resolved that a Board of Examiners "shall consist of six gentlemen, three of whom shall be members of the Board."

In December, 1849, Rev. William Henry Foote was chosen as Professor of Moral and Mental Science, but declined the post. Dr. Foote had published his *Sketches of North Carolina* in 1846, and was already a household god in North Carolina, as he came later to be in Virginia.

For the years 1846-47, 49-50 inclusive the matriculation averaged a little more than seventy-nine and the Trustee records show that they had accommodation for the Faculty and eighty students. The President's House, opposite Shearer Hall, had been completed at a cost of \$2100. They reported \$33,000 "vested for the support of the professors," and no debt except \$800 on the recently completed home for the president. In the fourteen years of its life the College had sent out "over one hundred graduates, many of whom rank with the most promising young men of our country in the different learned professions." In 1848 the Alumni Association was formed, a step potential in itself, and on August 9, 1849, Dr. J. G. Ramsay (1841) in an address before its members, referring to the 115 graduates, said: "The professions of Law, Physics and Divinity have found many and I trust able votaries among us; other pursuits and professions are followed by others of our number with equal zeal and usefulness, while, thus soon, that messenger we too must soon hear and obey, has called away some of our little band."

An unsigned sketch entitled *Davidson in the Forties* found among the papers of Dr. Jethro Rumble, class of 1850, is one of the few descriptions of that period on record:

"It was the day of small things with Davidson College in the decade of the forties, but as it was the day of beginnings and the prelude to larger and nobler achievements of later times it is worthy of attention and reverential admiration. There were only three professors including the president, and they taught everything and all day long, even one class before breakfast. Well do we remember—the few of us left—how we used to be awakened by the clanging of the bell at sunrise or before and rush to prayers and roll call, perhaps half-dressed and making our toilet on the way—perhaps 'dressed in an old cloak' minus the 'solitude,' and

listen with dull ears and look with half-closed but not devout eyes, while the rather stereotyped prayers were being repeated. Thence from the chapel to the lecture room below we wended our weary ways to wrestle with Horace or Juvenal, or perhaps Demosthenes on the Crown, or Aristotle. * * * I may say in passing that we got most of our Greek, all I believe except that of Homer, from a two-volumed Greek Anthology, entitled *Analekta Hellenika Meisana, sive Collectanea Graeca Majora, ad usum Academicæ Juventutis Accommodata*. Of course the reader will understand that the writer had to get down the old volume to recall the title page, and that he was sufficiently shocked to see the *notae philologicae quas partim collegit, partim scripsit* with which that volume was interlineally decorated during the 'forties.' It is to be hoped that students in the 'nineties' do not ornament their text books as did we in the 'forties.'

"The antebreakfastean roasting over, we were generally prepared for refreshments, which 'Old Aunt Dan,' and 'Old Lew' furnished at \$6 a month, together with dinner and supper at the constitutional hour. The reader will observe that we were not very reverential in our appellations in those days, having the bad habit of prefixing the word 'old' to the prenomens even of our venerable president along with our two professors. * * * I said those professors taught everything. We regarded our venerable president as a living encyclopedia. This may have been owing to the fact that we did not know quite as much as he did and were unable to gauge the contents of his intellect. But after the lapse of half a century he still looms up as a man of natural genius and indomitable energy. He taught mathematics, chemistry, mental and moral philosophy, rhetoric, logic, geology, mineralogy, law of nations, natural philosophy, astronomy, evidences of Christianity. It was a popular notion that he could have stepped into any classroom and heard any recitation as well as the regular professor and time has not erased the impression. Besides working all day and teaching everything they received very small salaries. * * * The president lived where Professor Martin now lives (the residence north of the Library building.) The Professor of language lived in Tammany and the Professor of mathematics lived in Danville, on the site now occupied by the Harding residence. (Tammany was a residence located north of the Philanthropic Society Hall.) The home built for the President was occupied for the first time by Dr. Williamson during the year 1849-50.

"On those long and perfervid days of June, July and August—for Commencement then came the second week in August—you might have seen in the late afternoon a group of students out on the campus under a large oak tree that stands in front of the Chapel (South of Shearer Hall) about fifty yards from the door, with their long-stemmed pipes having an evening gossip. Some of them had on white trousers and coats and panama hats. Some wore long blue calico hunting shirts or study gowns, reaching below the knees. The topics of conversation would be various. But sometimes a dignified Senior would give reminiscences

of the olden times—away back to '37 and '40, which he had gathered from some Senior when he was a freshman. Those were the reminiscences of the days when Davidson was a manual labor college."

Rev. Elijah Frink Rockwell arrived in 1850 to take the Chair of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. His inauguration followed in August, 1851, and his term of service ended in 1868. Professor Rockwell came to North Carolina in 1835 and taught for two years in the Donaldson Academy at Fayetteville. He was born in Connecticut and was a graduate of Yale University. He studied theology at Princeton and Columbia Seminaries, and in 1840 he became pastor of the Church in Statesville. He assisted in Freshman Latin and later added geology and history to his teaching portion.

He was called "Old Frink" and "The Fiddler." He frequently went to and from his class-room carrying a book from which he read as he walked. The book was held in his left hand and carried even with his face, while his right arm swung back and forth with the motion of his body.

One of the traditions showed his quickness of repartee. A member of the Sophomore Class tied a goose to his teaching chair. Of course there was a waiting audience to see him open the door and hear him express himself. When he stepped inside, he turned quietly and said, "Young gentlemen, I see one of you is here before me."

"His learning," wrote Rev. W. S. Lacy, "was varied, extensive, and curious; his mind a repository of unexpected and unusual knowledge. * * * He was a man of deep scriptural piety, unaffected, unobtrusive, undemonstrative."

"He was not magnetic," says another, "but an accomplished Latinist, a good teacher and a kindly man. The instruction in those days was thorough and complete. No text book was abandoned until it was mastered and so impressed upon the memory as not to be forgotten. For instance, in my own case, a few years ago when my son, whom we were preparing for Davidson College, lost the use of his eyes, I found my knowledge of Latin grammar so well preserved that I could teach conjugations, declensions and rules, and actually read Caesar and Cicero for him, so that he passed his examinations with credit. I then understood and appreciated the untiring insistence of Professor Rockwell on our becoming thoroughly familiar with the grammar as the basis of a good knowledge of the Latin language."

A dropping off of seventeen students in the college year, 1850-51, and a deficit of \$703 in running expenses, alarmed the Trustees and they began to devise schemes for increasing the endowment. The plan wrought out was that of selling 400 scholarships at \$100 each, in order to raise \$40,000 for a permanent provision of two professorships. The details of it were covered in the Resolutions passed by the Trustees in March, 1851, and approved by Concord Presbytery on April 12, following:

"The Board of Trustees of Davidson College do *Resolve*:

"1. That one thousand Scholarships in said Institution be created and offered for sale, on the following terms and conditions:

"2. Any person paying or securing to the Trustees of said Institution, the sum of one hundred dollars, shall be entitled to one of said scholarships, and shall enjoy the privilege of educating at said institution, free from all charges for tuition, a pupil who may be either a son or nominee, for and during the term of twenty years.

"3. No sales of Scholarships shall be binding until the sale of four hundred Scholarships is completed, and all contracts for the purchase of Scholarships, which shall then have been made, shall be payable from and after that period.

"4. All sales of Scholarships which shall be made after the four hundred Scholarships specified in the third section, shall be for cash.

"5. The purchaser may enjoy the advantages of a Scholarship at such time, and such intervals, as he may in his discretion think proper—the whole time of enjoyment not to exceed twenty years. He may also place at the Institution not more than two pupils at the same time, in which event the term of his Scholarship shall be diminished in the same proportion.

"6. Any individual, association of individuals or congregation, who shall pay, or secure to the Trustees of Davidson College, the sum of five hundred dollars, shall be entitled to a perpetual Scholarship, to which the party may appoint any pupil, he or they may think proper.

"7. The funds arising from the sale of Scholarships shall be invested in bonds or stock of the State, or of the United States, the Banks of North Carolina, or well secured individual bonds; and the income only arising from such investment, shall be appropriated to increase the advantages of education in said Institution.

"8. All Scholarships created by these proceedings both limited and perpetual, may be assigned or devised by will; and in case of intestacy, shall pass to the administrator as other property.

"9. No sale of Scholarships shall be made after the first day of January, 1853."

It is Hereby Certified,

That has paid the sum of

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and is entitled to a Scholarship in **DAVIDSON COLLEGE,**

according to the terms proposed by the Trustees of said Institution, in the Resolutions adopted by them, on the 27th day of March, 1851.

Robt. S. M. Dowell Treas.

J. J. BRUCKER, SALISBURY.

SCHOLARSHIP CERTIFICATE ISSUED BY THE COLLEGE

In a circular, which accompanied these remarkable Resolves, to give the prospective purchaser full information, the following statement was made:

"The foregoing resolutions comprise the proceedings of the Board of Trustees of Davidson College at a meeting held in the month of March last (1851), the object of which is to secure to that Institution a liberal and permanent endowment. It is confidently believed by the Board that these proceedings, if responded to by the favor of the public, will secure the Institution beyond the chances of future disaster, and at the same time confer on the community inestimable advantages. It is taken for granted that the advantages of education are appreciated and desired by all. They believe that this sentiment is universal in all civilized and Christian communities, and that in its beneficent influence, have originated all those more enlarged and liberal schemes which have been adopted by states and nations to cheapen elementary education and make it accessible to all classes and conditions of society. It is in the same spirit and for the same end, that the foregoing Resolutions have been adopted by the Board of Trustees, and are now submitted for public approbation. It is their wish and design to render the Institution, whose interests are committed to their care, in the highest degree efficient in its government and ample in its advantages of moral and intellectual culture. It is their further desire that these advantages shall have the widest diffusion, and be placed upon the most lasting foundation. It is confidently believed that all of these objects may be accomplished by the plan embodied in the preceding resolutions. We beg, therefore, your candid attention to the details of the scheme and its natural operation.

"The first resolution indicates the extent to which it is designed to carry this plan if it should meet the approbation of the community. The interest on one hundred thousand dollars is not more than is necessary to furnish, in the outset, the necessary buildings, library, and apparatus; and command the services of a Faculty sufficiently numerous for the purposes of complete instruction. It is observed, however, that the plan goes into effect when four hundred scholarships are sold, which will realize to the Institution the sum of forty thousand dollars. This, with the means already provided, if it will not enable the Trustees to do all they desire for the cause of liberal and religious education, will place the College on high ground, and give promise of still greater usefulness in the progress of time.

"But the advantages of the plan of endowment, we have already said, are now valuable to the community. Twenty years of instruction at this Institution are now offered for the sum of one hundred dollars. This amount of benefit was made definite to secure a proper understanding between the Trustees and their patrons, and that the best arrangement practical for families might be effected. There are five college terms in the period of twenty years; and it is rarely the case that there are more than five sons in one family to whom the advantages of education are to

be given. It is admissible to have two pupils at the Institution at the same time, which will of course limit in the same proportion the period during which the scholarship shall be enjoyed. Greater indulgence than this, would, in all probability, have crowded the Institution inconveniently, and less would not have been advantageous to families—in which it often happens that two brothers pursue their education together in the same classes through their college course. It is, however, very rare that more than two members of the same family are at the same time members of one literary Institution. At most of our literary Institutions, the price of tuition is fifty dollars per annum—at Davidson College at this time the annual charge for instruction is thirty dollars; so that by the plan proposed, the purchaser of a Scholarship obtains for one hundred dollars what at present costs him six hundred at Davidson College, and one thousand dollars at most colleges of the country. It may be remarked that it is no part of the design of this plan to lower the standard of instruction, nor can it have legitimately any such effect. On the contrary, with increasing means, and more enlarged facilities, the object will be to elevate instruction, and to render it more thorough and comprehensive. If to instruction thus cheapened, be added the consideration that the college is situated in the midst of a most productive agricultural region—where the means of subsistence are in greatest abundance, and at lowest prices, it will be apparent that the advantages of education will be afforded on terms as favorable as in any section of our country. There are few persons looking forward to the best interests of their descendants, who cannot lay aside for their children or grandchildren, the sum of one hundred dollars, and thus secure for them beyond the reach of misfortune, the greatest of earthly blessings.

“This scholarship acquired is a contract with the Board of Trustees; but one of the conditions is that it is assignable, devisable by will, or in case of intestacy, passes with other property to the hands of administrators for the benefit of the next of kin. It will thus be seen that everything in their power has been done by the Board to secure the promised advantages to those who may feel it their interest to purchase Scholarships.”

The Trustees “affectionately” asked the cordial and efficient cooperation of the Presbyteries in carrying out the scholarship plan, “which must, if sustained by the Church, place the College on a sure foundation and at the same time prove not a loss of money but a great gain to every purchaser, * * * and greatly increase the number of educated men and make the future generations of our country an educated people, trained under the pure morality and doctrines of the gospel.” So enthusiastic was Concord Presbytery over the plan to sell in advance eight thousand years of tuition at five dollars a year, that two of its ministers were released from their labors to act as agents for the

Trustees and two hundred scholarships were sold within its bounds by October of the same year.

What seems now to have been an absurd piece of financiering probably saved the College in 1852, as it provided an extra thousand a year of income at a low ebb in its existence.

The entire proceeds of the sales were lost during the Civil War period, but long before that practically the entire tuition income outside of this fund, disappeared.¹

It opened a fine field for speculation and the scholarships were rented by their owners for less than the regular tuition fees, and yet at a rate that left considerable margin of profit. Before this deplorable state was reached, however, we find a Trustee notation that they hoped "to sell as many as six hundred, so that there may be a fund annually accruing for the increase of the library and other necessary expenses." The matter was presented to Bethel Presbytery by President Williamson and he was asked to visit the Presbytery during the summer vacation to take subscriptions. Rev. William Banks was appointed agent by the Board to sell the scholarships in South Carolina, and his pulpit was to be supplied by neighboring ministers to free him for this service to the College.

By the end of the War the funds were gone, but the scholarships were as alive as they were at their birth. In 1868 "all the students were entering on scholarships thrown on the market for rent, so that nothing was received for tuition. The President, to prevent this speculation, offered these scholarships to the students on behalf of the College and the market value was paid for each directly to the Bursar." Up to this time an occasional request is made for free tuition on one that is a family heirloom. In 1869 the Trustees decided to ask the scholarship holders to forego their legal rights. Many of the impoverished holders were reluctant to do this and in a number of cases the College bought back the unused portions "on fair terms." The heavy loss sustained by the Institution during the war made it impossible for it to succeed with this load crushing its life. In fact, back in 1865 conditions became so acute that the Trustees were forced to pass a resolution that "scholarship contracts be suspended for twelve months from this date" (July

¹ In 1854-55 only one student paid tuition.

18) and the price of tuition was fixed at \$20 per session.

In 1851-52 a Christmas holiday of one week was inaugurated. Board continued at the low price of \$6 per month, notwithstanding the high price of provisions. The students were not allowed to pay more than this price in the village, if boarding elsewhere than in the Steward's Hall. The students were still subjected to what might be called a benevolent despotism. Even as tame a performance as lectures by a phrenologist was disallowed by the Faculty.

The preparatory department described in the catalogue for this and former years was evidently discontinued after this session. There is no further mention of it in the catalogues or Presbyterian records.

In addition to the effort to improve financial conditions by the scholarship plan, the Presbyteries in control, at their October meetings in 1852, appointed a committee of two ministers and three elders to "examine and report upon the causes of the languishing condition of Davidson College." They declared in a formal resolution that there had been a rapid decline in public estimation of its worth and that "the institution has lost and is losing the confidence of its warmest friends." Inquiry was to be made as to whether "this evil exists in any defect in the laws made for its government, or in their execution, or in the inefficiency of the professors individually or as a Faculty." According to the findings of this committee the causes were internal and external. Among the internal causes was that clause in the Charter which placed the choice and election of officers in the hands of the Presbyteries. It left the governing power too remote from the College and tied the hands of the Trustees. The machinery of government was complicated and the responsibility therefor too greatly scattered. Reference was made to the fact that half of the members of any Presbyterian meeting were elders who had not attended former meetings and were entirely out of touch with the needs of the school. The orthodoxy of the Institution was secured by the fact that the Trustees were elected by the Presbyteries and required to be members of the Presbyterian Church. A change in the Charter (such as had been presented in Concord Presbytery in 1847 and voted down) was urged. The report advised further an annual examination

of the records of the Faculty and more rigid execution of the laws of the College.

Among external causes was found "a want of harmony in feeling, in counsel, and in action," between the Presbytery of Concord and the Trustees. It was asked why the Presbytery and Trustees "do not unite with the heart of one man in sustaining and building up the Institution of our planting? * * * Why is it that those who have been the warm and tried friends of the Institution in days past, have forsaken her in the time of her greatest need?" Presbytery was urged to press these inquiries, and especially the one as to their failure to patronize properly their own College, until the cause was ascertained and a remedy applied. They had endeavored, so the Committee stated, not to create, cause or to imagine difficulties.

A committee was appointed to petition the Legislature for the change in the Charter suggested, and in a rousing resolution they pledged themselves to rally around the College, to pray for its extended usefulness, and to labor to remove every hindrance to its prosperity.

In December, 1852, the Board resolved:

"That thanks be returned to the Lord for the success attending the scholarship system and the liberal donation from Mr. Maxwell Chambers of Salisbury, granting to Davidson College one-third of the Salisbury Factory and wood sufficient to run same. Also a capital of five thousand dollars requiring six percent. per annum to be paid to him on the above-mentioned sum during his life."

They planned at this time a new professorship to be named for the Salisbury donor.

The catalogue for 1852-53 bears the name of Rev. James Ruet Gilland as the occupant of the Language Chair, in place of Rev. S. B. O. Wilson, who had given up his teaching work for a pastorate. Mr. B. S. Heddrick was elected Professor of Mathematics at the same time that Professor Gilland was chosen, (November, 1852), but there is no record of his acceptance. Professor Gilland, like Professor Johnston, graduated from Jefferson College (1836) and from Columbia Theological Seminary in 1840. He was a native of Pennsylvania, but spent all of his professional life in the South and Southwest. The student-body had increased to eighty-four by the spring of 1853. The appeal

for the change in Charter, so as to allow the officers of the College to be appointed by the Trustees, was ratified by the Legislature on December 27, 1852.

An epidemic of scarlet fever in 1853-54 in which there was one death, closed the College from February 8, till the end of the winter term. The price of tuition showed a slight increase, from \$30 to \$32 per year. In the Freshman Class this year (1853-54) were two men who afterwards loomed large in the Southern Confederacy, and who will be referred to again in the Chapter on Davidson in the Civil War. They were Stephen Dodson Ramseur and Robert Daniel Johnston, the last named living until February, 1919. Following the Presbyterial suggestion of more rigid adherence to laws the Faculty unanimously refused a request from the students to go to Mt. Mourne, three miles away, to hear the candidates for the governorship speak. The request seemed harmless enough, and forty-one of them went in the face of the refusal. Three were suspended and thirty-eight required to sign a pledge to obey all laws thereafter. Among the thirty-eight was young Ramseur, the Major-General of 1864.

Professor Rockwell instituted the first prize offered, by giving \$100, the interest on which was to be given in money or by purchase of books for the highest grades in Science.

President Williamson closed his long service at the end of the College year, 1853-54, just before the Chambers legacy seemed to underwrite the future of the College, and make it probably the richest college in the South for the short period intervening between its receipt and the disasters of the Civil War period. During his administration 173 young men received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For one year he was pastor of Hopewell and Steele Creek Churches in Mecklenburg County, and he then removed to Arkansas, where he was in charge of the Church at Washington for more than twenty years, resting from his labors on March 12, 1882. His stay at Davidson, as had been the case with President Morrison, was marked by family sorrow. In September, 1850, a young son, just entering manhood, died after an illness of only a few hours, and a daughter twenty years old died in 1851.

In November, 1853, the students asked permission in the following petition, to use arms:

"The Students of Davidson College, having formed a military Company for the purpose of exercising themselves in military tactics, and for their own benefits in other respects, We, the Officers of said Company, do petition the Faculty for permission to use arms and drill three times a week, namely, Tuesday and Thursday mornings a half hour after breakfast and on Saturday evening.

"The arms to be placed under their care; we submitting to their direction as required by the laws of the College.

"CAPT. J. A. ALLISON,

"1ST. LIEUT. J. C. CALDWELL,

"3RD. LIEUT. T. P. STERLING.

This was passed on by the Trustees and received the unanimous endorsement of the teachers. As to the duration of the company we have no information.

A similar petition was submitted to the Board in 1877 and was recommended by them. The Faculty was requested as far as practicable to arrange the regular duties and hours of the Institution in such manner as to promote the success and usefulness of the organization without compromising the efficiency of the College. The granting of the request was followed by the formation of a voluntary military company, to which the government lent some ancient guns. The Captain and moving spirit was D. H. Hill, Jr., 1880. Lack of uniforms, the heat and fatigue of drill, and the lack of any real motive or inducement, steadily lessened the size of the company till it died a natural death.

In 1853 two students were definitely suspended for starting a fight with negroes. They had demanded of some country servants that they take off their hats. This the negroes refused to do. The offending hats were knocked off and a free-for-all fight was on. The students were at this time conducting a Sunday School for "the blacks," and mission work among them has continued with more or less regularity until the present.

Despite the rocky road travelled by Concord Presbytery in its effort to establish a school for men, as soon as they felt that Davidson College was fairly well on its feet, they turned their attention to the founding of a school for young women. On April 28, 1854, the Trustees for the proposed institute reported the selection of a site at Statesville, as well as the procuring of architect's plans and specifications for the building. Rev. P. H.

Dalton and Rev. W. W. Pharr were at this time presenting the plan to the churches, and it is pleasing to note that Davidson released one of its teachers, Rev. E. F. Rockwell, for the same purpose, and that Rev. S. B. O. Wilson, its former Professor of Languages, was one of the most active of the first board of trustees of Concord Female Seminary.

The first building was destroyed by a storm. The school was opened in a private residence on September 9, 1856, and the building was completed in 1857. Professor Rockwell resigned his professorship at Davidson in 1868 to take the presidency of the school. He had been a Trustee of the same from its beginning.

In 1897 Statesville Female College (the name was changed first to Simonton Female College and then to Statesville Female College) Presbyterian in influence, but of private ownership, was offered for sale. Another denomination was eager to purchase it. Statesville Presbyterians sent for Dr. J. B. Shearer, at that time President of Davidson College. To save the school for the Presbyterian Church, he purchased it, having it deeded to him as sole Trustee for the Presbyterian Church. He expended his own money liberally in repairing the building and refurnishing it, and had the college conducted for some years. He then proposed to turn it over to Concord Presbytery. Its former control seems to have ceased in 1870, but there is no definite statement as to this fact. In 1904 Concord Presbytery accepted the Institution, and appointed a Board of Trustees, of which Dr. Shearer was President. Time and again he made liberal gifts for repairs and improvements, and he practically determined its place in the educational world and its policies. In token of their appreciation, the Trustees named the new auditorium Shearer Hall, and provided for a professorship called the J. B. Shearer Professorship of English Bible and Philosophy. The college was renamed (Mitchell College) on its 60th anniversary, and the comradeship which exists, when its President is a Davidson alumnus (Rev. W. F. Hollingsworth, 1890), dates from the beginning.

It is interesting to note that Bethel Presbytery took practically the same step as did Concord, and at about the same time. The sum of \$13,000 was subscribed in stock for a school at Yorkville, South Carolina. The school was to be under the

care of the Presbytery, and the stockholders were to control the monied interests. The plan failed and the Presbytery promptly appointed a Board of twelve, four ministers and eight laymen. Rev. J. M. Anderson was elected Principal. The school was reported in 1854 as being in a flourishing condition. The name, Bethel Female College, was changed in 1855, to Yorkville Female College. The school was in existence at least until 1866. Principal Anderson was a Chaplain in the Confederate army (1861-5) and became a professor at Davidson in 1866.

The Board of Trustees agreed in 1845 "to grant license to other persons besides the steward to board students at a price not exceeding six dollars a month," but the first mention of any other boarding house than the Steward's Hall is made in the meeting of the Faculty on October 10th, 1854, when a notice was to be sent "to the various Boarding houses."

The matter of declamation and composition work was stressed more than formerly by arranging that the forenoon of every alternate Saturday be devoted to such exercises. For this purpose each class collected in the lecture room of a given professor. The classes were "to assemble in an orderly and quiet manner," and the speaking was to continue from 10 to 11.15 A. M. The speakers were to be designated a week in advance, one-fifth speaking at one time, the speakers being excused on that day from submitting compositions. Failure to speak or to submit a composition was a ten-demerit offense. The speeches were to be criticized and graded, and the combined speech and composition grade was to equal one weekly recitation. The speeches of the Seniors were to be original and were counted as a declamation and composition.

The tuition was dropped back to \$30 a year, but board was advanced to \$35 per session of five months.

A patrol of the campus was established in conjunction with the village authorities though no statement in regard to the necessity for it is given. The student doing this work was to be paid fifty cents each night and it was continued at least until 1856.

The sum of \$2,000 was set aside for the purchase of apparatus; a cabinet of minerals of considerable size had already been collected.

When in September, 1854, President Williamson resigned his

leadership of the College, and was released by the Trustees from the obligation of remaining six months in the occupancy of his Chair, Rev. John B. Adger, of South Carolina, was unanimously elected to the presidency and the salary was raised to fifteen hundred dollars. On December 18, 1854, Ex-President Morrison wrote to Mr. James Morrison:

"Dr. Adger did not accept. His health would not justify it, I presume. I am truly sorry for it. He is a sterling gentleman and would have done a noble work for our institution even if not able to study."

The year following Dr. Williamson's resignation, 1854-55, was notable for two things, the beginning of the work of Major Daniel Harvey Hill as Professor of Mathematics, and a serious disturbance between the students and the Faculty. The Institution was governed by the Faculty,¹ having no president till the coming of Rev. Drury Lacy on March 23, 1855.

Major Hill's connection with the College dated from the spring of 1854. In April, Concord Presbytery suggested to the Board of Trustees that Professor Hill, "who is to take up the mathematics work at the beginning of next term," be appointed to canvass in South Carolina and in Fayetteville and Orange Presbyteries till the opening of the new term, for the endowment of a fourth professorship. He was present, however, at the weekly Faculty meetings on and after May 8, 1854, and took an active part in College government.

He entered West Point at sixteen years of age, graduating in 1842. General Joseph E. Johnston is authority for the statement that "some of the officers of the regular service were in the habit of saying that D. H. Hill was the bravest man in the army in Mexico," and South Carolina gave him a sword to commemorate his valiant service to America in the Mexican conflict. He came from a soldierly ancestry in both paternal and maternal lines. After a service of six years at Washington College (now Washington and Lee University), he came to David-

¹ During the interim between President Williamson's resignation and the election of President Lacy, in January, 1855, Professor Gilland was appointed by the Board to act as "President of the Faculty, pro tem." He resigned his professorship in January, 1855, when Professor Leland was elected to succeed him and Dr. Lacy was elected to the presidency of the College.

son. At his first meeting with the Faculty he presented the following resolutions:

"1. That at the weekly meetings of the Faculty the Clerk keep a full and faithful record of the proceedings, to be signed by the President and Professors before adjournment.

"2. That the action of the Faculty is final in the exercise of discipline and in every matter whatever over which the officers of the college have jurisdiction.

"3. That in case the President or any Professor should presume to set aside, nullify, contravene, make insinuation against, or speak disparagingly of any decision of a majority of the Faculty, it ought to be and is hereby rendered the duty of the rest of the Faculty to report him to the Board of Trustees.

"4. That in case the President or any Professor object to a measure of discipline, he shall give his reasons in full to be entered upon the record.

"5. That in case the President or a Professor refuse or neglect to sign the record, the clerk shall make a minute of that refusal or negligence, and shall also record the opinion of the rest of the Faculty as to the justifiability of the delinquent."

These resolutions were unanimously adopted as were additional ones presented on June 12, and July 31:

"1. That each member of the Faculty shall read or cause to be read in Chapel every Monday morning, a list of the delinquencies in his department and that have come under his observation during the past week.

"2. That delinquent students shall submit in writing at the second bell every Monday, to the respective reporting officers, their excuses for their delinquencies.

"3. That immediately after the reception of these excuses, each member of the Faculty shall submit to the Clerk of the Faculty, to be entered on the record, a list of the delinquencies for which unsatisfactory or no excuses have been rendered.

"4. That delinquencies shall only be removed by the member or members of the Faculty by whom they have been reported, or by a vote of the majority of the Faculty.

"5. That permission to leave the College for a definite or indefinite period, and permission to be absent from any recitation, shall be only granted by a vote of the majority of the Faculty.

"6. That no student shall drop any of the studies which regularly belong to him or his class.

"7. That the failure of any member of the Faculty to comply with the first and second of the foregoing resolutions shall be made a matter of record, 'the whole to be read at the next roll-call in Chapel meeting.'"

Offenses and delinquencies were to be punished with demerits according to the following scale:

For profanity, fighting, disorderly conduct in recitation rooms, in the chapel, or on the campus, being out of dormitory after 11 o'clock at night—ten demerits.

For being improperly dressed in Chapel, in the recitation rooms, or on the campus, neglect of preparation for a lesson, absence from any college exercise, improper excuse for report, injury to public property, etc.,—eight demerits.

Inattention to recitation, inattention to rules of order in chapel or recitation rooms, music or noise on college campus during study hours—six demerits.

Unnecessary absence from room in study hours, loafing about the stores, etc., writing on the walls of college buildings—four demerits. Tardiness in attendance and in handing in excuses was in the two demerit class.

One hundred demerits in a half year would automatically dismiss the offending one, and no student was to be allowed to enter a higher class who had averaged less than 75 per cent in the given department during the preceding half-year. A student failing in two departments should be withdrawn from college. All deficiencies, withdrawals, and suspensions were to be entered in the catalogue.

The Hill system of grading and demerit was in force in 1861, after which year there was no catalogue issued until 1868. For three years the laws of the College are omitted from the catalogue and those given in 1872 show considerable alteration.

In August, 1854, Professor Hill offered to become responsible for the salary, one thousand dollars per annum, for two years, if a professor of astronomy and natural philosophy should be elected by the Board. As a result of this offer Professor Clement D. Fishburne was elected. In 1856 the College assumed Professor Fishburne's salary. There is a record of the reimbursement to Major Hill of the amount paid by him during the year 1855-56.

In October, 1854, Major Hill presented other resolutions covering the following:

That the meetings of the Faculty be opened with prayer, that the students be arranged for chapel seating in their respective classes, that any student not in his proper place be considered

absent, and that every student be required to be present at all of the religious exercises on the Sabbath.

"The 'old Major,' as we called him," wrote Rev. W. S. Lacy (1854) "had little of the aspect of a military hero. Punctual, prompt, always ready, the moral discipline of the soldier was his and he imparted it to his classes. His walk was somewhat shambling and careless, and his appearance was not striking or soldierly, but woe to the luckless fellow who sought to shirk."

Dr. Henry E. Shepherd, ex-1862, who spent four months at Davidson while he was a teacher here, writes:

"Even the youngest Freshman recognized from the first that the Major was the dominant spirit of the Institution; no one thought of contesting his supremacy, so thoroughly unassumed and withal absolute and unchallenged in its nature."

A serious break in Faculty and student relations occurred in connection with the Christmas vacation of the year 1854-55. The students had permission to leave for home after "the twelfth bell" on December 21, at the close of evening prayers.

There was so much noise and disturbance in the night that a room-to-room investigation was made and several students were found out of the rooms, four being named. The Faculty met on the 22nd, and the students remaining were all summoned to give testimony and all disclaimed having participated in the riot or having any knowledge of the rioters.

One of the students was designated by Major Hill as having been prominent in the disturbance; he called in two witnesses to prove his alibi, but failed to clear himself by them. The others were able to prove their whereabouts. The record is that "in view of his inattention to his studies, from his having used in a written essay disrespectful language to a professor, and from the strong circumstantial evidence to convict him of participating in a riot on the night of the 21st, his longer continuance in college is considered prejudicial to its interests." This record is signed only by Professors Rockwell and Hill. There is no explanation why Prof. Gilland did not sign it.

The Christmas holiday was to close on January 2, and on that date a communication was sent to the Faculty, signed by forty-two names of the seventy students, stating that as their fellow-student had been suspended "on suspicion for some charge

or charges alleged, without substantial proof," they regarded this action "as inconsistent with the principles of justice and contrary to the dictates of reason." * * * "We, believing that this procedure is uncalled for do respectfully demand that Mr. _____ be permitted to remain with us and that his suspension to recalled, * * * That we assign as a reason that if students are to be suspended or sent away from college on mere suspicion of having committed an offense, none of us can be safe, but made liable to the same punishment at the will of the Faculty."

The Faculty met promptly after receiving the protest. The writer of the same was sent for and questioned as to its spirit; he explained that the students had been told by one of the professors that the young man had been suspended on the mere suspicion of striking Major Hill with a stone in the riot. The professor present denied having made such a statement and it was plainly shown that no such accusation had been made before the Faculty. Major Hill made the statement that he had never even suspected the student suspended of having thrown the stone. "Great pains were taken to show the representative of the disaffected students the difference between suspension on mere suspicion, and suspension on circumstantial evidence." The Faculty disclaimed "In most explicit terms all intention of acting at any time on mere suspicion."

The students were assured that the Faculty would gladly hear any evidence that would prove the innocence of the man suspended, but they were reminded that each man had declared that he was not guilty himself nor knew who was guilty, and of their legal inability to pass upon the innocence of their friend when they knew nothing of the facts.

A student-body meeting was held in the Philanthropic Society hall to consider the reply of the Faculty, and the reply being considered unsatisfactory, the students agreed to leave in a body, in a quiet and orderly manner.

Though not in accordance with the records, the following statement from a student in the sixties, shows how the unfortunate circumstance was handed down by student tradition:

"Major Hill, being a graduate of West Point and having served as an officer in the Mexican War, brought to the unconventional College of Davidson the same ideas of strict obedience that had characterized his

life in larger fields. * * * Consequently he became the storm center of opposition in the Faculty as well as among the students.

"One night a number of students, angered at the presentation of some problems in the recitation rooms, that they could not solve, assembled in the grove fronting the Chapel to give utterance to their displeasure. Their conduct was so riotous that Professors Hill, Rockwell, and Leland, went to ascertain the cause of the unusual disturbance. The approach of the professors was checked by a shower of stones, one of which struck Major Hill upon the shoulder. Incensed at the indignity and surprised at the covert and at the same time open manner of the assault, the three hastily sought for the means of repelling force by force. When the insurgents saw in the star-light the glistening of Major Hill's Mexican sword, they fled precipitately and sought concealment in their rooms. When their abodes were visited by the irate professors, some of the occupants were coming the lessons for the next day, while others had retired and were wrapped in seemingly innocent slumber; nor by sign or word did any one interviewed indicate a knowledge as to the disturbance. From the room of a student from Arkansas they were locked out and refused admission. Professor Rockwell procured an axe, the door was forced and the room entered. The student was found in bed. He still wore his everyday clothes and had not pulled off his boots. His anomalous condition was regarded as conclusive evidence of his guilt. He refused to betray any of his associates, though protesting his innocence, and was expelled from the College at the next meeting of the Faculty. * * * Strange to say N— had taken no part in the proceedings, and his companions at a mass meeting demanded his re-instatement. The Faculty regarded the demand in the nature of a threat. * * * The gage of battle was now defiantly thrown down. * * * Wagons were procured and every student except two left the College grounds.

"This was a critical period in Davidson's history. The outlook for the future was not of an encouraging nature, and many friends of the Institution feared that its days of usefulness had come to an abrupt ending. Only a few of those who had departed in passionate anger returned, and they were principally Freshmen, whom parents and guardians could most easily influence. But the Institution was unshaken, however violent the storms that beset it, and the regular curriculum continued without apparent interruption."

Under date of January 13, 1855, Ex-President Morrison wrote:

"I am sorry to add that they have had a difficulty at the College. The Faculty suspended a student for rioting. The students took part with the suspended young man. The Faculty stood firm and most of the students left. This is only one result of the former want of discipline, and vitiated sentiment becoming traditional with young men. If the College only gets free from lawless and riotous students it will do better hereafter. It cannot fail if we only get a good President. Too much

has been done for it. It has too many friends. Only lately a gentleman in Salisbury willed it \$3,000. His name was Brandon."

In this connection it is of interest to add that Mr. Maxwell Chambers is credited with the statement that he expected "to leave a large amount to the College that could and would control its students."

Intense excitement prevailed, but the campus preserved an outward peace. The Faculty comment on this action is "It seems that all left under the misapprehension that Mr. ——— was suspended for striking Professor Hill, and that Mr. ——— (the writer of the protest who represented the students at the meeting of the Faculty on January 2) made no effort to disabuse their minds at said meeting nor at any other time, so far as we have learned."

On the 16th, two students were reinstated by declaring that they had signed the protest under a misapprehension. Within a few days seven Seniors were received on their signing the following statement: "I do hereby express my acknowledgment for the wrong course I took in the late disturbance in college—that the Faculty are not amenable to the students for their action—and to pledge myself if admitted again to college to conduct myself with propriety at all times."

The Faculty record of January 21 makes no further reference to the trouble, but mentions having reviewed the rolls and recorded the absences.

The author of the protest was reinstated in March, after an assurance that he had acted in good faith with the student-body in communicating to them the declarations of the Faculty, and after the promise to "correct in the public papers some erroneous statements that he had publicly made and about which he was misinformed."

In the records of the literary societies, the Philanthropics made a detailed statement of the reason why they disbanded on January 5, but in the minutes of a meeting held on March 24, there is no explanation of their return. Fifteen members were present, who met "to reorganize after a few months' intermission" and "as many of our officers had not returned new ones were chosen." In the Eumenean minutes there is no explanation made of why they went or came. There was a called

meeting on January 3, 1855, "held for the purpose of deliberating upon the future welfare and prosperity. As all the members intend leaving college, it was moved and carried that a committee be appointed to give to our securities, Messrs. McDowell and Withers, a bond including the hall and furniture." The keys were to be turned over to Professor Gilland.

Only three of the Senior Class, which numbered twelve in the fall and seven in the spring, received diplomas.

The student-body was reduced from seventy-five in the fall to thirty-one in the spring and the higher classes never filled up. It is not surprising to find that Major Hill's inaugural address, delivered on the 25th of February, 1855, was, by request of the Board of Trustees, on the subject of College discipline, and in view of his part of the recent unpleasantnesses, his opening paragraphs were significant:

"I left a college the character of whose students was such that during six years I received not a single mark of discourtesy or disrespect." His reasons for coming to Davidson were his desire to "be among my own people; I wished to aid in the training of the youth of the two Carolinas * * * but the great motive that mainly decided me to accept your appointment was the desire to labor in a college founded in the prayers and by the liberality of Presbyterians. * * * It is a fact which none can controvert, that the Church has to rely, almost entirely, upon denominational Colleges to rear and train laborers for the vineyard of the Lord. * * * Such being my views of the expediency and importance of denominational institutions, I could not hesitate in making a choice between Washington College, whose Presbyterian character is still in dispute, and Davidson College, under the immediate control of the Church to which I belong."

An explanation (though without previous reference to it) of his plan to publish the grades of the students in the catalogue is given:

"The first three or four in each class are incited to put forth all their powers in the contest for the College honors; and it may be that the last two or three in their respective classes use some exertion to escape deficiency and the odium of a special gratia. But for the great mass of students there is no stimulus at all and unless fortified by high religious principle, must speedily acquire idle habits and learn to drone away their time between lounging, cards, cigars and whiskey punch. * * * The grading system has made the Military Academy at West Point, the first school of science in America. It has elevated Yale, Nassau Hall, Washington College, Hampden Sidney, Jefferson College, etc., etc. * * * The Superin-

tendent of the Virginia Military Institute says that without the grading system his Southern West Point would not remain in existence a single week. * * * John C. Calhoun is the father of the demerit system as it now exists in the academies and colleges of our land. * * * Under it the professors do not prowl stealthily about the campus like spies around an enemy's camp. All they will have to do when there is a disturbance in any of the buildings will be to locate it. The rioters will then most surely be compelled to inform on themselves. * * * Treat young men with distrust and suspicion and you will but too often make them unworthy of all confidence. * * * The professor who dodges about the campus at night will acquire a stealthy, night-hawk cast of countenance and be no more respected by the students than any other bird of darkness and ill-omen. * * * In every college in America except Davidson there is common deposit fund formed by the contribution of all the students which is set aside to repair the damages committed by vicious rioters. We have known some four hundred dollars paid out for breakages made chiefly by a single worthless rowdy."

In the spring of 1861 it was voted to read the punctuality and honor roll at Commencement, a custom which has survived, and punctuality and moral conduct were counted as one-fifth in grading for honors.

Major Hill became persuaded that a national conflict was coming, so in 1859 he gave up his work at Davidson and the congenial surroundings to become Commandant of the Charlotte Military Institute. He knew it was wise to train young men to be ready. The College authorities sympathized with him and made him a loan of funds for building. In accepting Major Hill's resignation, the Trustees recorded:

"That while we as a Board of Trustees, accede to the wishes of Major Hill, we accept his resignation with very great reluctance, much regretting to lose from our Institution such a pure and high-minded Christian gentleman; diligent and untiring student; thorough and ripe scholar; and able, faithful, and successful instructor . . . as Major Hill has ever proved himself to be since he came amongst us."

His interest in the College continued and he served as a valued Trustee from 1859 to 1875.

In 1861 he took three of his teachers and his young cadets to Raleigh to drill the ten thousand volunteers there in camp.

He was a Southerner of Southerners. While at Davidson he prepared a text-book on algebra, with special attention given to the theory of equations. His classes were given the long prob-

lems that went into the book. It was regarded highly by the teachers of the day for its intrinsic worth and was adopted as the College text-book. The thing that made this algebra different, however, is that it exhibits in the stating of its problems, strong sectional feeling. General Jackson said of it, "I regard it as superior to any other book with which I am acquainted in the same branch of science."

General Hill died at Charlotte on September 24, 1889, and was buried the next day from the Campus Church. All College exercises were suspended. President J. B. Shearer preached from the text: "Know ye not that there is a prince and great man fallen this day in Israel?" Dr. Shearer was assisted in the service by Rev. J. Rumble, Class of 1850, and a member of the Board of Trustees during General Hill's professorship. The faculty and members of the Board were pallbearers and the interment was in the village cemetery.

Rev. Drury Lacy, Junior, came to his work from a family of teachers. He was prepared for college in the classical school taught by his father and graduated from Hampden Sidney College, near the place of his birth, and from Union Theological Seminary, in 1832. He did pastoral work at New Bern and Raleigh, before accepting the presidency of Davidson. His nephew, Rev. Moses Drury Hoge, long an inmate of his home prior to his coming to Davidson, wrote of him:

"He is without doubt the best specimen of man I ever saw: frank, generous, sincere, affectionate; but his finest quality is his perfect freedom from dissimulation or artifice of any sort. He is entirely transparent."

One of his students says of him:

"He was faithful in the lecture room, but Sundays were his busiest days and in the pulpit was his power. He wept with us, prayed with us, laughed with us, and never forgot us."

He was the finished gentleman, the accomplished scholar, and the sympathetic friend.¹ He welded into one the varying temperaments by the power of a loving heart, and he may be considered

¹ Of Dr. Lacy, Rev. Joseph R. Wilson wrote in 1866:

"The fourth of these Committees (that on Education and of the Southern Presbyterian Assembly) was directed by Rev. Drury Lacy, who was greatly revered by all the commissioners whose happiness it was to be

as the Doctor Arnold of Davidson College. His arrival in itself meant much, but his coming just after the unfortunate conditions which existed during the winter was doubly beneficial and did much to hearten friends and patrons.

The Lacy administration matriculated about three hundred students and graduated fifty-five. Because of the disturbed conditions in the winter previous to his assumption of the duties of the presidency, the number of students was greatly reduced.

A story relating to the discipline of two students during his administration appears in the Faculty records. Two young men had been suspended for drunkenness and profanity. They retaliated by charging in a letter to the gentle-mannered President that his son and namesake had been guilty of the same offences, together with gambling. Dr. Lacy called the Faculty together, laid the letter before them, and withdrew. After a careful consultation the charges were dismissed "as sustained by no collateral evidence."

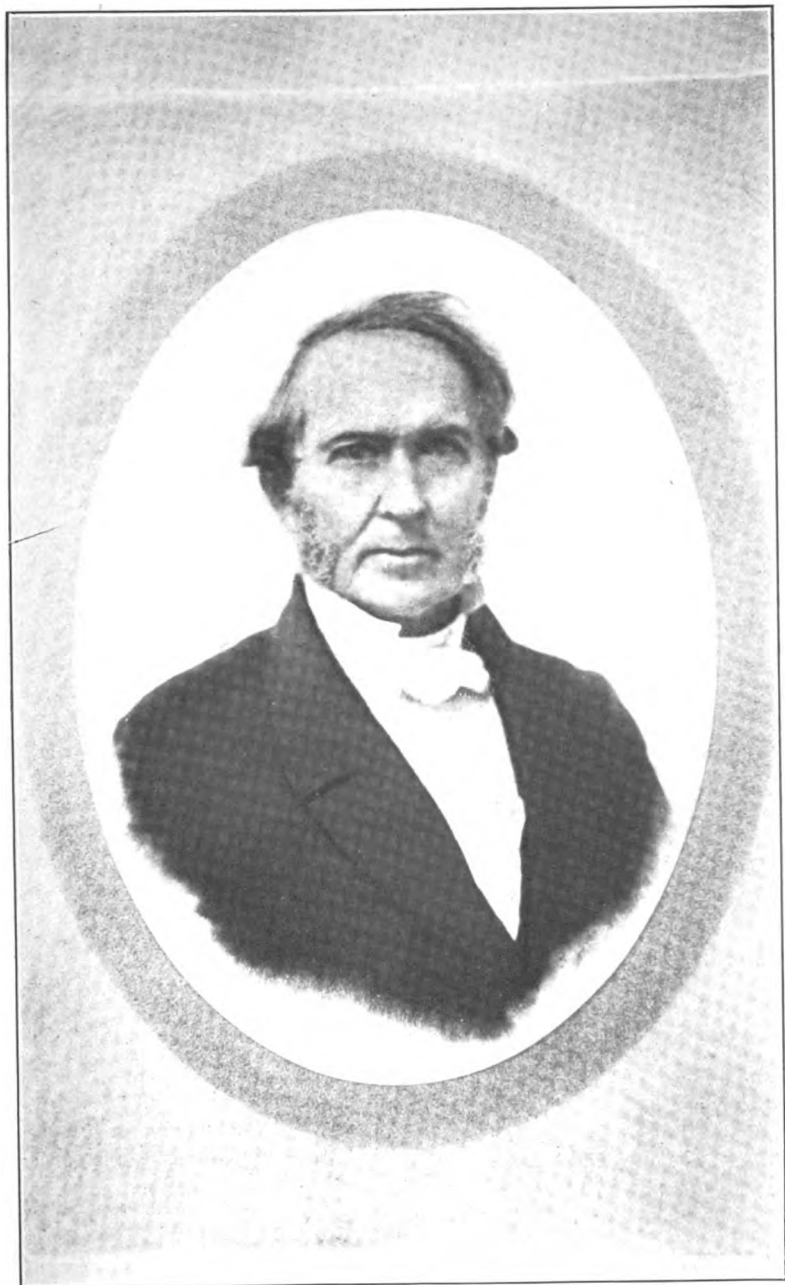
George L. Petrie, ex-1859, entered College in January, 1856, and has thus described his impressions:

"I recall the impression made on me by my first view of the College. It was exceedingly plain and primitive and small. There was not one imposing or impressive feature. The Chapel was a rather insignificant-looking building—the Chapel upstairs and four lecture rooms downstairs. The dormitories consisted of a row of low brick buildings, one story each, one room deep, each room opening out doors. There were two or three residences of Professors and two Society Halls. These latter were by far the most attractive buildings in sight. There was a straggling village—a few houses—a Postoffice and two stores. * * *

"I recall, however, that I was not disappointed. Somehow I had not pictured anything different. I thought it was a good place to study and fine buildings were not especially educational. I had in my mind the definition of a liberal education I had seen: 'A pine bench with Mark Hopkins at one end of it and me at the other is a good enough College.' I was now on a hunt for my Mark Hopkins. * * *

"Major Hill was a great teacher, really a wonderful teacher. He could not only make the willing learn, but came near compelling the unwilling to learn. His really was a course of compulsory education. He would have half the class at the blackboard and while they were working prob-

in any way affiliated with him, and whose name (only quite recently dropped from our ministerial roll) continued until the period of his decease to be known as a synonym for whatsoever is lovely and of good report—a mirror of gentle manners, a model of gracious counselling, and a master of many hearts."



DRURY LACY

lems he would question the other half as they sat around the room. * * *

"Professor Rockwell was a living Latin Grammar. He was a great drill master. * * * We learned valuable lessons from him on the structure of words. He brushed away the dust from many words and let us see pictures in them. * * * Language becomes an art gallery to a furnished mind and a discerning eye. Professor Rockwell made a valuable contribution to our intellectual store by introducing us to this field of thought. * * *

"Professor Fishburne had the department of Greek. He was quite a young man—very bright—not much given to forms. His hour for Freshmen was 3 P. M.,—the lazy, sleepy hour. * * * He was sure to be there and equally sure to be wide-awake. He was a cultured man and a fine teacher. I recall one afternoon a warm and sleepy hour. All nature seemed asleep. Everything was very still. The air was full of silence. * * * A boy from Spartanburg, South Carolina, was struggling along lazily in recitation, dealing with words with which he had only a passing acquaintance. We were all barely awake. A verb had been given to the South Carolina boy to construe, straighten out and illuminate. Slowly and softly and dreamily he said: 'It is 1st. Aorist Spartanburg.' It waked us all up. The room resounded with applause. There was no more sleep nor slumber nor drowsiness. Sparta and Athens were never before so yoked together—nor college and home so blended in student dreams.

"Student life was primitive, as viewed from the comforts of a later time. We chopped most of the wood we used. We drew water from a well and brought it to our rooms. These exercises took the place of gymnasium athletics, and perhaps served us just as well. If we felt the need of exercise, there were the axe and the wood pile; there were the bucket and the well, there were roads where we could walk without fee or hindrance. The morning bell rang at 15 minutes before sunrise. Then five minutes before sunrise it rang again, sounding its last stroke at the rising of the sun. When it ceased to ring every student was expected to be in his place in the chapel. * * *

"The highest honor permissible to a Freshman in Commencement exercises, was to be appointed candle snuffer. The chapel was lighted with candles. Snuffing the wicks was a necessary and conspicuous and responsible service. There was a regular election of snuffers, two for each night exercise. * * * The snuffing had to be done between parts of the program. The snuffer had to cross the platform to do his delicate work. It he should snuff the light out there would be great applause. The more he did the less was seen and the more was heard."

On the social life of the period we have little light. The nature of the only entertainment of which a record has come down to us is not known.

The three upper classes were represented among the "young gentlemen," whose names appear, and the date suggests a patriotic

program.¹ The twentieth of May was celebrated by original speeches and declamations distributed according to scholarship. This was the origin of Junior Speaking which came formally into being in the nineties and lived until 1923. Those Juniors making ninety-five or over were "allowed" to prepare and make orations. Those making from ninety-two to ninety-five could give declamations. As the College grew the importance of the event lessened and the quality of the orations deteriorated.

The Williams' Association of Missionary Inquiry was organized in 1855 by Rev. Edwin Williams, a missionary to Africa. Its object was to inform its members as to the spread of the Gospel and missionary operations. Monthly meetings were held at which essays, reports of missionary work, as well as reviews of the state of religion in North America and Europe were read. Through aid from the Faculty the reading room of the Association was supplied with the leading religious papers and periodicals of this country and several from Great Britain. There was also a creditable collection of curiosities from foreign lands.

Out of eighty-three students present in 1856-57, only twenty-two were members of any church, and of these twelve men were looking forward to the ministry as their life work. Weekly prayer-meetings were held by the students with an attendance of from thirty to thirty-five. The first half of the College year, 1857-58, was marred by friction and suspicion among the students. Details are not given in the Trustee reports to Presbytery, but there was constant liability of an outbreak. In the

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*The compliments of the Young Gentlemen
for Wednesday Evening, July 7th, 1855.
at half past 7, P. M.*

Managers :

F. H. JOHNSON,	}	J. H. SEAGLE,
J. R. McFADDEN,		H. H. BANKS,
T. C. BENDERSON,		J. H. EMERSON,
A. E. McCALLUM,		WILLIAM WHITE,
G. A. CAIRNE.		

Davidson College, June, 1855.

latter half of the year continuing through it there was a marked revival of religion.

This (for the time) rather unusual religious interest continued through 1858-59. Fifteen students were received into the College Church; from sixty to seventy attended the weekly prayer-meetings and for eighteen months or more a daily prayer-meeting was held by the students with an average attendance of forty-five. In 1861 is a record showing that the students were excused on each Monday morning after communion services were held on Sunday to allow time for devotional exercises "appropriate to such occasions."

The condition of the campus has to be imagined from occasional references like the following: "The students sent in a petition asking that the grounds be cleaned before Commencement." "The Faculty asked of the Executive Committee that the fence in front of Chambers Building be removed and the whole campus enclosed by a suitable fence." In 1855 "a few ladies of Davidson College" petitioned the Board of Trustees "to take into consideration the propriety of enclosing the campus and a general remodeling of the grounds." There was only a clump of small oak trees south of the Philanthropic Hall; the rest of the grounds being uncared for or cultivated in vegetables. In March, 1861, occurs the first mention of a holiday being given to the students conditioned on each man's planting a tree and the record notes that the Faculty were "much gratified with the day's work. The number of trees exceeded very considerably the number of students." Each man's tree was to be named for his sweetheart and some of the namesakes remain as memorials. The trees planted were little more than shrubs taken from the depression that was afterwards the site of Lake Wiley and is now a part of the Golf Links, but they grew into the trees that became the glory of the campus.

The Building Committee was authorized by the Board to employ an architect "to survey the grounds and draw a plan of all buildings to be followed as funds and needs may render most prudent." Like other wise suggestions this plan did not materialize. In 1915 such a plan was drawn and improvements made since that date have been somewhat in accordance therewith, but unfortunate architecture and grouping of buildings have resulted from the lack of such a plan.

An earnest of the larger gift soon to come from Salisbury was the sum of \$3,000 left about 1853 by Colonel Alexander W. Brandon, to be used for the education of candidates for the ministry. There is also a reference in 1856 to the fact that the proceeds of "the donation of Captain Blair," should be applied to paying the college expenses of John Martin Philip Otts of Union County in South Carolina, who was graduated with the class of 1859. This beneficiary, after a fruitful ministry in northern and southern States, in which a large number of religious books were written, returned to his Alma Mater the funds expended for his training in a manifold increase. In 1893 he made possible by a gift the Otts Lectureship. The proceeds of the funds were to be used in securing and publishing courses of lectures at Davidson College "in defense of Christianity against current heresies, especially such as may be directed against the foundation of Christian faith." The first course was delivered by Dr. Otts himself in 1893, and published under the title *Unsettled Questions*, the second was delivered by Rev. Robert L. Dabney, D. D., in 1897, and was issued under the title, *Christ our Penal Substitute*. The third course was given by Rev. John B. Shearer, in 1904, and published as *Modern Mysticism*, and the fourth by Rev. Walter W. Moore, 1878, in 1920-21 on *The Permanence of the Christian Ideal*.

The second gift of Maxwell Chambers, the largest single gift ever received by the College, was the outstanding feature of the Lacy Administration.

By foresighted action in appointing Mr. Maxwell Chambers on the Building Committee in 1835, Concord Presbytery thus early linked the interest of a wise and wealthy merchant of Salisbury to the young college.

Mr. Chambers was born in January, 1788. His early education was acquired in Salisbury. Later he went into business with an uncle. The two removed to Charleston, South Carolina, where he laid the foundation of his estate. When he had accumulated about \$200,000 he married Miss Catherine Troy, who had a competence of around \$30,000 and the newly married pair settled in Salisbury, where he spent the remainder of his life, directing and increasing his estate. In his will he arranged for the liberation of some of his slaves, and at his death, February 7, 1855, these were sent to the Northwest and started in life. He in-

tended, after he had made large bequests to kindred and friends, that Davidson College should receive over \$200,000. Owing, however, to the limitation by Charter of the property holding allowed, the College failed to get the whole sum willed to it. Ex-President Morrison in an article in the *North Carolina Presbyterian*, in 1873, signed Crito, wrote:

"There are some men living who remember a dark and rainy night when the Committee on Education in the Legislature of 1838 had the present charter so mutilated that the College could not hold over \$50,000. By the most strenuous and untiring efforts that was so changed that the College might hold \$200,000 and even that change lost us \$50,000 of the Chamber's legacy."

Honorable James Morehead, General Dockery, E. J. Erwin, Esq., Franklin Davidson, Esq., were the friends who saved the day (or rather the night) for the college, and \$150,000 of the legacy.

Mr. Chambers¹ was not a promiscuous giver and in a business

¹J. Lenoir Chambers, 1873, furnishes the following story:

"I once asked my father, how it was that our kinsman had accumulated a fortune in excess of a half-million dollars, in Salisbury, when there was so little money and so few people in this section of the State. He said at first that he knew no reason, except that he was a thorough business man, gave his attention to his work and was what is known as a good trader. 'I hope his methods were straight,' I said with a smile, and he replied instantly—'I never heard the slightest reflection on his honesty.'"

"He called me into his room the next morning and said that he had recalled that Cousin Max had once told him a story which might answer my question of the night before:

"One of the chief products handled was cotton. This was bought locally and hauled by wagons to Charleston, South Carolina, which, in the forties, was the port through which a large portion of the cotton raised in the South passed to European countries. Ships brought the first news of the price of cotton in Liverpool. This varied greatly in the intervals between the arrival of boats. The price paid the cotton planters was based on these quotations, less the cost of transportation to the port and a profit to the dealer. The business was, therefore, not without serious risks, while affording opportunities of considerable profits in the event of a rise in Liverpool prices.

"The merchants followed on horseback or in carriages their long slow-moving trains of wagons, several days after their departure, so as to arrive about the time they did. Rather early in his business career Mr. Chambers found on his arrival in Charleston that the Liverpool boat (just arrived) had brought news of a tremendous advance in prices. Without waiting to sell his cotton and buy goods, he turned those duties over to his cotton factors, bought another horse, and started back to Salisbury. He rode a fresh horse until it gave out, stabling it at one of the hostleries along the highway and buying another mount, thus making the trip in unprecedented time. Arrived in Salisbury, he borrowed all the money

deal he might have been called "near," but to worthy objects he gave lavishly. The inscription on the slab that marks his resting place is a splendid delineation of true citizenship:

"In his business he possessed the clearest foresight and the profoundest judgment. In all of his transactions he was exact and just. In social life, dignified, but confiding, tender and kind.

"In his plans, wise, prudent and successful. In his bestowments his hand was not only liberal but often munificent.

"In the close of his life he set his house in order, willed his soul to God, and the greater part of his estate to the cause of Education, through the Church of his choice."

The statement by the Board about the Chambers will, April 15, 1856, page 123 of Volume 6, Minutes of Concord Presbytery, is as follows:

"The munificent bequest of Mr. Chambers will without doubt make the available funds of the institution equal to at least \$200,000. In regard to the overplus of this last amount bequeathed to the College by Mr. Chambers, there is some possible uncertainty inasmuch as it has very unexpectedly become a matter of legal investigation, and must be one of legislative enactment. Upon this subject, however, the Board of Trustees and numerous friends of the College are so sanguine as to feel assured, that the intention of so clearly constructed a last Will and Testament of so liberal a benefactor of education in his native state, cannot fail of being carried fully into effect."

The Charter of Davidson College, granted in 1838, provided in Section 1 that the College could acquire by gift, devise or purchase property *without limit*, but Section 10 limited the amount of property that could be held at any one *time* to \$200,000.

In 1856, before the legacy had been paid, the Legislature amended the Charter by increasing the amount of property that could be held by Davidson College to \$500,000 and "released and

his credit would permit, bought all the cotton the borrowed money would pay for, and started another train to Charleston to catch the next boat. While plunging through the darkness of that first night, the idea came to him that if the information he would bring back home five to seven days before it would be in the hands of the other merchants, could serve him so well now, why should he not have it regularly. He accordingly retained the horses he had bought, distributed them in feed stables along the road, and arranged with his factors to employ a rider who was to leave Charleston within an hour after the arrival of each boat and bring him the quotations from abroad.

"When the story was told it was agreed between us that it revealed the secret of his success."

conveyed" to the Trustees of Davidson College "all right, title and interest on the part of the State and University of North Carolina, * * * in and to the estate given or attempted to be given in the last will and testament of Maxwell Chambers."

As the amount bequeathed by Mr. Chambers exceeded the amount that the Trustees of Davidson College could hold at any one time, the executors, although willing, if they had the legal right, to pay over the full amount, declined to pay and suit was brought by the Trustees of Davidson College against Mr. Chambers' executors. Judge Osborne, (father of two of Davidson's distinguished Alumni, Judge Francis I. Osborne and Hon. James W. Osborne, who rose to eminence in New York City as a lawyer,) Harvey Wilson, Esq., father of George E. Wilson, another prominent Alumnus, and Governor Graham represented the College, Hon. P. H. Winston, Sr., the Executors, and Jones (Hamilton C., most probably), the Next-of-Kin.

Counsel for Davidson contended that as the College by its Charter was permitted to *acquire* property *without limit*, Mr. Chambers' Executors should pay over the full amount to the Trustees and no one could interfere with the holding except the State, and as the State had surrendered all of its rights by the Act of 1856, amending the Charter of 1838, the College could hold the property unmolested.

Mr. Winston for the Executors, and Jones for the Next-of-Kin, contended that the Executors could pay to the Trustees of Davidson College only such amount as would, with the present holdings, amount to \$200,000, and that the excess *vested at once* in Mr. Chambers' Next-of-Kin, and should be paid to them as a legacy which failed to take effect.

The Supreme Court, by a majority, Judge Pearson writing the opinion of the Court and Judge Battle a concurring opinion, sustained the position of the defendant, holding that the excess of the legacy over an amount sufficient to make Davidson's holdings \$200,000, *immediately on Mr. Chambers' death vested in his Next-of-Kin*, and that the Act of the Legislature could not divest them.

Chief Justice Nash, in a very able and conclusive opinion, dissented and sustained the contention of the plaintiffs—Trustees of Davidson College—that the whole amount of the legacy should be paid over as directed by Mr. Chambers' will.

The case was ably argued by all the counsel, but it would seem that Chief Justice Nash's opinion was the more logical and conclusive, if the purpose and object of the will was to be given effect.

In February, 1860, Judge D. F. Caldwell, Next-of-Kin, agreed to relinquish all claim to the legacy on condition that the Trustees would pay him \$41,000 and release in his favor their title to a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres, which tract was supposed to be worth between one and two thousand dollars. This compromise was accepted and a decree of the Court obtained in accordance therewith.

On March 20, 1855, Ex-President Morrison wrote to Rev. James Morrison¹ in Virginia:

"The legacy of Mr. Chambers is a splendid one. * * * It is large enough to satisfy all reasonable desires. What great results are sometimes seen from small beginnings. It will only be twenty years next month since I penned the first resolution ever drawn about Davidson College in the session room of Prospect Church. Now it has a name all over the land. Dr. Van Renselaer wrote to Dr. Lacy that he regarded it as one of the best locations and most important enterprises in the United States. The Trustees have wisely determined not to spend their fortune before they get it, but have appointed a committee to report and plan for improvements, and the best plan of enlarging and improving the whole grounds. Of this committee I am chairman, and will endeavor to present a wise and generous plan. We wish not to lose sight of the great object of the Institution, to bring the benefits of education within the reach of the poorer classes of the community, among whom many of our best candidates for the ministry are to be found."

The Executors of the Chambers' will² had arranged, as was directed in the will, that ten sons of relatives and friends should be educated at Davidson without expense. While Mr. Chambers was not connected with the Presbyterian Church, the fact that

¹ Several excerpts from this correspondence have been given in these pages, bringing out facts preserved nowhere else. James Morrison and Robert Hall Morrison began a close friendship at College. James Morrison was a tutor at Chapel Hill when Robert H. Morrison came to the University as a student. They exchanged letters for more than forty years. It is worth calling attention to a correspondence of this sort as illustrative of a vanished world.

² In the body of the will is this sentence:

"I trust and pray that God, in his kind Providence, will build up said College and make it an ornament to the State of North Carolina and a blessing to the country."

Davidson extended the privileges of learning to the poor, by making education as cheap as possible, commended itself to his heart and swayed his mind in making his donation.

He made his fortune by hard work and strict economy and always held out a helping hand to young men whose chances were limited.

Following the gift came the erection of Chambers Building, the most imposing and perhaps the largest College structure in the State. The portion erected, however, was only a small section of the plan as drawn by the New York architect who was, of course, carrying out the idea of the Trustees. This plan shows class room and dormitory accommodation for a thousand students, the building forming a quadrangle of noble proportions.

The nearest railroad at that time was twenty miles away. This fact made the collection of stone, mortar and timber a great undertaking. The foundation and pillar stones were quarried at Mount Mourne, three miles away, at Lover's Leap¹ on Concord Road, and in the Rocky River community. The lime was mined from Little Mountain across the Catawba river. The heavy timbers were cut at Huntersville, about ten miles away, while the planed lumber coming from South Carolina, was shipped to Charlotte by train, and hauled by teams to Davidson. The bricks were made of clay on the college land and were burned where the railroad water tank now stands. Ex-President Morrison was invited to make the address at the laying of the corner stone of the building but declined to do so, and Mr. Victor C. Barringer, a State Senator of North Carolina, and later a Professor of Belles Lettres in Davidson, was secured and this ceremony was performed on Tuesday of the 1858 Commencement. The length of the building was 279 feet and its height, where crowned by the cupola, was ninety-five feet. The splendid columns, which made the building distinctive in Southern college architecture, were forty-five feet high, twenty-one feet, six inches in circumference, and six feet, five inches in diameter. The building contained seventy-two sleeping rooms, five classrooms, three laboratories,

¹ In the quarrying at Lover's Leap a premature explosion caused the death of a young Bavarian, Mathias Engle, on September 25th, 1857. The simple stone in the cemetery carries the inscription:

"Erected by the Citizens of Davidson College in remembrance of one who was unfortunately killed while quarrying rock for the College Building."

the beautiful Commencement Hall, eighty feet square, and the room which was long used as the library and later housed the neglected museum. It faced the west and the village, and its front walls were ivy covered. Sixty years of usage added to the dignity of the stately edifice. It was a noble monument and it was for generations the center of college life and activity. Here were formed Davidson customs and here her traditions grew.

The Trustee records state that the building cost in round numbers, \$81,000. The stone pavement under the portico was presented in 1895 by Rev. John W. Davis, 1869 (long a most efficient missionary in China), who superintended the laying of the stone. The original walnut doors were replaced in 1912 by handsome plate glass doors, a gift from the class of 1907, under the leadership of Fred Leroy Blythe.

Recitations were first held in the Building on January 6, 1860, and on the ninth the first Faculty meeting was held there. On February 6, it was decided to hold all religious services in the "new chapel,"—the large Commencement hall, for the heating of which there was never any provision. Soon there was a return to more convenient, if older quarters. For the protection of the new building there was a regulation that there should be no spitting on the floor, and no lights or lighted cigars could be carried into the cupola. Early did the much prized "new building" as it was called begin to suffer at the hands of its friends. This is shown by an edict dated April 5, 1861, that all occupants of rooms should pay for transoms and windows broken in them, and the occupants of a floor were to pay for the breakage of the hall windows. The Bursar stated, almost at the beginning, that "it is useless to put glass in the windows of the long halls."

In the early morning of November 28, 1921, Chambers Building was burned. The one hundred and thirty-three students living in it saved their personal effects, but the Physical Laboratory, Applied Mathematical and Astronomical equipment, 10,266 books, and the Geological Museum were all consumed.

After the last effort had failed to stay the flames, a bugler sounded the assembly call and the Faculty and students gathered around the old well. In the light of the still mounting fire, President Martin challenged each man to hear the call of the catastrophe. The response was immediate and true to Davidson form. All present pledged themselves to carry on, in spite of the ob-

stacles presented by the loss, and with bared heads the student body sang "O Davidson."

The use of the remaining class-rooms was doubled, and others improvised. The roomless students were crowded into other dormitories and in additional quarters secured in village homes. Recitations were resumed and the regular schedule began.

Insurance for one hundred thousand dollars was carried, but the loss was conservatively estimated at two hundred and fifty thousand.

Through the two college years, 1858-59 and 1859-60, the number of students reached 112, which was high water-mark for the first thirty years. In 1838-39 the number had reached 109. In July, 1859, the amount invested in bonds was \$126,940, and the expenditure for the year had been \$75,624. One thousand dollars of this sum was for apparatus in the Physics and Astronomy departments.

The Faculty in the later fifties was unusually strong. There was a vigorous combination of teaching ability rarely brought together. Professors Rockwell, Hill, and Gilland have been mentioned. Professor John Adams Leland, teacher of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, came in 1854. Professor Washington Caruthers Kerr accepted the Chair of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology in June, 1856, and Professor Clement Daniel Fishburne came to the Departments of Greek and Ancient History in the same year.

Professor Leland was born in South Carolina. He spent three years at Williams College in Massachusetts, returning to the South Carolina College for his Senior year. He was professor of Mathematics in the South Carolina Military College for the eight years immediately preceding his term of service at Davidson. Professor Fishburne was born in Augusta County in Virginia and was educated at Washington College. He began the study of Law at the University of Virginia before coming to Davidson, continued it in 1860-61 and completed it at the close of the Civil War, 1865-66. Professor Kerr was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, in 1827. His Scotch-Irish parents died when he was a child. After their death he was cared for and trained by Rev. Dr. Caruthers (for whom he was named) in his school near Greensboro. He entered the Sophomore Class of the University of North Carolina and graduated with its highest honors, taking

his A. B. in 1850 and his M. A. in 1852. Graduate work was done at Harvard University, where he had Agassiz, Gray and Horsford as teachers. He came from Harvard to Davidson early in 1857, having been elected as professor in 1856, and his official connection with the institution lasted until July, 1865. His actual teaching, however, ceased in 1862. Because of the falling off of students and income, and the need of men trained as Professor Kerr in the economic service of the South, he was released at his request, on half salary, for war work. He became the chemist and superintendent of the Mecklenburg Salt Company, whose works were situated near Charleston, S. C. He was appointed by Governor Vance as State Geologist in 1864, an honor without salary till the war was over. Professor Kerr is best known at this time by his work on the Geological Survey of North Carolina, to which was devoted the prime of his life. In 1882 he was given an appointment on the United States Geological Survey, but soon had to relinquish this important trust because of quite rapidly failing health. To the students he was "Steam-engine," suggested by his name, his promptness, and his rapid movements. "He lived," wrote one of his pupils, "and taught and wrought as if life was short and he had much to do." Another said: "He was an ardent student and an enthusiastic and successful teacher. * * * He had little patience with dullness, none with idleness, and his classroom was dreaded by the indolent and careless. It was the delight of others. * * * Every operation in Chemistry was beautifully illustrated with the imperfect appliances at his command." In 1861 he guided a party of the students through much of the mountain region of North Carolina, making geological observations. He was firm, devout, and brave, fighting disease (catarrh of the digestive organs) as he taught, with no thought of sparing himself. His release came in Asheville on August 9, 1885. For the Vienna (1873) and Philadelphia (1876) Expositions the State made no appropriations for exhibiting its resources. Professor Kerr, out of his own means and with the assistance of personal friends, made up a creditable collection and carried it to Vienna. For the latter he made out of the limited funds of the Survey, an exhibit of the ornamental and building stones of the State which was highly commended and attracted wide attention.

Out of the Chambers Legacy two professorships were en-

dowed: The Chambers Professorship of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology, and in 1855 the Troy Professorship of Intellectual Philosophy, Logic, Belles Lettres, and Elocution, these two in honor of the generous donor and his wife, whose unmarried name was Troy. The Board donated to D. A. Davis "as a slight testimonial of its gratitude * * * for the able, efficient, and satisfactory manner in which he has managed the estate of Maxwell Chambers, * * * all the undivided interest of Mr. Chambers' estate in the Female College of Salisbury."

Rev. Adam Gilchrist was elected to and accepted the Troy Chair in 1854-55, but for unexplained reasons his name appears nowhere and there is no evidence that he ever occupied it.

The yearly term was so divided in the summer of 1855 as to bring the mid-winter vacation at Christmas and Commencement the middle of July.

In 1858 French was added to the curriculum. Rev. Stephen Frontis, a near-by pastor, was secured for this work. He was born at Cognac, France, on July 18, 1792, and was baptized in the Roman Catholic Church; he was reared in the Protestant city of Geneva, and came to America in 1810. Here he united with the Presbyterian Church and began private study. Early in 1817 his pastor moved to Oxford, North Carolina, to preach and teach, and invited his young friend to help him in the academy work. Later he taught French in the schools of Raleigh. His theological training was received at Princeton. He did pioneer work in Maryland, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Delaware; his ministry in Iredell County began in 1828. Pastorates followed in Salisbury, Thyatira, and Center Churches. He had retired from the active ministry and while teaching at Davidson he lived on a farm a few miles away. He died April 12, 1867.

To succeed Professor Hill (with whose going much that had made the college valuable disappeared) Captain C. B. Kingsbury, of the United States Army, was elected in July, 1859. His name appears in the catalogue and the inference is that he accepted the work, but the Trustees mentioned in an October report that the Mathematics Chair was vacant. In November, 1859, Professor Alexander McIver was selected for the Mathematics Department. He was a graduate of the University of North Carolina, Class of 1853. He remained with the College till 1869 when he became head of the same department at his Alma Mater, resigning that

work in 1871 to become State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

"Professor McIver was teacher of mathematics," writes L. M. Hoffman, Class 1869, "and a good one too—the best I ever knew. And I say this mindful of the pleasant fact that I was taught mathematics in my Senior year by the famous Dr. Charles Phillips. Doubtless Dr. Phillips was more learned than Professor McIver, but the latter knew all that was to be taught at Davidson and had great ability in imparting his knowledge. In the constant shifting of work among the Professors, Greek was added to Professor McIver's duties and in this he was markedly successful. He was a plain, low-voiced man, a little blunt, and did not like to be dressed up. He was called 'grey' by the students because his hair was white. His son George, a little boy at Davidson, is now a Brigadier-General of the United States Army. The beginning of the discord which resulted in his leaving Davidson, as has been the case in countless other instances, was in the Church choir of which he was leader. The friction aroused there seeped into the Faculty meetings and the teacher was lost to the school. A stormy student-meeting followed, but the final outcome was a resolution expressing strongly the campus regret over the leaving of a popular officer. He boasted afterwards that he was the only Republican at Davidson College and was 'virtually threatened with dismissal if he should vote for President Grant.'"

The Faculty had a habit of having the latest arrival act as clerk or recorder of its meetings, this being a phase of academic hazing. In the spring of 1860 there is indication of a lack of harmony among the members. Each member was asked to write frankly to the Board of Trustees about conditions. At the May meeting the President presented a communication from a woman wherein it appeared that one of the Faculty had revealed some previous official action. A resolution was passed "earnestly condemning such conduct on the part of any member of the Faculty." The member called by name declined to discharge any college duty until the matter was investigated. This was also passed on to the Board. A week later the same member introduced a resolution "earnestly condemning" a member of the Faculty, whose name was not given, for changing the recitation hour set for his classes. Two voted for and two against the resolution, the president voting against it.

In July the Committee appointed by the Board reported as follows:

"President Lacy and Professors Fishburne, Kerr, and Leland answered at length, all admitting that there is and has been a want of harmony and

confiding interchange of opinion in faculty meetings when the conduct of any student was to be investigated, and to such extent does this want of confidence exist, as in the judgment of your committee, to preclude all expectations that confidence can be so restored as to make it practicable for members of the Faculty as at present constituted or of any material portion of them ever to act pleasantly and usefully in administering discipline in the Institution."

This report was immediately followed by the resignation of Colonel Leland.

President Lacy continued at Davidson until October of 1860. He had sent in his resignation early in the previous spring, this action being due to the state of his health. After his chaplaincy, covering the period of the Civil War, he was a successful teacher in Raleigh. His son, B. R. Lacy, Treasurer of the State of North Carolina, is a valued Trustee of the College. Two grandsons, alumni of the College, served in the Great War, 1917-19.

CHAPTER IV

THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD AND DECADE FOLLOWING

REV. JOHN N. WADDEL, Professor of Ancient Languages at La Grange College, Tennessee, was the unanimous choice of the Board at its July, 1860, meeting, and he was urged to take the presidency. He had pledged himself, however, to remain at La Grange for five years,¹ and instead of heeding the Davidson call, he assumed the presidency of the La Grange school.

Rev. John Lycan Kirkpatrick, elected November 14, 1860, accepted the call of the Board, and presided over the Faculty meeting of February 3, 1861. He was born in Mecklenburg County on January 20, 1813, but his boyhood was spent in Georgia and Virginia. He attended Franklin College at Athens, Georgia, until it was burned, and completed his course at Hampden Sidney College, from which he was graduated in 1832. He was licensed to preach in March, 1837, after two years of teaching and two years of theological training at Union Seminary. His first ministry was to the Second Presbyterian Church at Lynchburg, Virginia. This was followed by pastorates in Gainesville, Alabama, and Charleston, South Carolina. A tribute to him during his early ministry says:

"He had a clear, penetrating, and well balanced mind, a sound judgment and extensive knowledge of men and affairs, with an uncommon share of common sense."

He was a member of the General Assembly, meeting in Philadelphia in 1846, and in Buffalo in 1854. At the latter meeting he was selected to prepare the *Narrative of Religion*. He moderated the second meeting of the Southern Assembly at Montgomery, Alabama, and was a member of the Assemblies following. While in Charleston, he edited the *Southern Presbyterian* for four years, and before coming to Davidson he had declined

¹ See correspondence in Waddel's *Memorials of Academic Life*.



JOHN LYCAN KIRKPATRICK

calls, it is stated, from Princeton, Mobile, Baltimore, St. Louis, Louisville, Union Seminary, Hampden Sidney, and the University of Alabama.

"He was," wrote one of his pupils, "too lenient to make a good president," a charge not often brought by a student. The verdict of another, after fifty years, was:

"He was a great, good man, and was dearly loved by me for his friendliness, favors and comfort to the timid, green, homesick boy. He was a most earnest and forceful preacher, tall, erect, fluent, with a strong melodious voice. He compelled interested attention. His limit on the second prayer Sunday mornings was fifteen minutes. Sometimes more but never less and Presbyterians stood up during prayers in those days."

Of him, Professor J. R. Blake wrote:

"His elegant personal and social culture, his rich and varied literary attainments, his fine taste and discriminating judgment, his high standing in the Church as an able theologian and pulpit orator—all of these qualities combined with an ever-ready, vigorous common sense—made him the unanimous choice of the Board. After his election, so complete was the confidence he inspired, by his wise and prudent counsels, as well as by his kind, conciliatory bearing, that his known wishes soon became practically supreme in the Board of Trustees."

With this moral support behind him and the prestige given the school by the Chambers legacy, the future looked inviting and he entered upon his work with an enthusiastic heart. One of his first acts was to secure an increase of salary from \$1,200 to \$1,500 for his professors. From the beginning he gave careful study to educational and related problems. Eighty-seven students were matriculated in his first year so that the new building was fairly well filled.

Professor Victor Clay Barringer had been elected to the Troy Professorship in 1860. He was born in Cabarrus County on May 29, 1827. His education was received at Gettysburg College in Pennsylvania, and the University of North Carolina, from which he graduated in 1848. After studying law he was Secretary of the American Legation in Madrid from 1849 to 1854. Returning to Concord he continued the practice of law until assuming the Chair of Belles Lettres.

In 1868 Professor Barringer was made a member of the Code Commission of North Carolina, to adjust the laws under the new Constitution. A few years later he was chosen as one of the

Commissioners to reduce the United States Statutes at large into the compact form of the present Revised Statutes of the United States. The Khedive of Egypt applied to President Grant for the appointment of a "justice of high standing and linguistic attainments to represent America at the International Court of Alexandria." Professor Barringer received the appointment and served for twenty years, receiving the Order of the Osmanieh from the Khedive.

His professorship was held until 1865, but in 1861 he went into the Confederate service. He died in Washington City, May 27, 1896.

The little hotel of the village at which a number of the students boarded, was kept by Mr. Helper on the west side of the plank road. He was extremely popular with the students.

The welcome extended to new students in 1860 is described by Henry A. Chambers, Class 1864.

"After we had looked over the village we started across the campus towards the big building. When we got within an hundred yards of it someone raised a window in the south wing and yelled 'Fresh.' Instantly it seemed like every window in both wings was up and occupied by boys yelling 'Fresh.' Before we got to the portico the main entrance and hallway was crowded with boys calling out 'Fresh,' and jeering at us and commenting on us in any but flattering language. Osborne proposed that we go back to the hotel, which we did, the boys yelling at us until we were out of hearing. * * * Osborne hired a conveyance and went back to Charlotte and never did try to matriculate at Davidson. * * * A son of the Stewardess (Captain Brown) advised me to go back to the building. He said I would not be physically hurt, but that the Sophomores were bound to have their fun out of me. He advised me to say nothing and do nothing, lest my peculiarity of speech or action would give me a nickname which would stick to me through college. * * * I followed his advice and sat still, answering never a word to the many questions showered at me. As they could not induce me to speak they declared I was deaf and dumb and had made a mistake in coming to Davidson instead of the Deaf and Dumb School; thereupon they began to imitate the deaf and dumb alphabet with their hands. It was so ridiculous that in spite of my efforts I laughed. Then pandemonium reigned. The fun was soon over and the Sophomores all came up, shook my hand and told me they were through with me. Later they caught my room-mate in our room. In addition to the usual fun they found out that he disliked tobacco smoke so they closed the windows and door and filled the room with pipe and cigar smoke. Crawford persisted in trying to study his lessons and ignore the crowd and I think they finally put out the light and left us in the dark."

Franklin Brevard McDowell, 1869, tells the following:

"I well remember a scene of great excitement at a Commencement occasion about 1860. A pamphlet entitled 'A Rake' had been distributed the previous night, assailing and mercilessly ridiculing the Junior and Freshman classes, the pamphlet being facetiously dedicated to Dr. Walter W. Pharr, President of the Board of Trustees. The classes thus singled out had been hunting for the unknown but suspected authors ever since the issuance of 'A Rake,' and were so angry that it was with great difficulty that the combined efforts of Faculty and Trustees could get them to attend the exercises at all. The wit in the pamphlet, though crude and somewhat coarse, was so bright and original as to cause undisguised merriment and unrestrained laughter among the auditors and visitors, and Dr. Pharr, who always had a vivid sense of humor, became convulsed with suppressed laughter in the midst of the most solemn part of the exercises. The gleam of pistols and knives was in evidence on the persons of the students so pilloried in print, and a serious conflict might have taken place had not the exercises happily ended the session and the attendants were soon scattered to their homes."

Mr. Chambers continues his description of the troublous times immediately before President Lincoln's proclamation aroused the country and Governor Ellis issued his call for North Carolina troops to defend the State against invasion:

"The students at Davidson, many of whom were old enough to vote, took an intense interest in the exciting presidential campaign of 1860. Most of them, especially from North Carolina, were supporters of the Conservative Union Ticket on which John Bell of Tennessee was candidate for President and Edward Everett of Massachusetts, for Vice-President. During the campaign the Bell and Everett¹ boys erected a tall flag-pole in the open campus, South of the Society Halls and between Chambers building and the public road. Then they had a big Bell and Everett flag raising. * * * But in the spring of 1861, the Bell and Everett boys in the College were more prompt than some of the boys from the states further south, who had been so strong for the new Democratic party in the recent campaign, and, later, for secession. I remember well how surprised some of the South Carolina students were when I went around bidding them good-bye, when leaving College on May 3, to volunteer the next day at Statesville for service in the approaching Confederate War. The boys from the seceding states, remembering the warm discussions of the recent political campaign, were astonished at the prompt and universal action of the former Bell and Everett students."

¹ Bell and Everett were nominated by the Constitutional Union, representing twenty-one states. Its platform was "The Constitution of the country, the Union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws." In the election it received 646,124 popular votes.

William A. Smith, entered in 1859, just as Chambers Building was being completed, and writes:

"The new building was in a field. About it there were ridges made by cultivation. There was not a tree. The College building was a fair mark for the burning summer sun and the miserable blasts of winter winds.

"Soon rumors of war floated in. Quite a few students ordered guns and began to practice beyond college bounds. The material for a secession flag was purchased, fastened to a fifteen foot staff and placed on the pinnacle of the cupola, and proudly gave its folds to the breeze. It was dangerous to place it as the cupola was covered with sky-light glass, and I was always glad to find myself safe in the rotunda. The flag was still flying when I left for the army. If the Faculty objected to the flag, no word of it came to us. * * * Seniors and Sophomores were congenial spirits. Juniors and Freshmen ran together.

"One form of hazing was to invite a Freshman to join a party to rob a hen roost. The Freshman had to climb the tree, then some one of the party would slip to one side and shoot. The party would run, leaving the Freshman to shift for himself. This he did by falling out of the tree, picking himself up and running with the fleetness of the wind through shrubbery and briars and worm fences, with clothing torn and hands and face lacerated, to find out that it was all a put-up job. In some instances the chagrin was so great that the victim would pack his trunk and leave college. * * *

"One night a student climbed to the comb of the South wing of Chambers, tied a wire to the bell, passed it out over the roof and fastened it to the limb of a tree. The wire could not be seen and that bell rang all night. It was uncanny. * * *

"Fast and furious the tocsin of war sounded, fast and furious the students fled the college hall to stem the invaders' march."

During the week following May 3, 1861, many students left to join the armies of the different States from which they came. The Junior Class as a unit asked permission to go into service. This was granted with the promise that they could enter the Senior Class in the fall. There were no formal closing exercises, but a vacation was announced until "the stated time for the opening of the next session." In July President Kirkpatrick made the following statement in regard to conditions:

"In relation to the dispersion of the students before the close of the term, although the cause of it is well known to your body, it may be proper to make a brief statement for reference in future years. Up to the first of April our students appeared to be diligently pursuing their studies and but slightly affected by the political excitement pervading

the country. A few days later, two of them—a member of the Senior class and one of the Junior—from the State of South Carolina, having previously enrolled their names in a company which was to be formed for the military service of the State were ordered home by their Commanding Officer, the company having been called into the field. Their leaving the College under such circumstances of course created some excitement among their fellow students. However, there was no open demonstration of a purpose on the part of others to relinquish their studies until some ten days later, when the proclamation of the President of the United States calling for a large army to operate against the seceded states of the South, reached the College and aroused in the breasts of the students the sentiment it aroused in the breasts of the people throughout the South.

"The excitement became intense and uncontrollable. Some made up their minds at once to enter the army in compliance with the calls of the several Governors of the Southern States; some received orders from their parents to come home and join volunteer companies there organizing; some were called home to take the places of older brothers who had volunteered; some were called away to protect widowed mothers in what was supposed to be a time of special danger; the parents of some came to the place to conduct their sons home; others sent express messengers for them.

"The Faculty were greatly embarrassed to know how to proceed in such an emergency. They did not think there was just occasion for such precipitation in leaving the College; yet they could not say to young men who felt impelled to go to the defense of their country in obedience to the call of its constituted authorities, that they ought not to do so.

"They, however, in addresses to the students and in private conversation, urged the students to be calm, to attend to their regular duties for the time and to await more decisive evidence that their services were actually and instantly needed elsewhere.

"We wrote to the Governor to know whether he thought it necessary for them to leave their studies, but the reply was not such as to allay the excitement. We advised the students to form themselves into a military company, and to prepare themselves for service should it be necessary by drilling on the ground, at the same time pursuing their studies.

"Some steps were taken toward this; but a large number of these had already committed themselves to companies in other places.

"Finding that a large majority of the students had left or would soon leave the College, the President requested a meeting of the Executive Committee to know their views as to the propriety of attempting to continue the exercises or of formally closing them for the term.

"The Committee, after much hesitation as to what was best to do, advised that the exercises should be continued unless the number of students should be reduced below eight. In which case they left it to the Faculty to continue the exercises or not as they might think best. There were only eleven students in regular connection with the College, six of

the Sophomore class and five of the Freshman. Those of the Sophomore class remained between two and three weeks longer, when they all withdrew and returned home. Those of the Freshman class remained at their studies about two weeks longer still, when they too left us. For nearly a month past we have not had a student in this place.

"It is due to the students to mention that great as was the excitement prevailing among them, there was no violence or disorder. Except that there was a decline in their attention to their studies, as might be expected in their state of feeling, the Faculty found no occasion of complaint against them.

"It is due to the Faculty to mention that not in a solitary instance that has come to our knowledge, did a student leave the Institution in consequence of dissatisfaction with it or its affairs.

"Repeated assurances were given to us that so far from this, they left the College with sincere regret, and that it was the wish of all to return here if they should find it practicable to go to any institution.

"That all had sufficient reasons for going from us, we do not pretend; but that the motives of the large majority were such as they avowed, is evinced by the fact that so many of them are now in camp.

"The Senior Class at the time of the dispersion had nearly completed their advance studies and were on the eve of commencing the review preparatory to their final examinations."

Twenty-nine students matriculated for the year 1861-62, six of them being new students. There was no Senior Class. Nor did the Juniors get the prompt return hoped for. Of the fifty-two who had entered as the Class of 1862, fourteen later made the supreme sacrifice. Instruction in the various departments was "conducted as in more prosperous years."

In April, 1862, on account of the conscription bill pending in the Confederate Congress, which called for the enrolment of all men between eighteen and thirty-five within thirty days, two-thirds of the students within the draft age prepared to leave at once, and the others were so consumed with excitement that the work of the classroom amounted to little. Professor Lynch had already commenced the work of raising a company of volunteers from the immediate vicinity, and those students subject to the bill mentioned, with one or two exceptions, joined themselves to this company. The young volunteers from the near-by Counties boarded in private homes at the expense of the Government. The oil cloth was taken from the college tables and made into knapsacks for this company by the village women. After drilling for some weeks the company went to Raleigh. For some cause they were returned to their homes and the men were later placed

in the company of Captain Alexander. Professor Lynch remained as one of the teaching force until June, 1863.

During the year 1861-62 there was no occasion for the infliction of any censures beyond the marks of demerit for absences. The College department was orderly as became the serious times, and in a high degree gratifying. Religious services on alternate Sabbath mornings were maintained. Bible classes were conducted on Sunday afternoons by Professors Kerr and Blake, followed by an hour of "singing, prayer, and exhortation," led by President Kirkpatrick or Professor Rockwell. The mid-week meetings were continued and the students "held social services among themselves on Saturday and Sabbath evenings."

The Board authorized the Faculty to confer the A. B. degree on all the members of the Class of 1861, who would have completed their regular course of studies at that time, but "for the interruption of the College exercises by this remarkable crisis."

The withdrawal, however, of a large proportion of the students necessarily broke up the classes. Restlessness prevailed. The student-body melted away. The term was closed "about the first week in May, and was opened regularly in the fall with a preparatory department." The date was September 25, 1862. The preparatory students were taken partly to give employment to the Faculty while there was not a full complement of classes, and partly to supply a want because of the closing of so many schools. The President and Professors—men trained for college and university teaching, in a spirit of self-sacrifice and patriotism, remained at their posts to teach (largely) disabled soldiers and untaught students in the grammar grades, keeping the college open year by year throughout the agitated period. They were sought for larger work, but stayed by the institution to which they had joined themselves in more hopeful times and saved it for the future. Surely there were no more faithful soldiers in the South than these four men who had labored under the terrible pressure of the times, and were found still at their post when the surrender came, with a shortage of salary (even in the depreciated currency of the Confederacy) of over \$5,000. Treasurer McDowell had advanced nearly \$3,000 of his own funds to keep the College alive.

In the year 1862-63 there were twenty-four college, and fifty-four preparatory students. At this time no debt had been ac-

cumulated and a number of the old scholarships had been purchased. The President was paid \$2,000 and the four professors remaining, \$1,200 each. The assets of the institution were \$237,394.17, \$3,946 of this sum being "doubtful."

Professor John Rennie Blake, who had accepted the Chair of Physics, Chemistry, and Geology, in 1861, was excused for four weeks at the opening of the fall term because "some negroes he owned and had hired near Lagrange, Mississippi, were in danger of being run off to the enemy."

The attendance fluctuated and the results were far from satisfactory, but the Faculty report expressed the hope that something "worth the time and strength expended has been accomplished in behalf of the pupils individually and of the College for the coming years." In reporting campus conditions they wrote:

"The young are usually the first to be seriously affected by the influences which tend to relax the sense of moral obligation and foster a spirit of insubordination and lawlessness in society. We are passing through a season when such influences prevail to an alarming extent in our country and our pupils for the most part have been of that age—the equivocal age between boyhood and nascent manhood—which has ever been found most susceptible to adverse influences and most difficult to be controlled.

"Then, too, we had no Senior, nor even a Junior Class (the three lower classes were organized, but the Junior Class was abandoned early because of the paucity of its members, and the Sophomore Class was later in the year disintegrated) composed of members whose experience and established characters in ordinary times, serve to give a healthy tone to the public sentiment of a college. The literary societies which do much to suppress disorder by their regulations and by the employment their exercises afford for leisure hours have of necessity been suspended since the number of students of suitable age and attainment have not been sufficient to conduct the exercises with propriety and advantage. Withal, it is possible that the method we have pursued in the government of the Institution in its present complex character, has not been in all respects the most judicious. Our experience we think has taught us some lessons by which we hope to profit in the future."

In Mr. McDowell's article from which we have already quoted, he adds:

"I entered the preparatory department and remained during the years 1863 and 1864. The only boys above eighteen years of age were a number from Virginia cities and portions of eastern North Carolina, who had employed substitutes or were seeking to escape the Confederate service. Generally their examples were not worthy of being followed, and they

had a decidedly demoralizing effect upon the young 'preps,' who were of the formative age when tobacco smoke, loud talk and pompous airs most appeal to boys' admiration and aspirations."

The offenses intimated were various. These were: "insulting a fellow student," fighting, profanity, "assault on Mr.——'s room," intoxication, throwing rocks in Chambers Building, and otherwise defiling it, breaking knobs off doors to recitation rooms, immorality, rioting in the village, thievery, etc., etc. Veritably a black wave passed over the campus. "There was a whiskey house near-by," writes one of the men of 1862, "and a good deal of drinking went on. The buildings were in good condition, but empty and lonesome." This student remained only a month, when he ran away and enlisted, "as all my brothers were in the war."

Board in the Steward's Hall (this was being managed at the time by the mother of Captain John Brown, so long a resident of the village) was now costing fifteen dollars a month and a house in the village was charging twenty-five dollars for meals.

Professor Blake wrote that in times of sickness the students were visited in their rooms by the ladies of the Faculty, or carried to their homes and watched over (for weeks in some cases) with loving attention. Everywhere there was privation and self-denial.

"Flour bread," continued Mr. McDowell, "was very scarce, corn dodgers all right, turnip pudding and dried apple pies acceptable, ginger cake a cherished luxury, and rye coffee and sorghum molasses (called long sweetening) were as inseparable as the Siamese twins. Only invalids and old people were allowed a taste of sugar and genuine coffee. Home-knit socks and homespun jeans and pegged shoes were what all the 'preps' wore. I forgot to add that a number of country bred boys had rabbit gums, which they visited every morning, and the catch of game gave a variety to our frugal meals. * * *

"The demands of the army and other agencies kept the country well drained of provisions and the necessities of life; but the students had appetites for everything placed on the tables. As there were no markets it was impossible to have anything like uniformity in the diet."

At the beginning of the college year, 1863-64, Professor Lynch left on leave of absence to take work in the Bingham School at "The Oaks" in Orange County, where he remained throughout the war period.

He had been made Professor of Greek in 1860, beginning work in January, 1861, and resigned the Chair in July, 1865. He was a grandson of the first William Bingham and was graduated with first honors from the University of North Carolina in 1859. During his work at Davidson he took his M. A. degree at the University. He remained with the Bingham School until 1879, leaving it to establish a military school at High Point which existed until 1883, and from there he went to Lake Mary, Florida.

There were eighty-one students during the session of 1863-64, one each in Senior and Junior work, seven Sophomores, twenty-two Freshmen, the remainder being in the Grammar School department. The latter were restricted to rooming on the first floor of Chambers. On December 10, 1863, the College observed a day of humiliation and prayer at the call of the Governor, and another the following April at the call of President Davis and the Confederate Congress.

The students asked for a holiday in February to go to Statesville to hear Governor Vance speak. The request was refused, but some went in the face of this refusal with the result that five were suspended for three months. Conditions on the whole, however, were improved over the previous year and good order was the rule.

The crises of the college war-time years came in the spring. In April, 1864, the draft age was lowered to seventeen years and students were called away until twenty-four remained, only eight of these doing real college work. Exercises continued until early in July, when "the authorities ordered that the railroad be torn up at this place." The iron was needed elsewhere. The railroads of this section were in desperate straits, and schedules almost discontinued. College closed on July 5, so the students could go "whilst they could avail themselves of a railroad for their return,"—or while the going was "good." The single Senior remained and was graduated. He was James H. Douglas, of Blackstock, South Carolina. The Junior dropped by the way-side, for there was no Senior in the year 1864-65. The President and three professors remained at the College, and six faculty meetings were held during the year. In August the salaries of all were increased to relieve the Faculty in their struggle with war prices; a year later they were reduced to their former figures. Professor Kerr was receiving at this time half of his salary.

Forty students were enrolled, ten of these being in the College department. Among them was Samuel Neville, of Alabama, whose arm had been badly shattered in battle. He was accompanied by three friends from his home town and by T. W. Howard, of Mississippi, who was also badly crippled in the war.

"Near the surrender," writes a student, "when people were disheartened and the soldiers demoralized, the students became so homesick and anxious that they could not study and at a gathering under the balcony of Helper's store they decided to go. A student each from Lincoln and Gaston counties left at once on foot. The Alabamians bought a horse and wagon and started on their long and eventful journey, they walking while Howard, the crippled soldier from Mississippi, drove the wagon which carried their belongings."

A Faculty record on July 14, 1865, is:

"The excited condition of the country since college re-opened in January, caused first by the invasion of the State by Sherman, and afterwards by Stoneman's raid, has seriously interrupted the exercises of this session. During a portion of the time Professors McIver and Blake were absent on military duty, and the students from different parts of the country, sympathizing with suffering friends, were naturally impatient to get home. By April 19, all those in the college department were gone. On the next day the intelligence of the surrender of the Confederate Army and the critical condition of the Army in this State renewed and increased the alarm. The result was that the students except two or three left us."

College closed on April 20.

In May, 1865, a detachment of United States troops, sent for the purpose of moving some government supplies, visited Davidson. They broke open the doors and windows of the recitation rooms and chapel and did damage to apparatus and buildings amounting to eight hundred dollars.

The war record of the students and professors is and must remain an imperfect one. It seems impossible to gather up all of the scattered threads, and the total number of those who went into military service will never be known; this is also true of the casualties which befell them. We know enough, however, to be assured that when North Carolina linked her fortunes to the newborn Confederacy, the response of Davidson students and alumni was as representative and fine in 1861, as when the war with the Central Powers was declared in 1917. Three hundred

and two men are known to have entered the service. Eighty-two of these were graduates, while two hundred and twenty did not receive a degree.

These men represented a total matriculation of 1039, and classes from 1840 to 1869. Of this number eighty gave their lives in the struggle for the right as they saw it, and numbers of others died later from wounds and diseases incurred in camp.

The most outstanding service rendered by Davidson teachers was that of Ex-Professor D. H. Hill. He was forty years old when he took the colonelcy of the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, and in June of 1861 he gained the first battle of the war, that of Bethel Church (where he was baptized) near Yorktown, in Virginia. After it he wrote:

"We were exposed to a heavy fire but the arm of God is mightier than the artillery of the enemy."

On July 10, 1861, he was made Brigadier-General and in December he was assigned to a corps in the Army of Northern Virginia with which he remained until the middle of 1863. "At South Mountain," said Dr. Henry E. Shepherd, "he held at bay a mighty host (probably ten times the number of his men) an entire September day with a single division, worn down by fatigue and depleted by hunger." He was then made Lieutenant-General and given a command in the Western Army. A number of officers in General Bragg's Army prepared a petition asking for his (Bragg's) removal to another command. When the paper was left at General Hill's quarters for signature, the odium of it became attached to his name, and President Davis refused to send his appointment as Lieutenant-General to the Senate for confirmation. Later, at the urging of Generals Johnston and Beauregard, he was restored to his command and step by step his was the pitiful duty of trying to retard Sherman's invasion of the Carolinas.

"In arms, mounted, and with his staff," says Rev. William S. Lacy, 1859, "he looked every inch the soldier and general, and he was a perfect cyclone of battle, the stubborn fighter of the Army. He never forgot his boys. I well remember the first time after he entered service that I saw him. I forget where, but near Richmond, I believe, when in handsome, resplendent uniform on a majestic horse, and surrounded by a glittering staff handsomely mounted, he awaited the passing by of the artillery regiment to which I belonged. I recognized him, and with more the in-

stinct of the boy he knew than the soldier in ranks, I stepped aside to speak to him and was forbidden by one of the staff. He looked and recognized me, and to the amazement of his supercilious aide, dismounted, shook hands with the ragged dirty soldier, and talked with me some moments about home and my army service."

Professor Clement D. Fishburne (1855-60) served for four years, and after 1864 was First Lieutenant of Ordnance. William Nathaniel Dickey, 1860, who was acting as a locum tenens in 1860-61, withdrew for service before the close of that year. He was Lieutenant of a company organized at Creswell Springs. Ex-President Lacy was Chaplain from 1862 to 1865. John Adams Leland in four years rose to the rank of Major. Professor Kerr's services as a Chemist were of value. Victor Clay Barringer, with the College in 1860, was given leave and served as Major. Ill health caused his withdrawal in 1862.

Among the students who rendered distinguished service in the war was Stephen D. Ramseur, ex-1857. He left Davidson in April, 1855, for West Point. Through the assistance of Professor Hill he secured the appointment after having been at Davidson for nearly two years. He graduated at West Point in 1860. At the opening of the war, April, 1861, he resigned his commission in the United States Army to share the fortunes of the South, and entered the army as Captain of Ellis' Artillery, with which he served for a year. He has been described as small in stature, with a soldierly bearing, and markedly handsome. He, too, was in the Army of Northern Virginia. At Yorktown, in the spring of 1862 he was made Major, but was soon promoted to the Colonelcy of the 49th North Carolina Regiment in the Brigade of General Ransom. In this command he took part in the Seven Days' fight around Richmond. He was wounded at Malvern Hill. His arm was broken and his leg was shattered, and he was compelled to carry his arm in a sling during the remainder of his life. He was in the forefront at Chancellorsville, where he was wounded again. He was made Brigadier-General and later, Major-General in 1864. On October 18, 1864, two horses were shot from beneath him and he was twice wounded, the second wound causing his death. As they started into action before the dawn of that day he said to General John B. Gordon, "Well, General, I shall get my furlough to-day." General Early, in his book on the Valley Campaign, says:

"He was a most gallant and energetic officer whom no disaster appalled, but his energy and courage seemed to gain new strength in the midst of confusion and disorder. He fell at his post fighting like a lion and his native State has reason to be proud of him."

General Lee wrote to Governor Vance :

"I consider the Brigade (Ramseur's) and its Regimental Commanders as among the best in their respective grades in the army and in the Battle of Chancellorsville, where the Brigade was much distinguished and suffered severely, General Ramseur was among those whose conduct was especially commended to my notice by Lieutenant-General Jackson in a message sent to me after he was wounded."

After being wounded he was captured. Many of his West Point friends offered every assistance in their power. He was carried to General Sheridan's headquarters. Irrespective of section, Confederate and Federal surgeons gathered around his cot to try to alleviate his pain.

J. W. Ratchford, 1862, left Davidson in 1860 to be trained by Major Hill in his military school. He was promoted step by step from Lieutenant to Assistant Adjutant General.

Major William A. Smith left College in 1861, and in the Seven Days' fight around Richmond he was left for dead on the field. His wounds disabled him for life, but he returned to College in 1863, and rather recently his comrades in arms presented him with a gold cross of honor. In the fall of 1921 Major Smith was appointed Commander of the North Carolina Division of United Confederate Veterans, which appointment he still holds.

Drury Lacy, ex-1859, and son of President Lacy, was Adjutant-General of Lewis' Brigade, 1864-65.

At Spottsylvania Court House, writes General W. R. Cox :

"The enemy held the breastworks on our right, enfilading the line with destructive fire, at the same time assaulting our right front. Colonel Ridden Tyler Bennett (ex-1859 and of the 14th N. C. Regiment) offered to take his Regiment from left to right under a severe fire and drive back the growing masses of the enemy on our right. This hazardous offer was accepted and executed. For cool audacity and unflinching courage, I never saw it surpassed."

Lieutenant-Colonel James C. S. McDowell, ex-1853, of the 54th North Carolina Troops, was wounded at Fredericksburg on May

3, 1863, and died on the 8th. His body was carried to Richmond and lay in state by the side of General Jackson.

Major Thomas J. Wooten, ex-1862, of the 18th North Carolina Regiment, was, at twenty-four years of age, in command of the sharpshooters of General Lane's Brigade. Again and again in the story of the North Carolina Troops are items like this:

"The next day, October 1, the brigade advanced with Major Wooten's Sharpshooters in front. Major Wooten managed in some way to slip past and capture about 300 prisoners." * * * "Major Wooten was never more happy than when engaged in his 'Seine Hauling' as it was called by the brigade. He would steal up to the enemy's skirmish line—sometimes crawling until within easy running distance—then dash forward, halt on a line of pits, and just as the rear of his company passed him, he would order both ranks to face outward and wheel; and they coming back in single ranks and at a run, would capture everything before them and not fire a gun. In all of his dashes he never lost a man—killed, wounded, or captured."

General Lane tells this story:

"During the winter of 1864-65, I received a note from General Wilcox, asking if I could 'catch a Yankee' that night for General Lee, as some of the enemy were moving and he could not get desired information through his scouts. Wooten was sent for and the note handed him. After sitting awhile with his head between his hands, he looked up with a bright face and said: 'I can get him.' Early next morning, followed by a crowd of laughing ragged rebels, he marched seven prisoners to headquarters. With a merry good morning, he reported: 'I couldn't get that promised Yankee for General Lee, but I caught seven Dutchmen.'"

On July 30, 1864, occurred the springing of General Grant's mine, containing thirty tons of powder, under Pegram's Battery and Elliott's South Carolina Brigade. These troops were occupying a salient near Petersburg. Pegram's Battery lost most of its men and officers and 256 men of Elliott's Brigade were destroyed. Before the dust and smoke cleared, Lieutenant-Colonel Fleming, ex-1859, led the 49th North Carolina Regiment to the Ridge between the crater made by the explosion and Petersburg, and in the fighting that followed, much of it hand to hand, he was shot through his head.

From the official record of the North Carolina Regiments, 1861-65, we get a few enlightening glimpses of the share Davidson men had in the Gettysburg Campaign, and these facts are

given as being typical of the part played by Davidson alumni throughout the conflict.

Brigadier-General Stephen D. Ramseur, ex-1857, has been mentioned. His Brigade consisted of four regiments. In connection with Rodes' Division in the first day's fight, his men secured the elevated ridge known as Oak Hill, which was the key to the entire field. General Ramseur insisted that if pursuit were continued Cemetery Heights could be taken and subsequent events proved that he was in the right. One Division of Ramseur's Brigade, the 14th North Carolina, was led by Colonel Risdin Tyler Bennett, 1859, a fellow student with General Ramseur, who had entered the service as a private. Colonel Bennett was wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rufus W. Wharton, ex-1849, later of the 67th North Carolina Regiment, was Major of the First Battalion of sharpshooters, which was instructed to report directly to General Ewell for the Gettysburg Campaign. The Battalion was ordered by General Ewell to guard his train and protect it from Federal cavalry during the battle, and to escort his train to Williamsport on the return journey. Adjutant Nathaniel Scales Smith, ex-1842, of the 13th North Carolina Regiment, in the first day's fight opposite Cemetery Ridge, had 180 men in line, 150 of whom were killed or wounded. Two officers were left and the Regiment was recruited the second day to forty-five. In the next charge twenty-three were killed or wounded, and one officer was disabled, leaving Adjutant Smith and twenty-two men in the 13th Regiment. On the retreat the whole line was captured and Adjutant Smith was sent to the prison at Johnson's Island.

Lieutenant Leonidas L. Polk, ex-1859, Co. I, 43rd North Carolina Regiment, was wounded on the field and 1st Lieutenants J. B. Lowrie, 1859, Co. H, 11th North Carolina Regiment, and P. W. Hatrick, 1860, 53rd North Carolina Troops, were killed.

Captain B. F. Little, 1848, 52nd North Carolina Regiment, was shot within fifty yards of the enemy's works in the Pettigrew-Pickett Charge, and was taken prisoner. He was promoted from Captain to Lieutenant-Colonel on the field. First Lieutenant Henry E. Shepherd, ex-1862, 43rd North Carolina Regiment (Infantry) was wounded in his knee on Culp's Hill

the third day and fell into the hands of the Federal army; he was sent to Johnson's Island. Surgeon William W. Gaither, ex-1859, Company F, 26th North Carolina Regiment, was working with the wounded for three days and two nights without rest. So exhausted was he that on reaching Hagerstown, he slept for two days.

Captain Romulus M. Tuttle,¹ 1869, of Company F, 26th North Carolina Regiment, led a charge against the famous Iron Brigade, with two officers and eighty-eight men. In this charge thirty-one were killed and sixty wounded. Captain Tuttle's right leg was fractured. This Company was noted above all others of the 2500 regiments that participated in the great struggle. One man who had been stunned by the concussion of a shell was able to report for duty within a few hours after the onslaught. Dr. Walter W. Moore states that "according to military men, this was the bloodiest charge in the history of human warfare. Every man in the company was killed or disabled. As measured by casualties the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava is not to be compared with it."

In the Pettigrew-Pickett Charge, Colonel William Lee Lowrance,² ex-1860, though wounded, led Scales' Brigade (General A. M. Scales having been wounded two days before). The Brigade planted its flag on the breastworks of the enemy, and remained in possession until driven out by a flank movement.

Colonel Robert Daniel Johnston,³ ex-1857, was, until wounded, in command of the 23rd North Carolina Regiment. On Culp's

¹ Captain Tuttle was wounded four times. In the Battle of the Wilderness he took twenty-six men and lost nineteen, having received himself a severe breast wound. This battle-scarred veteran of twenty-three years took up college work in 1866.

² From Colonel Lowrance's report to General Lee. "We advanced upon the enemy's line, which was in full view, at a distance of a mile. Now, their whole line of artillery was playing upon us, which was on an eminence in front, strongly fortified and supported by infantry. * * * All went forward with a cool and steady step; but ere we had advanced over two-thirds of the way, troops from the front came tearing through our ranks, which caused many of our men to break, but with the remaining few we went forward until the right of the brigade touched the enemy's line of breastworks as we marched in rather an oblique line. Now, the pieces in our front were silenced. Here many were shot down, being exposed to a heavy fire of grape and musketry upon our right flank. Now all, apparently, had forsaken us."

³ General Johnston served the College for a number of years as member and president of the Board of Trustees. He died in Virginia in 1919.

Hill his men made a valiant effort to turn General Meade's right flank. He was promoted to Brigadier-General on the field. The Regiment lost 134 in killed and wounded.

When two hundred Confederates and their colors were captured, Captain A. H. Galloway, ex-1859, Company F, 45th North Carolina Regiment, recaptured the flag and a number of the men, and was promoted as Major for his daring. Later he was made Quarter-Master.

Colonel John Lucas Miller, 1848, of the 12th South Carolina Regiment, fought with Pender's Brigade, sustaining a loss of 132 men.

Turning from the great battle to local conditions, it is seen that the privations and self-denials of the village of Davidson were of the same type of privations and self-denials that were the portion of the South. As the College was the chief source of income to the village, its reduction in numbers affected the fortunes of the little community. The suffering that war brings drew the citizens together in closer bonds of sympathy, and the women of the village and the women of the Faculty worked hand in hand, performing unnumbered services for the Cause. Canteen and Home Service work were done under other titles, but they were well organized.

Mrs. Dudley McIver writes:

"I have heard my mother tell often of the well organized manner in which every soldier passing through the village was halted and taken over to Oak Row for a good meal. The scarcity of food was so great that it required more than organization to accomplish this. Mrs. Kirkpatrick, the wife of the President of the College, was by far the best forager. With a small negro boy to drive, she went the country over in search of food for the soldiers. There was no money, so when persuasion failed, off came her brooch, her collar, or any article of dress that could possibly be spared in exchange.

"When the homeward march began the soldier came with tattered shoes bound with rags to their feet. Their uniforms were in shreds, fastened about them as best they could. Mother said that at the close of one day—a very busy day, when she thought she had never seen them look so pitiable, Mrs. Kirkpatrick clasped her hands, and said, 'I wish I could give every one of them a cravat.'"

Early in the war period, Mrs. Wm. A. Holt opened a school for girls that was an important village feature. Dr. Holt had graduated in medicine in 1861 and went directly into the service as a surgeon. His young wife was teaching at Graham, N. C.

Circumstances suggested the location of their home at Davidson and Mrs. Holt came on, selected the site facing the campus and erected the home which is now the Henderson boarding house. So successful had been her teaching that the parents of her pupils urged her to bring them with her. The school was conducted in the old Masonic Hall, and pupils came from the near-by towns and the surrounding country. Some of the texts studied were Cleveland's *Grecian Antiquities*, Alexander's *Evidences of Christianity*, and *History of Belles Lettres*, which stood for polite and elegant literature. Good works on mathematics were used and the course was a diversified and thorough one. Mrs. Holt wrote many of the plays, dialogues, recitations, etc., etc., that marked the public functions. Exquisite needlework was taught. We do not know how long the little seminary lived. It was probably discontinued when Dr. Holt returned from the War and began his long and useful practice of medicine.

Mrs. Holt's most valuable service was undoubtedly her unselfish interest in the college students. Long after she ceased taking student boarders, she helped the College men in countless ways. Hers was the hand of the "comrade kind" that guided them around many dark turns in the path of their college life. Hundreds of them remember her with gratitude. At her death, in 1912, one of the students wrote:

"On the night of the twenty-first of December, Mrs. Holt died. The year was drawing to its close. The boys, whom she loved so well, and for whom she had done so much, were back with loved ones at home. Like one who has labored long and tenderly and well, in the hallowed stillness which comes at the close of a blessed day that is done, her spirit passed softly into sleep.

"It is not for her remarkable mind that we shall most remember her. Few women could equal her in gift of mental power, it is true. It was a pleasure to hear her talk. Her memory reached back over a period of long years, and everything of interest that had happened in Davidson for fifty years was as vivid to her as if it had just passed.

"We shall miss her most because her heart was with the boys. The boys of fifty years ago, like the boys of to-day, were objects of her un-failing kindness. She tried to make them happy and at home. Her monument is their gratitude, and from every section of our Southland and from many foreign lands, her foster-sons pay the true and silent tribute of grateful love. Men of silver locks share with us the loss of a friend whose place will not be filled."

In the year following the close of the War the faculty was not increased, other than by the employment as tutor of J. H. Douglas, who constituted the Senior Class of 1864. The college students matriculated numbered twenty-two, and seven were in the preparatory department. This latter department had never been satisfactory and was discontinued in July, 1866. The Eumenean Literary Society was reorganized in March, 1866, and the Philanthropic Society in the following November. Only one of its former members was present. Conditions were deplorable and the period proved a dark and discouraging one. Worse than poverty was the humiliation pressed on the neck of the defeated South. As typifying conditions, F. B. McDowell, Class 1869, tells of the following incident:

"An insolent and offensive negro rudely pushed a student from the sidewalk, and in the altercation that ensued the freedman was badly punished. Charlotte was then garrisoned by Federal troops, and Shaffner, the head of the Freedman's Bureau, being informed of the occurrence, sent a company of soldiers to the college, who arrested and carried before him four of the older students. They were each fined \$50.00, when such amounts were very difficult to raise. People were not then acquainted with greenbacks and few had any gold or silver at their command. Dr. Kirkpatrick, the president, feeling that he was powerless to obtain justice for his boys, or even prosecute an appeal, went off somewhere and obtained the money necessary for their release. He was more indignant when he heard the news and the results of the trial than I had ever seen him, though I had lived at his house for several years. His face whitened and his lips quivered so that he could not speak, and he refrained from ever mentioning the subject. The exultation of the lawless element among the negroes, over the humiliation of the boys was insupportable, until the house of the offending darkey was fired into three nights in succession, and he fled, cowed and terror-stricken, from the village."

When a negro spoke rudely of the daughter of one of the professors, Lieutenant Verner, who had been a member of a Ku Klux Klan, organized a clan of twelve men, composed of students and clerks in the stores, and frightened the colored community into good behaviour. The group had all the ghostly paraphernalia which was a part of the intimidating scheme and provided an outlet for some of the indignation that the prevailing conditions produced.

The Treasurer's report of 1864 showed that the College had invested \$256,445. This does not include the buildings and

grounds. His report, made at Commencement, 1867, places the amount of invested funds at \$170,000 (in round numbers). This shrinkage was caused by the total loss of \$36,900 of Confederate Bonds, and the loss of other stock in corporations that were wrecked as a result of the War. Nearly \$140,000 of bonds of one railroad were sold for \$70,000. This and other smaller losses reduced the invested endowment of the College to \$85,500, according to the report of the Treasurer in 1869.¹

In an address to the Board of Trustees in July, 1866, President Kirkpatrick stated the needs of the College in such a detailed way that it seems worth while to reproduce this report. It is entitled "The Wants of the College."

"The need of an enlarged corps of instructors is imperative. With the present number of Professors it is impossible for the prescribed and necessary branches of instruction to be carried forward with justice to either the teacher or the pupil. As there will be hereafter the full number of classes, whether the number in each will be large or small, the time and labor in giving the proper instruction will be the same.

"Other institutions with which we must compete have filled or they are now exerting themselves strenuously to fill all their chairs; many of them having a larger number than we have ever contemplated, or now contemplate. With only one more than half the number which the previous determination of the Board fixed upon as the minimum, we shall be placed at such disadvantages when compared with other institutions, that it is idle to expect any considerable increase in students. Except in rare instances and for special reasons they will go where they suppose they will enjoy the most abundant advantages. Aside too, from the real advantages they will have or not have, students will go to the institution where they will find a number at least respectably large, of fellow-students.

"Whether then we look to the interests of the students, to the increase of their number, or to the credit of the College, an enlargement of the corps of instructors seems to be essential. The scheme contemplated and provided for in the orders of the Board some years since, comprised a President and six Professors. At the present time it may not be advisable to attempt to sustain more than five Professors. The Chairs now vacant

¹ It is interesting to note that in the early history of the College most of the funds were invested in the stocks and bonds of corporations and very little in mortgages on real estate. Their disastrous experience in this form of investment evidently made them cautious. There is a Minute in the Board records, dated March 26, 1895, showing that the Executive Committee petitioned that they remove "the restriction now requiring the Finance Committee to invest funds only in notes and mortgages." At present most of the endowment is in mortgages on real estate and comparatively a small amount in stocks and bonds. The only investments in this form now have been given as such to the College.

are those of the Greek Language and of Belles Lettres, including Mental Philosophy, Logic, and Political Economy in addition to Belles Lettres in the restricted sense of the term; and of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, etc. With respect to the last it is believed that an arrangement can be made by which for the present and whilst the classes in College shall be small, the branches included in it can be taught by the Professor of Natural Philosophy, without imposing on him an unreasonable amount of labor, and without any serious loss to the student, thus: Let the Junior and Senior Classes be united and one year study the course of Chemistry and the next year that of Natural Philosophy. The several other branches belonging to the Department can receive the usual attention in their respective places.

"The Chair of Greek is essential to the College course. In an Institution which has been founded with the special view to the education of our young men for the Ministry, it yields to no other in importance. Its duties cannot be assigned to other Chairs. The incumbent of each of the other Chairs will have, now that all classes will be formed, as much labour as he can undergo in giving due attention to his own department. In selecting a Professor of Greek, it is recommended that a man be appointed who can also give instruction in the Modern Languages; at least in the more important of them. The French is so much the language of the world and the use of it so rapidly extending in our country, that a portion of the students will always desire to receive some knowledge of it whilst in College, which they can improve by subsequent study, private or otherwise. The German is very fast becoming more important to the Theological student and Minister. Besides, other Institutions and all that aspire to a place in the rank of first or even second-class Colleges, have provided for teaching Modern Languages, and we are compelled to have some regard to the demands of the times.

"The Department of History has hitherto been divided between the Chairs of Latin and of Greek. It may be wholly assigned to the former, which will allow the latter to receive the addition of Modern Languages.

"There remains the Chair of Belles Lettres, the duties of which have never been adequately discharged in the College. In saying this no disparagement is intended of those who have had it in charge. They had their own departments to occupy their time and could give only partial attention to foreign duties. Owing to the defective instruction which our boys receive in the primary schools and academies, in the elementary knowledge and practical use of their own tongue, and owing to the fact that a large proportion of the students who repair to our College have enjoyed previously few literary advantages, it is deemed highly important that greater attention should be paid to the English branches—to Grammar, Elementary Rhetoric, Elocution, and those exercises which tend to inspire and cultivate a taste for literature. Such attention can be expected only from a professor designated to this as his special work.

"Two additional instructors are thus required for the immediate uses of the College.

"It is highly desirable that a plan should be inaugurated for the im-

provement of the Library. Two years ago the Board voted an annual appropriation to this purpose, but owing to the condition of the country resulting from the war, no part of this sum has been expended. The Treasurer of the Board would probably decline, in view of the great changes which have occurred since the order was passed, to pay out that amount without renewed instructions. It is not proposed at the present time to recommend so large an appropriation; but only to present the subject of the library as one claiming the special notice of the guardians of the college. * * *

"The improvement of the College grounds is another measure claiming the immediate attention of the Board. Strangers who visit the place do not hesitate to express their surprise that so expensive buildings and such capable grounds should be left in so rude and uninviting a condition, and they form unfavorable impressions of the College. It is believed that if the whole appearance of the College and its appurtenances were rendered more attractive, our students would not only form a stronger attachment to the place, but others would take a deeper interest in the Institution and be more disposed to favor it. Render it such that the country around and the Church whose child it is will be proud of it, and there will be no lack of patronage, perhaps also no lack of reasonable pecuniary aid.

* * * * *

"Much more could be said, but this report has already exceeded the proper limits. Besides, the necessity for decisive action must be as apparent to the Board as it is to ourselves."

The question of the old scholarships was also environed with difficulties. The Board was urged to send a representative to lay the whole matter before the holders; in the interim the privilege of using the scholarships in payment of tuition was suspended for twelve months. To offset this in part, tuition was reduced to \$15 and room-rent to \$30. The small number of students was explained by the scarcity of money, to labor conditions following the liberation of the slaves, and the small number of professors left in the college.

The Board rallied to the call of the President and elected a Professor of Greek and Modern Languages, and of Moral Philosophy and Belles Lettres, Professor Wilson Gaines Richardson of Oxford, Miss., for the former Chair and Rev. J. Monroe Anderson, of Yorkville, S. C., for the latter. In September, however, President Kirkpatrick resigned the presidency to take a professorship at Washington College. The six months' notice was waived and, with extreme regret, he was allowed to go at once to his chosen field, where he remained until his death,

June 24, 1885. The senior professor was asked to act as Chairman of the Faculty until the arrival of Rev. George Wilson McPhail, of Norfolk, Va., who was elected in the fall to the presidency.

Dr. McPhail was a native of Norfolk, Virginia, born on December 26, 1815, and was the grandson of a Scottish Covenanter. He was educated at Hampden Sidney College, Yale University, and Union Theological Seminary. His first pastoral work was done in Virginia and Pennsylvania. In 1857 he was elected President of Lafayette College. His southern sympathies made his position in Pennsylvania uncomfortable and he removed to Norfolk, where he took charge of the Norfolk Female Institute. He brought to his work the ripeness of a successful pastoral and teaching experience.

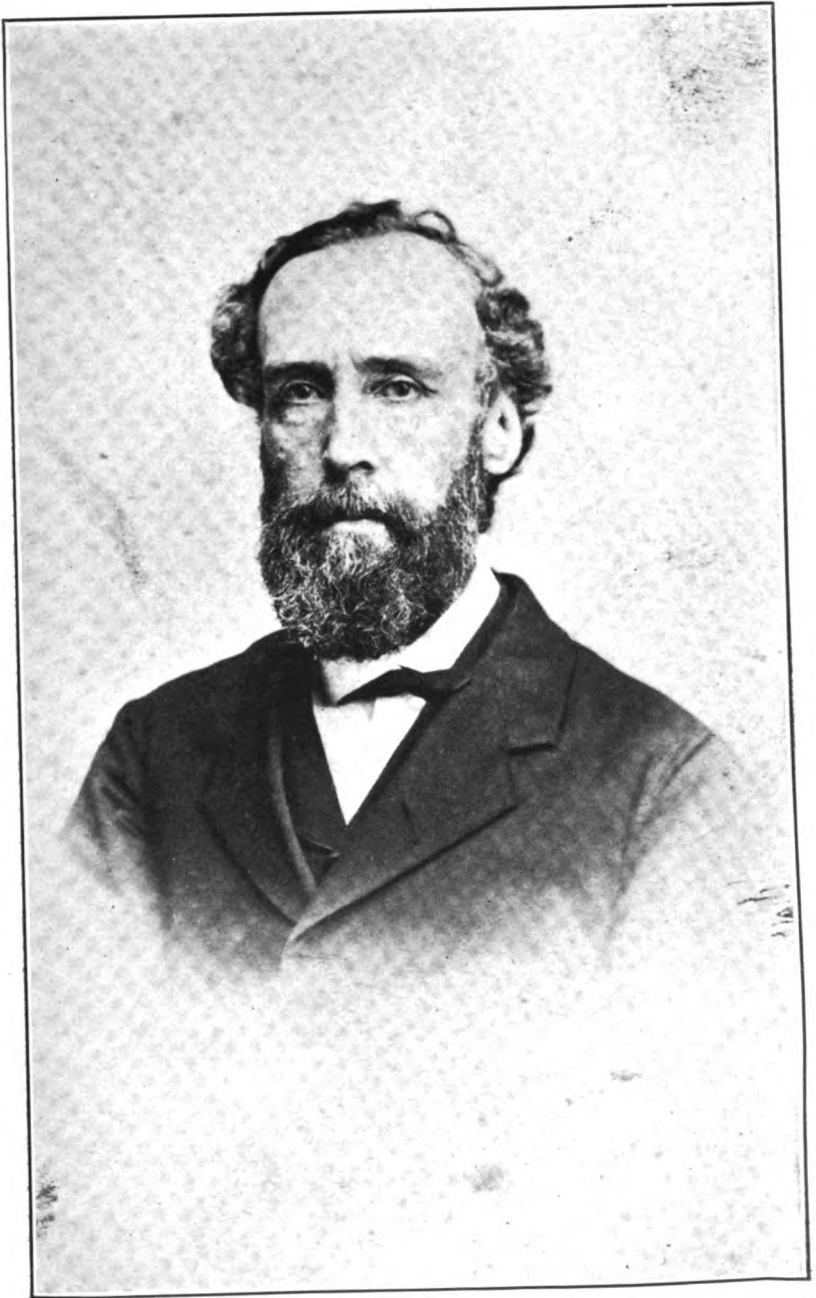
He reached Davidson in January, 1867, and was inaugurated on July 18th, of the same year. His administrative gifts were marked and his sense of fairness and justice such as to win early the esteem of his students.

With President McPhail, Professors Blake, McIver, Richardson, and Anderson, were inducted into office.

In 1866-67 there were only twenty-four college students. As was the case in 1864 there was only one graduate, John Lawrence Caldwell.

Professor Anderson came to Davidson in 1866 from the presidency of the Yorkville (S. C.) Female College. He was a native South Carolinian and a graduate of South Carolina College. His nickname "Razor," suggested the opinion of the students as to his keenness and remarkable mental alertness. "He could cut a hair in twain and make a student do the same," writes Rev. Thornton Whaling, Class 1877.

Professor Richardson was born at Mayesville, Kentucky, and was graduated as valedictorian of the University of Alabama. Four and a half years were spent as a member of the teaching staff of his Alma Mater, three years, traveling in Europe, seven as Professor of Latin and French at the University of Mississippi, and four as Paymaster in the Confederacy. His varied experiences added much to his equipment. He could be sidetracked by a skilful questioner to give the class hour to descriptions of Paris or Rome, just as Professor Anderson could not resist any opportunity to discuss Calhoun and secession.



GEORGE WILSON McPHAIL.

These tricks are not unknown to modern college men as a means of warding off a recitation.

In 1866-67 the faculty reported that the good order and manly bearing of the students have "rendered the observances of the forms of college discipline important rather with a view to possible exigencies of the future growth in numbers than from any present necessity." There was a marked religious revival in January which seemed to baptize the reorganization of the college with the presence of the Spirit of God. All of the students but two became Christians and several stated their expectation of entering the ministry. This condition was almost duplicated in 1868-69 and it was stated that since the reorganization no disorder had been so serious as to call for faculty discipline, and for several years no Communion season passed in which one or more students did not unite with the local Church.

Again Mr. McDowell furnishes an enlightening incident:

"A reveler caught in the trap of his own setting, became very profane and intemperate in his language, and Professor Richardson, who was in the building, hearing his expletives, warned him of the duty of reporting him to the Faculty, but added: 'Mr. C., if you will go in person to Dr. McPhail, and make a frank confession, I will withhold my report.' Mr. C. being glad of the alternative, went to the president and said that in a fit of temper he had used profanity and that his conscience so hurt him that he came for spiritual advice and guidance. The good old Doctor, touched by such a frank avowal, prayed fervently for the young man, and giving him a book of pious precepts bade him read and return it. When C. returned the examination showed that he had not read the book, but the Doctor, considerably explaining its pages, urged him to study it as a text-book, so as to get its true merit and deep meaning. C., being kept supplied with such good books, was forced to study them the balance of the session. He was not particularly popular, and his associates guyed him constantly for the predicament in which he had unwittingly placed himself."

The damage fund, urged by Major Hill, was instituted in 1867, and \$100 was assigned to the President to bear his expenses in visiting "such places and bodies as he may deem best in the interest of the college."

Danville Court was an institution that flourished during the fifties and lived until the middle seventies. Colin A. Munroe, 1872, stated that it was organized by certain students who expected to study law. It had a judge, a solicitor and other law-

yers. The prisoners were prosecuted by the officer for stealing chickens, cropping the tails of horses, etc., etc.

In the *Davidson Monthly* for January, 1871, is the following, which would indicate that whatever the purpose of the originators, there had been a serious deterioration in the Court:

"There was a Danville Court on the night of the 6th, but it proved a complete failure. We have always been opposed to the worry and devil-ing of new students and we are glad to know that this is now the sentiment of most of the students and we think it unbecoming the dignity of a Senior or Junior to indulge in such fun."

"No more dreadful threat could be made to a student," says Dr. T. C. Whaling, 1877, "than that he would be summoned before the Danville Court. Any student who developed the big head and those who did real deviltry were said to be summoned before this august body, clothed in wigs, gowns and masks.

"I was told that one student had secreted a bottle of whiskey, tied to a string in one of the big pillars of Chambers Building. He was summoned before Old Danville and the penalty was that he should be let down into this same large pillar and be left there to meditate for some hours. If this happened, it was a just and deserved punishment. I cannot make affidavit to the truth of the above, but I believe that there was such a thing as 'Old Danville,' before which unworthy students were sometimes arraigned."

For years following the Civil War Davidson had few structures besides the college buildings, the homes of the teachers, and two grocery stores where the small change of the students was spent for tobacco, sardines, and crackers. A plank road had been built from Charlotte to Mt. Mourne on its way to Statesville. A man on horseback brought the tri-weekly mails. Candles were the main dependence for light and a part of a student's equipment would be a box of homemade candles. There were no street or campus lights. On Wednesday night of Commencement week the loyal friends helped in illumination by filling the windows facing the campus with lighted candles.

In the College the first morning exercise was a Sophomore recitation at sunrise. The declamation regulation was now limited to "such of the students as the Professor of Belles Lettres shall approve," who were required to declaim on alternate Saturday mornings before breakfast. A member of the Faculty, each for one week, in the order of seniority, was constituted the officer

of the week, and was expected to stay in Chambers Building and visit the rooms of the students.

The study hours were from nine to eleven in the morning, from two to five in the afternoon, and from nine to eleven in the evening. During these hours each student was supposed to be in his room preparing for his recitations. In the first year of President McPhail's régime there were only twenty-four students, and in the second the number was only fifty-four. The large number of vacant rooms in the College building was a source of difficulty in carrying out the police system in force. Lighted candles were often placed in empty rooms, and a bucket of water adjusted with impious skill over the door. The tap of the officer of the week would naturally bring no response, and when he opened the door down would come the bucket.

One of the young men came near to being killed through one of the pranks of his fellows. One Sunday a student who had been excused from church, climbed into the belfry and loosened the wires which attached the clapper to the bell, so that he could take it out with more ease in the dark. In the afternoon, the bell-ringer went up to ring the bell. The loosened clapper fell with the first jerk of the cord, struck the floor between his feet and tore its way through.

An indignity offered Professor Anderson furnished the occasion for an experiment in student self-discipline which resulted in terminating for good and all the Faculty espionage. Dr. Anderson was making his nightly rounds through Chambers Building, when he was saluted with stale eggs from unknown parties. He attempted to find out the guilty parties but of course failed to do so. One of the new men to whose room Professor Anderson went to investigate, was galled by this treatment. He immediately went to the President and said:

"If I have not yet established a character for honor and truth it is late for me to begin. Dr. Anderson has just been to my room to know if I had offered him the indignity to which he was subjected. I took an obligation to observe the rules of the College when I came here, yet night after night some professor comes around as if he puts no confidence in my pledge and expects me to break it. I did not come here to learn manners, and if this is to continue I shall pack my trunk and go home."

A notable conference between the Faculty and the students

followed. The students stated their grievances and pledged themselves to better order if the Faculty watch was withdrawn, and the internal police of the building placed in their hands. The Literary Societies took the matter in hand and promised to enforce order. For the months immediately succeeding the order that prevailed was remarkable.

Professor Anderson was extremely kind and perhaps too lenient towards the students. This is the judgment of one of his students. As an example of his patience, the following instance is told:

"He had charge of the rhetorical exercises. The students sometimes became tired of and indifferent to the formal exercises. The Class of 1870 resolved that they would make their Junior orations farcical and ridiculous. Each member decided to declaim some simple nursery rhyme. Professor Anderson was at first surprised and shocked but presently he entered into the amusement of the audience, and instead of giving the class the rebuke merited, he simply said: 'I guess we have had enough of Junior speaking for this time,' and dismissed the audience."

Just about this time General D. H. Hill happened to spend a night in Davidson. Early the next morning (the weather was icy-cold), he started on his return to Charlotte, and found that the students had built a fence across the road at a place where he was not able to go forward without getting out of his conveyance and taking the fence down. President McPhail was so mortified at this seeming indignity to the College guest, that he started at once, despite the bitter weather, for Charlotte, twenty-two miles away, to make apology. Luckily he was able to explain to the General that the students did not know of his presence and that, therefore, there was nothing personal in the matter.

For the Commencement of 1869 the Ugly Club was exploited and had a part in the exercises, as shown by the program facing page 127.

The "Conceited Man" was the valedictorian of his class. The gifts were given in speeches of eight or ten minutes' length, filled with wit or wisdom as the "presenter" chose.

The music-loving students had a sort of music club which included in its membership some of the village ladies. This fur-

nished the choir for the chapel services and on pleasant spring and fall nights the club carried their instruments to the cupola and gave open-air concerts. The organization had ripened into a Glee Club which in April, 1868, was given the use of a room in Chambers for its meetings.

The Faculty petitioned the Trustees in June, 1870, that the examination of Seniors extend over four years, instead of over two years, as had been the rule, and this hard-hearted request was granted. At the same time written monthly reviews were instituted. The only rift in the undergraduate gloom over these dire events was the fact that the passing mark was lowered from seventy-five to sixty per cent. The punctuality record at the same time took on for a period the dignity of equaling a college study in value and the examination was made to count as one-third in calculating the term's work. From this time on those making the honor roll in attendance had their names read from the Commencement platform. Intermediate examinations were begun in December, 1870. Before examinations each Senior was expected to hand in an original speech to the English Professor, its value to be incorporated in his standing in that department.

In 1868 Professor Rockwell was elected to the Presidency of Concord Female College (Statesville). After retaining this work for two years he opened a school for boys in Statesville, and the latter years of his life were given to pastoral duties. He died April 15, 1888.

During 1867-68 the Faculty was permitted to receive students needing preparatory work for college, tutor them and retain their fees, but during the year 1868-69, the college grew to 124 and all dormitories were needed for college students. There were this year forty candidates for the ministry. Since 1867 they had been receiving free tuition. From 1867 to 1870 the sons of ministers received also free tuition, but in the latter year they were asked to pay if able and if not to give notes due after leaving college.

The Commencement oration of 1868 was delivered by Rev. Robert L. Dabney, D. D., who had been Chief of Staff in the great Stonewall Brigade, ranking as Major, during the Valley Campaign. It was on "The Duty of the Hour," and it was a

clarion call to the men to truckle to no falsehood and conceal no true principles in the days of degradation through which the South was passing.

"If wholesale wrong must be perpetrated, if sacred rights must be trampled on, let our assailants do the whole work and incur the whole guilt. Resolve that no losses or threats or penalties shall ever make you yield one jot or tittle of the true or just in principle or submit to personal dishonor," was a part of the vigorous plea.

In the year 1869 the Presbytery of Mecklenburg was formed by a division of Concord. The College was reserved by the Mother Presbytery by dividing Mecklenburg County, the line being the road "from Beattie's Ford on the Catawba River to Concord Town," the line running with the road till the Cabarrus County line was reached.

During the McPhail administration the University of North Carolina was closed, and Rev. Charles Phillips was secured from that released Faculty. He entered upon his professorship of Mathematics, Astronomy, and Engineering in 1868-69, filling it until 1875 when he returned to the University, which owes him a debt of love for his labors abundant in setting it upon its feet. Dr. Phillips was born in New York and was educated at the University of North Carolina, graduating in 1841. He belonged to the famous line of his name, so related to the educational history of North Carolina. From 1844, through the war struggles, he remained with his Alma Mater as Tutor and Professor until the dark days of the Reconstruction. Despite frequent illnesses from gout, his services to Davidson were of great value.

"He was one of the large-brained men of the day," writes a friend, "abreast of every department of thought,—as fond of metaphysics as of mathematics—a lover of belle lettres and of classics—playful and happy-hearted, his vast and varied learning, his voracious and avaricious brain, his original investigations and incessant restlessness of mind, wonderful in its penetration and grasp, made him one of the most interesting men I ever knew. 'Old Fatty' was a powerful preacher, a keen and caustic critic and a student who tried to impose upon him by pretending knowledge he did not have was punctuated by barbs that sometimes left a sting."

"The preaching of Dr. Phillips," writes Dr. W. J. McKay, 1870, "was greatly enjoyed by the students. It was strikingly original as well as deeply spiritual. A student once said to him: 'Dr. Phillips, I will be glad if you will tell me your method of sermonizing?' He replied, 'I

JUNE,

1869.

Annual Celebration, "Ugly Club,"

OF

Davidson College,

Thursday, June 24th, 1869, 8 P. M.

PRESIDENT.

P. H. PITTS, Alabama.

SECRETARY.

W. H. DAVIS, North Carolina.

"Pretty Man,"--Hat,
R. B. McALPINE, ARK.

Presenter,
M. F. REINHARDT, MO.

"Little Man,"--Candy,
S. S. BURTON, N. C.

Presenter,
B. A. RAGSDALE, S. C.

"Lazy Man,"--Slippers,
R. A. McLEAN, N. C.

Presenter,
R. A. LOWRY, TENN.

"Ladies' Man,"--Cane,
JNO. F. CANNON, N. C.

Presenter,
L. M. HOFFMAN, N. C.

"Conceited Man,"--Mirror,
JNO. W. DAVIS, N. C.

Presenter,
ALFRED J. MORRISON, N. C.

"Ugly Man,"--Boots,
C. M. DOUGLAS, S. C.

Presenter,
F. B. McDOWELL, N. C.

COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.

W. H. VERNER, S. C.

GEO. WALTON, N. C.

W. C. CLARK, GA.

E. A. RAMSEY, TENN.

N. G. DUNLAP, TEXAS.

T. MCK. ALFORD, MISS.

ALEX. R. BASKS, S. C.

A. D. PITTS, ALABAMA.

ROGER S. WILLIAMS, N. C.

Carolina Observer print, Charlotte.

CLUB PROGRAM

have no special method. I just fill up the old cask and then open the spigot."

He declined the presidency of Stewart College in Tennessee, and a professorship in the South Carolina College to remain at Davidson and only the call of his Alma Mater took him from his useful work here.

On receiving his resignation in 1876 the Trustees wrote:

"While they feel it to be their duty at his earnest request to accept his resignation, they would take this opportunity to express their high appreciation of his distinguished abilities as a professor, his fidelity in his department, his continued and persevering efforts to build up Davidson College since his connection with the Institution, and

"While we regret the sundering of pleasant ties that have bound us together for years, we trust that the finger of God is in this matter and that the blessing of God may rest upon him and upon his family, giving him many days to live, causing him to be a rich blessing in the important field which, under Providence, he feels it to be his duty to occupy.

"WALTER W. PHARR, *Chairman.*"

The gifted daughter of Dr. Phillips, Mrs. Lucy Russell, has furnished the following memories of Davidson during their residence here:

"I may say that during the seven years of our stay, our life at Davidson was like that of the early Christians. We 'had all things in common.' We 'shared our mutual woes, our mutual burdens bore.' Life was singularly monotonous and centered about the Church. All services were conducted by the ministers in the faculty, Dr. McPhail, Mr. Anderson, and my Father, in rotation and were held in the college chapel (now Shearer Hall) there being no village church building. The Sunday School superintendents were selected from the Seniors who were candidates for the ministry and most of the teachers were students. Every Saturday afternoon the children met to recite the Shorter Catechism, to a member of the faculty, and on occasions of delirious festivity we had 'The Larger Catechism, with Proofs.' Sometimes these scenes of joy and gladness were varied by a 'singing,' also in the chapel, led by the students. There were not many young ladies, but they were such belles as the wildest tango-dancers of to-day never dream of being. They even had 'dates' to go to prayer-meeting and stalwart youths fought for the privilege of escorting them to choir-practice.

"There was no hotel in the village and travellers were entertained in private homes. On Commencement occasions every house was full to the bursting point, and as there was no railroad and no regular schedule for arriving and departing, guests were apt to appear at any hour of day or

night and children were accustomed to being routed out and stowed away in out-of-the-way corners to give place to guests.

"The grand feature of Commencement for the young folks was the 'Promenade Concert,' when the society halls were brilliantly illuminated and decorated and the prettiest girl who had received the Chief Marshal's regalia queneed it in the president's chair. There was no dancing of course. * * *

"One of the things we laughed at was the interruption of chapel services by a supposed 'mad dog,' which ran down the aisle into the pulpit occupied by Prof. Latimer. He promptly mounted the desk and called imperiously for somebody to 'throw the beast out of the window.'¹

"One feature of winter was the passing of immense droves of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, turkeys from the mountains to Charlotte and 'all points east'; also tip-tilted wagons came down full of apples and chest-nuts which were more of a treat and rarity then than grapefruit and pine-apples are now.

"As I have said, the Church was the ruling element of college and village life. Especial attention was paid to church music led by John Cannon (Dr. Cannon, of St. Louis) and a fine choir added much to the services. The book used was 'The Psalmodist,' with the music written on four separate lines, one for each 'part' and one can imagine the toils of the organist who had to combine the four lines into one chord.

"As to the personnel of the men who wrought well for the college in the late '60s and early '70s, I remember Dr. McPhail as a small, pale man with brilliant dark eyes, wavy hair touched with grey and square-set beard. Mr. Blake was nick-named 'Felis' by the boys from his way of pouncing down upon them at unexpected moments. Professor Richardson was tall and bald, with a long black beard like a patriarch of the Russian church. His name was 'old Dick.' Mr. Anderson was gentle, tender in manner, with an appearance of frail health. He always reminded me of St. John. Of Colonel Martin's swift soldierly ways and how he built up the Chemistry Department from nothing at all his son and pupils may tell.

"A simple, pious community it was, full of loving kindness and hospitality. Everybody was poor because the whole South was poor. Nobody had a carriage nor fine clothes nor fine houses. Everybody lived in charity with everybody else, nursed each other in sickness, wept with each other in times of sorrow and death, rejoiced with each other when fortune smiled. I am glad that I spent a part of my childhood there and I cried all the way to Charlotte when I left. I might mention that my mother and I were the first passengers on the (restored) railroad from

¹ Another version of this incident by Prof. Carson is "It was absurd and ludicrous to the last degree, with the pistol shots in the aisle, with the preacher on the pulpit, an old lady with her arms around a student's neck, and a few minutes later with little Johnson holding up the dog by the tail before the assembled congregation while the preacher got down off the pulpit to announce 'The dog is dead.' This incident got a write-up in the *New York Police Gazette*."

Davidson to Charlotte, and we rode at night in the cab of the engine. The village school was taught in the old Masonic Hall by students who were working and going to college on alternate years."

Paul P. Winn who was an assistant and Adjunct Professor of Languages came to his work from the class most celebrated for its scholarship in the history of the institution—that of 1869. It was composed in its sophomore and senior years of twelve members, who made an average grade for the four years of 97.31 per cent, the lowest four-year average being 91 per cent. The remainder of Mr. Winn's life has been given to successful and fruitful pastoral work, with a few years of teaching assumed in addition to it.

A part of the emoluments received by the professors during a part of the College life was the gift of a family plot in the cemetery. That this was appreciated is evident from a statement from Professor Carson, who came to Davidson in 1877:

"What most impressed me on first reaching the place was its quiet and seclusion. This appealed to me no little from the first. And the appeal grew all the stronger as time went by. The prospect of being buried there almost produced in me a feeling of nervous haste lest the opportunity should be lost."

Six grave stones bear testimony to a rather unusual need of burial plots in the first twenty years of the Faculty family life, as compared with the mortality in the far larger group in the last twenty years.

Colonel William Joseph Martin, the father of President William J. Martin, began his long and notable teaching career at Davidson in September, 1870. He was born at Richmond, Virginia, in 1830, and was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1854. For three years he taught at Washington College in Pennsylvania, coming to the University of North Carolina in 1857. In 1861 he entered the Confederate Army. After being captain of a company of volunteers raised by himself, he rose to Lieutenant-Colonel of the 11th Regiment and after Gettysburg he was made Colonel. His commission as General had just been signed when the Day at Appomattox changed the face of history and peace broke upon the fields of the South. As a teacher, Dr. C. A. Smith, Professor of English at the Naval Academy, pays him the following tribute:

"It was not his scholarship which made the deepest impression, though his scholarship was ample and constantly renewed. It was first of all his ability to distinguish with lightning rapidity between the essential and the non-essential. He pierced instantly to the center of a subject and expounded it from its center outward, not from the circumference inward. In his presence I felt a new reverence for nuclear fact and nuclear truth. Chemistry did not seem to be an end in itself, but rather one of the windows through which nature peered to let us know how she looked and how she acted. His method was essentially that of the soldier. He captured the outworks only as an incident in his march to the citadel. * * * He taught Chemistry professionally, he impressed manhood unconsciously.

"I never heard him refer even remotely to the War, but the sulphurous fumes in his laboratory spoke to my imagination of battle and the imperial figure that moved amid them was always that of the Confederate soldier, the gentleman unafraid."

When Colonel Martin came to Davidson he found an expensive (for the times) chemical laboratory fitted for the sole use of the professor in teaching the theory of Chemistry. The science was taught from text-books. The student was not brought face to face with nature, nor was his interest inspired by original investigation or practical experiments. In a short time a working laboratory was furnished and a course in practical Chemistry was added to the curriculum and soon another laboratory was added for quantitative Chemistry, making the course a three-year one. The course of study, however, was a small matter compared with the personality of the teacher.

Professor C. R. Harding, 1880, remembers Colonel Martin as being

"High-toned in character and responsive to every noble impulse and to every call of service. His life was an inspiration. His words were tonic and ever-stimulating to worthy endeavor. His example was eloquent in illustrating the vigorous manly type of Christianity that speaks audibly to all men and that wins them by its frankness, earnestness, and loyalty to the Master."

Professor Martin resigned in 1882, but instead of this being accepted, his salary was increased, and his home furnished free of rent. This action was taken also in the cases of Professors Latimer and Blake, these three being the senior professors. As was natural the distinction created friction and there was at an early date a readjustment of salaries which placed all the Faculty on a par with each other.

During the year 1870, the health of President McPhail had been a matter of concern to his friends and colleagues and frequently Faculty meetings were held at his bedside. The Record of the Church session showed that he was seriously ill in April, 1870, in August of the same year, and in April following, and the end came on June 28th, during the 1871 Commencement.

His last official act was to sign the diplomas for the young men whom he had welcomed as Freshmen a few months after his arrival, and it became their sad duty to carry his body to the Chapel and to its resting place in the cemetery. Circumstances had combined at this time to make students and friends anticipate a commencement season of marked interest and pleasure. The largest number to graduate in the history of the College, the reputation of the speakers chosen, the accessibility of Davidson by means of the railroad so recently reconstructed, the rapidity with which every nook and corner was being crowded with visitors—all seemed to bespeak a Commencement of unusual brilliancy.

The joyous company which alighted from the cars on Wednesday morning, June 28th, were met by the news that the President was dying.

The crowds gathered in the Commencement Hall at two o'clock to witness the distribution of the diplomas by Professor Anderson, and quietly dispersed, other exercises and festivities being cancelled.

Professor John Rennie Blake, who came to Davidson in 1861, had remained with the College in all of its privations and losses, and it was due largely to him that the Institution was not closed when President Kirkpatrick resigned, and the future looked so hopeless to the Trustees. A. R. Banks, 1869, in his address published in *Semi-Centenary Addresses*, states:

"In 1866 when the College was forced to surrender the services of Dr. Kirkpatrick, with all which that service signified and represented, a few of the Trustees met to consider the important question, whether the College was 'to be or not to be,' whether the doors should be closed for the lack of funds or whether they should go bravely on. Professor Blake stepped to the front, determined to stand by the old ship, though his own entire property had gone down with the Confederacy, and though there were no funds in the College treasury, he had faith enough to trust the promises of the future and the same good Providence which had sustained it during the stormy days of war. * * * Well does your speaker recall

those times when the professors opened their houses to the students and we were received as members of their families. Money was a rare commodity then. Faithful Amos was the servant of all work. Well do I remember how he and Professor Blake worked to keep up the repairs, stopping leaks, mending windows, and other necessary work because there was no money to pay for such work. * * * These were days of primitive simplicity, when these beautiful trees were planted, beneath whose shade we rest to-day and rejoice. For many years Professor Blake was Bursar, which in those days meant the 'College Improvement Committee.' He was Clerk of the Faculty and Librarian, and Treasurer of the funds for the candidates for the ministry. It often became necessary for him to teach during those times of frequent change in the College Curriculum, outside of his own department. In fact in his twenty-six years of College work he taught in every department of the College, from the Geography of the Preparatory to the Philosophy of the Senior."

He was born in 1825, in Greenwood, South Carolina, and graduated second in his Class at the University of Georgia. At Harvard he was a student of the Lawrence Scientific School, taking special and private courses under Professor Agassiz, and he studied Chemistry under Professor Horsford. He came to Davidson after a four years' professorship at La Grange, Tennessee.

Physically, he was an active, wiry man with unusual powers of endurance. He was a deep thinker and had fine literary taste; a man fair-minded and just, well-balanced and with a rare blending of common sense and acuteness of intellect. One of his schemes of helpfulness on the campus was called a secret society. A dozen of the strongest students were invited to his room and after conferring they pledged themselves to watch over the weaker ones and with discreet and well-directed efforts to try to interest them in better things. One of his students in the sixties tells this story:

"Professor Blake, nicknamed 'Old Felis,' on account of his soft tread, was also often called 'Old Fox,' because of his superior cunning and catching on to the tricks of mischievous boys. For a number of nights a company of students, called the 'Tin horn band,' made the campus hideous with their discordant instruments, much to the annoyance of the faculty and the villagers, and they always scattered and concealed themselves when the professors appeared near the scene. Professor Blake, tiring of the disturbance and of being outwitted by a lot of boys, waited in the shadow of an old house and when all was still, whistled softly and repeatedly through his hands. He had learned that this was the signal used

by the band for getting together. It was answered by the leader, who came to the place of concealment, and the two stood face to face. The leader capitulated, sued for peace and the band was disbanded."

It is rather significant that a student of the seventies writes:

"Professor Blake was Chairman of the Faculty and had no nickname. He was universally respected and somewhat feared. He was a gentleman of the very finest sense of justification and honor."

Student government was not formally adopted during Professor Blake's régime but it was largely practiced.

When President McPhail died the Trustees in session at the time called a meeting to be held in October to elect his successor. At this meeting, however, no president was elected and no explanation offered for the failure to elect. Instead, Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, of Charlottesville, Virginia, was elected Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, which, however, he declined. The Faculty and especially Professor W. J. Martin, preferred a Chairman of the Faculty, as was then the custom at the University of Virginia, and they were willing to try out the scheme without committing themselves by resolution or otherwise to it. According to the first Constitution it was required that the President be a minister as he was also pastor of the College Church. In 1887 the Constitution was so revised as to provide that no man shall be eligible for president or professor unless he be "a member of the Presbyterian Church in full communion."

The catalogue for 1871-72 shows Professor Blake (the senior Professor) Chairman of the Faculty and the information is also given that the clerical members of the Faculty were at this time conducting the Church services. The Faculty records show Professor Blake's nomination from year to year by the Faculty. The Chairman, named by the Faculty but elected by the Board, received \$200 a year additional salary and the ministers of the Faculty were given \$200 to be prorated between them according to service rendered in performing the church functions belonging to the president's office.

In 1871-72 it is stated that the ninety-nine students were almost all professing Christians, twenty having been converted during the year. More than one-third of the entire number were candidates for the ministry. Five Sunday Schools were con-

ducted in the community for white and negro children by the young men.

Following Dr. Witherspoon's declination of the professorship offered him in October, 1871, Rev. James Fair Latimer was chosen in June, 1872, to fill the Chair. He was a young man who brought nine years of collegiate study and four years of experience on the battlefields as his equipment. He lived in the president's home, opposite Shearer Hall. During his eleven years of work at Davidson, he was excused without salary to make two journeys to Germany for further study in the University of Leipzig, from which he received the degree of Ph. D. In the later years of his professorship (after 1875) he taught Greek and German.

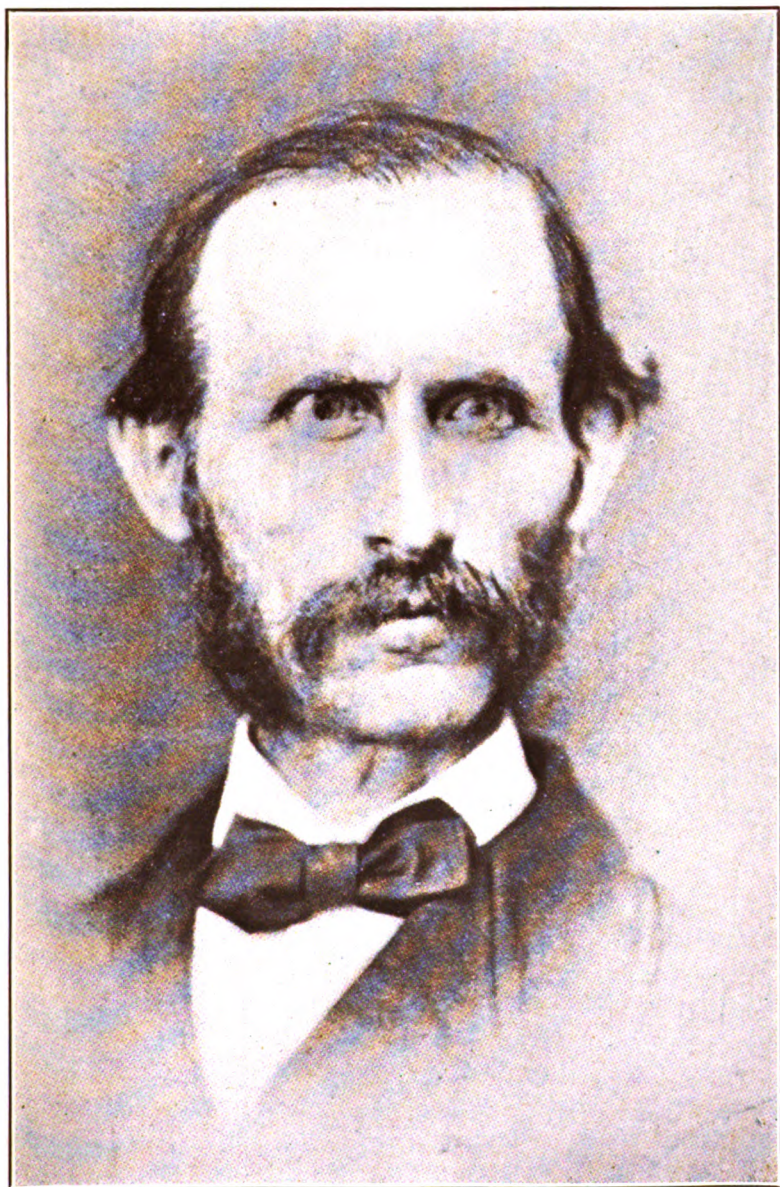
Dr. C. R. Harding, Class of 1880, describes Professor Latimer as being:

"Rather quick tempered and high strung and not disposed to allow too much freedom and license to those under him, * * *

"Dr. Latimer was filled to over-flowing with enthusiasm as a teacher, and himself eager to know and with a mind that made knowledge easy of attainment, he was wonderfully successful in inspiring his pupils with a love for Greek and kindred studies. I say his pupils, possibly I should qualify this statement. It was always that portion of his classes that was capable of feeling such inspiration. After years of experience, first as a student and then as a teacher, I must be pardoned for saying that it is only comparatively few, certain elect, choice, rare, spirits, souls constituted of some finer stuff than that which enters into the make-up of an ordinary individual that can appreciate Greek and Latin, that respond to the enthusiasm which a teacher feels for these, old, venerable, time-honored and sacred institutions, and which it is ever his ambition to impart to his pupils. To Dr. Latimer, possibly more than to any other man, unless it be Professor Gildersleeve (and it was through Latimer that I came to sit at the feet of this one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of living Grecians), I owe the stimulus and the impulse that has made me the toiler and laborer in a small way that I have been since, when, entering upon my sixteenth year, I came under his powerful and energizing influence."

Dr. T. C. Whaling, 1877, adds:

"He was a magnetic teacher, a scholar of distinction and a powerful preacher. He was quite young but had been a Confederate soldier, and his youth can never forget his references in sermons, and in class to the Stars and Bars, to the boys in gray and his tributes to Lee and Jackson. His nickname was 'Jake!'"



JOHN RENNIE BLAKE

It was given him on the day he explained to his class that the Greek form of his own name "James" was Jacobos.

In 1883 Professor Latimer resigned the work and accepted the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church at Memphis, Tennessee, but after one year of service there he was induced to return to teaching, and held the Chair of Ecclesiastical History and Polity in Union Theological Seminary at Richmond, Virginia, until his death in February, 1892.

In the system of Faculty government now being tested, the Chairman was held responsible for carrying out the wishes of the Faculty. Each member, however, of the Faculty was impressed by the Board with his personal responsibility for every interest of the College. It is probable that at no time in the history of the College has a stronger aggregation of men been brought together, in proportion to numbers, than were present and actively engaged in college work during the Blake Chairmanship. The team work which resulted has made that period one of the high tides in the College calendar. The Trustees recognized this and lamented that they could not pay salaries as large "as should be paid to men of such ability and culture." Tuition fees were advanced so that published estimate of expense, exclusive of clothing and travelling expenses, was changed from \$200 to \$230. A testimonial of moral character was required for entrance into the college and more rigid entrance examinations were enforced. Because of the condition of the schools in the South at this time, the Sub-Freshman department was reinstated to supplement the meagre preparation of some of the students.

The number of Presbyteries governing the College was so increased by 1875 as to include the Presbyteries of Wilmington, in North Carolina, and of Augusta, Charleston, Cherokee, Florida, Harmony, and South Carolina, and in 1875-76, Atlanta, Macon, and Savannah were added, giving the ownership of the College to the Presbyterians of the four States, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Thus the sphere of patronage was enlarged and the influence of the College greatly extended.

In June, 1872, an ordinance was passed by the Board abolishing the plan which had been in force since 1836, regulating the appointment and government of its Executive Committee and

provided for a Committee composed of eight members, the President of the Board being ex-officio a member of it. The Board had become so large and unwieldy as an administrative agent, it became evident that more centralized authority would make for efficiency.

No appropriation was to be made by the Board without the recommendation of the Executive Committee, and the entire supervision and guardianship of the College was to be entrusted to this Committee during the time intervening between the annual meetings of the whole Board. The Committee was to provide laws for the internal government of the College, and with the assistance and advice of the Faculty, to arrange the course of studies and their distribution among the several professors. The examining Committee was also to be appointed by this concentrated authority.

The curriculum of the College was now widened and strengthened and the equipment was improved and enlarged. Agents were placed in North and South Carolina, on a twenty per cent. basis in the effort to secure \$100,000 for endowment.

In 1873, Rev. P. H. Dalton, an Agent for the College, was appointed by the Executive Committee to consider and mature a scheme for educating sons of ministers free of charge. On his report the Committee decided that in addition to the \$100,000 to be raised, \$15,000 was to be secured and set aside, the interest on which was to be used for this purpose. The proviso was added that if the number claiming the privilege exceed the amount thus provided, then free tuition might be withdrawn from all except the actual contributors. Any church subscription of one hundred dollars would entitle the son of its pastor to free tuition. In 1879 the Board adopted the recommendation of the Executive Committee that all sons of regularly ordained Protestant white ministers of the Gospel be given tuition at Davidson College.

About 1873 one hundred old scholarships were surrendered, thus lifting an incubus which had lain heavily on college finances. This left only about one hundred still standing.

Professor Anderson resigned in November of this year, 1873, because of ill health. The Trustees voted that his salary be paid until June, 1874, in view of extra services rendered. The English department, as such, was suspended, the work of the same being

distributed among the Faculty. After a pastorate at Wilkesboro and Mt. Airy, Professor Anderson accepted the charge of Mebane and Bethlehem churches in 1876 in which work he continued until his death in March, 1879.

The resignation of Professor Richardson, following shortly after Dr. Anderson's, and offered without explanation, made a readjustment of the course of foreign languages necessary and a Chair of Latin and French and one of Greek and German was arranged. Professor Richardson was Professor of Latin and French in Central University, Kentucky, four years, and of Languages in Austin College, Texas, for three years. In 1882 he began theological study in Princeton Seminary. This was followed by a pastorate at Staunton, Tennessee, lasting until his death in 1886.

Dr. William Mynn Thornton, of Prince Edward County, Virginia, was chosen for the work in Greek and German. Professor Thornton was an A. B. of Hampden Sidney College, and did special work in Engineering at the University of Virginia in 1871-73, though he was equally proficient in the classics. He proved to be an able and faithful instructor and it was to the great regret of his co-workers and the students that he resigned a year later, September, 1875, to take the Chair of Applied Mathematics in the University of Virginia.

He has been Chairman of the Faculty and Dean of the Engineering Department at the University for many years. He was one of the Commissioners representing the United States Government at the Exposition at Paris in 1900, and a member of the Jury of Awards at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. Dr. Thornton was editor for several years of *Annals of Mathematics*.

To take Professor Thornton's place, Mr. R. S. Harrison (his brother-in-law) was secured for the year, and was thanked cordially by the Board of Trustees for the type of service rendered.

Thomas Woodrow Wilson entered Davidson in 1873, at seventeen years of age. His father, Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, was pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Wilmington, and served the College as an esteemed Trustee from 1874 to 1881. Young Wilson matriculated as a Freshman, being conditioned on ancient geography and Cicero. He entered the mathematics and Greek classes on probation and carried the work successfully.

His conditions were removed during the year and beyond this item his name does not appear in the Faculty records. There is a persistent tradition that he was suspended. This evidently grew out of the fact that in May, 1873, a student named Thomas A. Wilson was withdrawn at the request of the Faculty because of "inattention to duty."

Thomas W. Wilson, as he was called in College, remained through the examinations at the end of the spring term, making an average grade of 91.50. Because of illness he went home before the Commencement exercises and spent the following year studying at home.

During the seventies (and much later) students at Davidson cut their own wood, pumped their own water, washed their lamps and cleaned their rooms. Wilson roomed in No. 13 Chambers, North Wing, first floor and there is the tradition that he established and maintained the record as regards the time required to wake and be in his seat in the chapel across the campus from his dormitory. His classmates state that he could be fast asleep when the second bell began, start to chapel with his clothes on one arm, dressing with the other, and be in place, neatly clad, when the ringing ceased, six minutes later.

It was in his literary society work, however, that other definite records besides his grades and scholarship and attendance were left and they are characteristic.

He was initiated into the Eumenean fold on October 4, 1873. On November 1, he was assigned a composition "two weeks hence," and on December 1st he led the negative of a debate on the query: "Resolved that Republicanism is a better form of government than a limited monarchy." This is most likely the first time that the world leader made a debating speech. On January 17, he delivered an original oration, the subject of which is not given. On February 14 he read a composition and on the 20th he spoke on the affirmative of the question: "Resolved that our government should force our children to attend free schools." The Committee of Judges decided in favor of the negative on the merits of the debate and the house decided in favor of the affirmative on the merits of the question.

The society halls at that period were heated by stoves and we find this item: "Stove committee, T. Wilson, Sharpe, Sulli-

van," which had the honor of carrying pine knots to keep the fires going during the long sessions. In March he was on a committee to judge a debate. In the records of the meeting of March 28, we find that "Scriptures were read and prayer was offered by Mr. T. Wilson," and the same evening he made a "select speech," and was fined twenty cents for "improper conduct in the hall." On April 25, T. Wilson was appointed to "inscribe the names of our alumni in a book to be purchased for this purpose," and for this work he was given a vote of thanks. This fact and a later entry gives evidence of his standing as a scribe:

"The Chairman of the Committee appointed to copy off into the new constitution the resolutions, etc., in the old constitution book, reported that they had completed the work, and also stated that Mr. Thomas Wilson had given them valuable assistance in the work, and proposed that the Society return thanks to Mr. Wilson for his assistance."

At the end of the year he was elected corresponding secretary for the ensuing term, and on June 19 he was appointed one of eleven to "attend to fixing up the hall," for commencement. May 22nd and 29th he was excused from the meetings because he was ill. Five other absences appear, two of which were excused.

In an article in the *Davidson Monthly*, in 1911, William S. Golden, 1913, writes:

"The Society as well as the Faculty in those days enforced a system of discipline. Members were tried for profanity and drinking, and the Society exercised a strong moral control over its members. Wilson was receiving in those days his first impressions of the world. He was then in the formative period. As President of Princeton University he declared his conviction that the excess of freedom in our modern universities is harmful and he labored for more direct control over the daily life of his students. The writer does not presume to say that these things are connected. However, it is worthy of note that the principle of close and constant supervision of students which was applied at Davidson when Wilson was here (and we are glad to say is to some extent still applied) is essentially the same principle for which the President of Princeton University took his stand. * * * We have documentary evidence that he was a faithful and orderly attendant upon the exercises of the literary society, that he was praised for the acceptable performance of tasks assigned him, and that reforms for which he strove at Princeton were based on principles in active operation at Davidson when he was a student here in the most plastic period of his life."

One of his classmates wrote in 1918:

"I asked him a few weeks ago if he remembered Davidson well. His reply was that he remembers nothing more clearly in his life than the events which happened while he was a student here. I recall the 'cussing' which he got from the captain of the baseball nine for not running fast enough for the home base, one or two of his debates in the Eumenean Society, and his explanation for not returning to Davidson. When I had learned that he did not expect to return to Davidson I engaged him in conversation about the matter. He was slow to argue the case and I became insistent. 'Is it not a good College?' 'Yes.' 'Is not so and so a good teacher?' 'Yes.' And with this I called over the roll of the Professors, and in each case he conceded the case that there was no fault to be found. 'Well,' I asked, 'why are you going to leave?' He was slow to reply. Finally he said, 'I wish to go to a place closer to where History is being made.'

"He did not have the reputation of being unusually brilliant in his class-room work, but he was an all-round man and recognized as a leader in college life and a specialist in current politics."

There are two baseball stories which balance each other. The first described by T. C. Whaling, the writer of the above paragraph:

"The Freshmen were playing some got-together team from somewhere, but it was all-important to those engaged. The deciding run depended on Wilson's safe transit from third base to the home-plate. He assayed to make the journey, but was too slow in pulling the thing off, and his failure to score brought forth from Titcomb—"Wilson, I believe you could run—if you were not so d— lazy."

Ex-Governor Robert B. Glenn, another classmate, told the following in an address in Baltimore:

"Davidson was playing its strongest rival and in the last half of the ninth inning, with the opposing team up, the score stood four to three in favor of Davidson. The opponents had a man on first and second, with two out and the next batsman was the strongest on the opposing team. I decided to give the batter four bad balls and take my chances with the next batter who was weak. I threw a ball wide of the plate and to my surprise the batsman stepped out and hit it fairly.

"The two men on bases started to run, as did the batter and it looked like a home-run. With the crack of the ball Wilson started after it. Nobody believed that he could get it, but just as it got over his head he leaped several feet in the air and the ball hit his hand. It stuck. The game was over and Woodrow Wilson won it."

As was the custom in those days of limited means, the college gave a holiday to each student who would bring from the woods a tree and plant it properly. The campus was enclosed and there was a gate, or steps, at the Concord Road entrance, east of and near the church. Mr. Glenn made the statement:

"I planted my tree on the walk from the main building just at the steps that went over the fence (to Concord Road) and I am of the opinion that Wilson planted one on the same walk, ten or fifteen steps from mine, inside of the fence and nearer the building. This, however, is simply my recollection."

At President Wilson's first inauguration a little band of students, seventy strong, went to Washington and were assigned a place in the great inaugural parade in the sections with Princeton, the University of Virginia and Johns Hopkins University, at the head of the College section. This part of the parade passed the reviewing stand in the twilight. The President had stood for hours and was, presumably, wearied to exhaustion. For some little while he had been seated, but when the little group of men, led by a Davidson banner, came near he rose, removed his hat, bowed his acknowledgment, and stood at attention until they had passed.

At the Commencement exercises in May, 1914, Secretary of the Navy, Daniels, was invited to make the oration of the occasion. Before entering upon his speech he read the following note which he received in Washington, the day before he left:

May 16, 1914.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

I understand that you are to speak on Monday at my old Alma Mater, Davidson College. Will you not be kind enough to convey my cordial greetings and to say with how sincere an interest and affection I remember the college and wish it the best possible enlarging fortune?

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. Josephus Daniels,
Secretary of the Navy.

In 1915, on May 20 (the annual fête day of Charlotte, North Carolina, twenty-two miles from Davidson), Mr. Wilson was

the orator. The day was to be filled with delightful functions for the presidential party, but he asked to be excused after the noon-time luncheon. At five P. M. he and Mrs. Wilson motored up to the College. A large part of the Faculty and student-body had gone to Charlotte to hear his address, but in some unknown way the news of his plan reached the surrounding country and the campus was fairly well filled with those who had been unable to go to the celebration. Mr. Wilson's hope to see the campus in its normal, school-life condition was foiled but he did visit his old room and the spot where he had strengthened his muscles in cutting wood and the Eumenean Society Hall where he stated that he made his "first attempt to speak and failed." By this withdrawal of his party from the throngs in Charlotte and in other ways during his presidency Mr. Wilson has shown an abiding interest in the College where one year of his youth was spent. In 1882, his father wrote of the College and its work:

"Were Davidson College to do no more in future years, in the way of training our candidates for the ministry, as also in the way of furnishing intelligent recruits for the ranks of our eldership, than it has been doing in the years that are gone, it would continue to rank higher amongst us than any other one agency for good, in the minds of thoughtful men. Surely if Davidson be not worthy of public favor then no college is."

CHAPTER V

THE PERIOD OF TRANSITION

PROFESSOR ANDREW DOUSA HEPBURN, of Oak Grove, Virginia, was elected on June 26, 1874, as Professor of Latin and French. He was the son of Judge Samuel Hepburn, a man who had in Pennsylvania upheld the national law in favor of the right of secession. He was a graduate of Jefferson College and of the University of Virginia. He gave a year to general reading, following this with three years at Princeton Theological Seminary. He had taught for several years at the University of North Carolina and at Miami University, having been president of the latter institution for two years, so he brought to his work thorough equipment and long experience. His professorship lasted three years but at the end of one year he was transferred to what was more congenial work, the Chair of Mental Philosophy and English Literature.

Professor John R. Sampson succeeded to the work in Latin and French. He was prepared for this department by studies at Hampden Sidney and at the University of Virginia, adding thereto two more years of study, the first at Berlin and Leipzig, and the second one divided between Paris and Rome. He came to Davidson fresh from his foreign experiences, where he spent eight fruitful and happy years.

Of his teaching, Professor C. R. Harding, 1880, writes:

"Professor Sampson, of the Chair of Latin, was one of the finest drill masters I have ever known. Yet I have often wondered if it may not be that he was a bit unfortunate in having a well-nigh perfect textbook, Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar, with which to drill his students. Professor Sampson, no doubt felt, for it was practically true, that if either by persuasion or by force he could get this grammar down a fellow's throat and have him digest and assimilate this portion of Roman Pabulum, that his whole duty was done, he was turning out a Latin scholar, not in embryo, but well developed and thoroughly equipped for service."

He realized, however, in his college work, the need for better and more preparatory schools, and, following in the footsteps of Major Hill, he resigned his Chair here to give the remainder of his life as the beloved Master of Pantops Academy, near Charlottesville, Virginia.

Mrs. Sampson, who came as a bride in 1879, after spending the summer abroad, writes in 1920:

"Social life was almost nil. The Professors had dinings with each other. * * * The students' lives were very monotonous, so we used to invite six or eight of them to dinner or to supper and play Authors afterwards. We had a little organ and they came in on Sunday evenings and sang from supper time till Church. In this way we invited every student in College at least once or twice a year. I made it a rule not to ask any one the second time unless he called, * * * and among the hundreds invited only one failed to call—and very many came often. A distinguished Professor and author, when a Freshman, wrote his mother that he had torn his best trousers and asked that she send him 'another pair quick, for if Mrs. Sampson should want me to come to supper I have nothing to wear.' Of course other Professors invited the students also. Just then there were hardly any girls, but a little later there was a wonderful crop of charming daughters. * * * The discipline of the College was good and the spirit loyal, though nothing to be compared to the present. The monotony of the life led a few restless souls to such stupid enterprises as greasing the rails and holding the train. And I am sorry to say about once a year somebody would go to Charlotte and come back in spirits that were not natural. One bright and charming boy arrived at the station one winter evening much the worse for mixed potatoes; called before the Faculty, he was expelled. I shall never forget the anguish of that day, for he was a favorite at our house. The Professors, while deeply distressed, felt that justice must take its course, but strong importunities met them in their own homes, and when the students presented a petition for mercy, promising that every one would pledge himself to better behaviour, the sentence was changed to suspension. The next year no one in College was more admirable than that repentant boy, and for many years he has been a Professor in a College and an honored elder in his Church. * * *

"Many of the students lived in Clubs for economy's sake, an economy excessive and injurious to health. Some of them paid only \$4.00 a month, beside which Mrs. Holt's \$12.00 a month looked to them wildly extravagant. I used to argue with a brilliant young student for the ministry who thought he 'ought not to spend the Church's money for good food,' and my prophecies of disaster were fulfilled. He did not live to preach. Tragedy is matched by comedy, though. The first honor man of his year, now president of a great university, 'ate at a Club' for months to save money from his allowance to buy a gold watch chain for Commence-

ment and frightened his mother and me by fainting in our hall the morning of the great day. * * *

"It was plain living and high thinking with a vengeance, but we were a happy community. The Faculty was like a big family, and the village people were closely identified with us. There was great excitement when Dr. Latimer's family went abroad with him for a year of European study and Mrs. Latimer came back with a Paris bonnet."

In 1875-76 the University of North Carolina was reopened and drew a number of Davidson students. The registration was reduced to eighty-eight, forty-five of these being from North Carolina. The Steward's Hall was closed this year from lack of patronage. The hundred mark was not reached again till the year 1878-79, and after this date there was a normal increase each year for several years. Fifteen recitations a week were required of each class, and the minimum age at which students were admitted was advanced from fourteen to fifteen years. Evening prayers in chapel, to which attendance had been required, ceased.

In this year the Trustees ruled that there should be no more "Ex-gratia" diplomas issued. These had been charily granted. In 1873 there is a record of the A. B. degree having been conferred upon a member of the Class of 1855 who had attended College for three years, and upon a Lieutenant in the Confederate Army, of the Class of 1863, who left College for war service in 1862. One or two other instances were noted. The first record of honorary degrees other than that of Master of Arts is found in 1867, when the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Professor L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, and Honorable Zebulon B. Vance of North Carolina. In 1859 the Faculty made a request that a certain degree be conferred. This action was postponed by the Board "under the conviction that it is wise in an infant institution to be reserved in the bestowment of titles." The rebuke was effective and we find no more requests from the Faculty until 1876, the action in 1867 being suggested by the Board and not the Faculty.

Chairman Blake had from the beginning opposed the Faculty government idea, contending that the presidential was the wiser form. After six years of service as Chairman he resigned. He was not eligible to election as president under the constitution, as has been stated, though the experience gained by him would have been valuable to the President-elect. He had made an ad-

mirable record as an administrative officer, and Rev. J. Rumble, for twenty-five years a Trustee, testified that the College had never enjoyed a more satisfactory and successful period than during those six years. On Professor Blake's retirement from the Chairmanship in 1877, the Trustees elected Professor A. D. Hepburn as president, and in 1879 Professor Blake was made Vice-President. For seven years longer the Institution was privileged to have his ministrations as Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

In 1883 he was sent to some northern cities by the Trustees in an effort to secure additional funds for the College. He presented the needs before a meeting of the Presbytery of New York. A strong resolution was passed, commending the College to the benefactions of their people, but the result was negligible. In order that the few hundred he collected might be net gain, Professor Blake contributed the amount of expense involved in purchasing apparatus for the Physical Laboratory of the College.

In February, 1885, Professor Blake offered his resignation. This was returned by the Board with the request that he withdraw it. In March he repeated the request, adding:

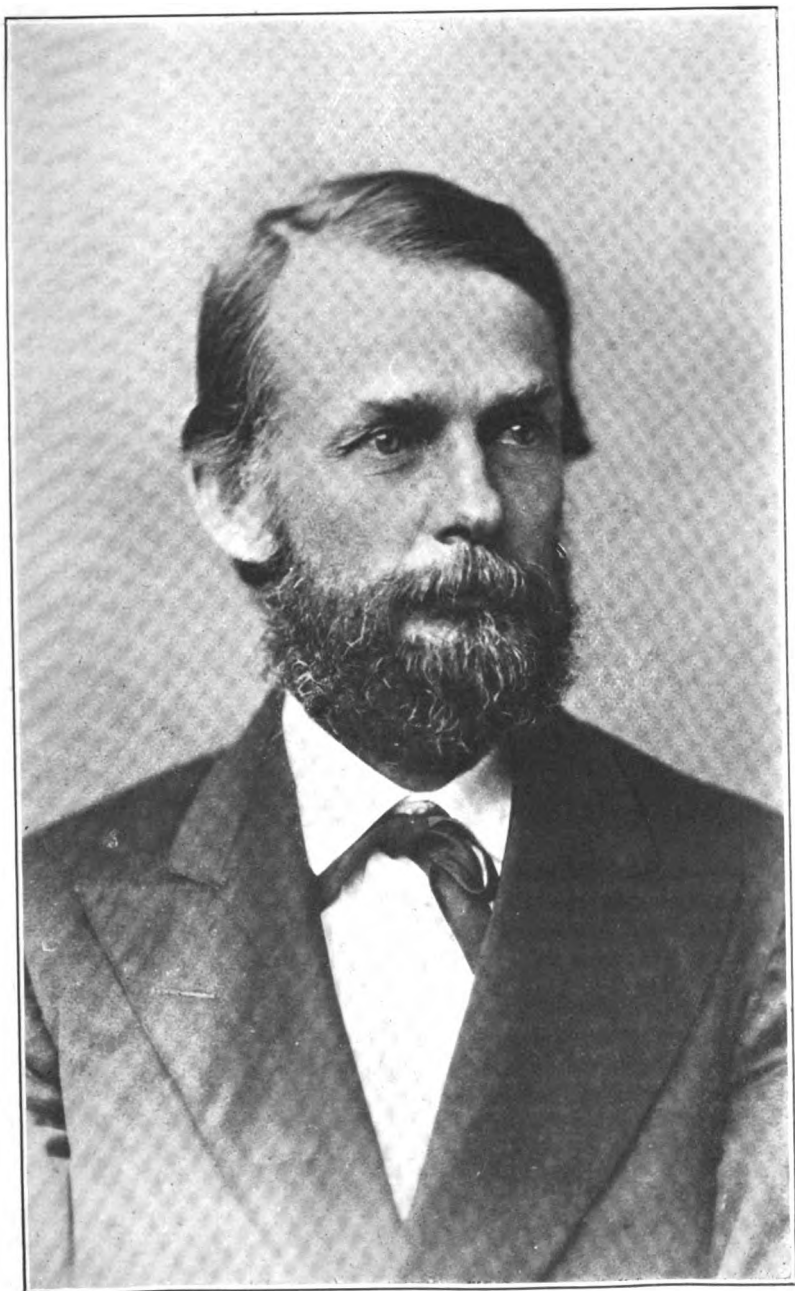
"With the best lights I have been able to command, my duty still seems to be clear. In fact the domestic considerations which largely influenced me before, have become more urgent since that time and they seem to me now to be imperative. With great reluctance, therefore, I am again forced to beg the Board to accept my resignation. * * * I can only regard this course in the light of a painful necessity, which I would gladly avoid, if I could.

A pupil (for many years afterwards a University Professor) wrote of his classroom work:

"He was a most lucid expounder of abstract subjects, having a choice command of language and a power of happy illustration. There was a touch of magnetism in all of his scientific work which raised one out of the region of mere fact hunting and suggested broad, rational interpretation of fact and yet there was a conscientious adherence to fact as the basis of interpretation."

He had earned the right to a tranquil eventide of life and this was spent in pleasant pursuits at Greenwood, South Carolina, the place of his birth and boyhood.

President Hepburn's administration began under favorable cir-



ANDREW DOUSA HEPBURN

cumstances. Though he preferred to be a teacher, he agreed after much persuasion to assume the harder work, and to it he gave the best of his marked ability and his untiring energy and enthusiasm.

"His ideas of government were somewhat different from those of his predecessor; more advanced and not so generally accepted, * * * but he proceeded upon a well-marked and definite plan. The underlying principle with him was that of confidence in the student, presuming every one a gentleman until the contrary was proven."

He had the belief, not generally accepted by College officials, that the corporation existed for the individual student and in each one he attempted to foster principles that would insure right action, rather than to so hedge him about with rules that no action could be voluntary. Just before President Hepburn's election the Faculty records show that a student was given four demerits for going to the depot without permission.

Just before the resignation of Professor Charles Phillips, Mr. Samuel Barnett, Professor of Applied Mathematics in the University of Louisiana, was elected Adjunct Professor of Mathematics and carried the work until 1877. From here he went abroad and studied in Scotland for two years, and returned to the University of Louisiana for work in Physics. Later the study of law enticed him away from teaching and he located as an attorney at Atlanta, Ga.

In 1877, Professor William Waller Carson (inevitably "Kit" to the campus) of Natchez, Mississippi, was made head of the Department of Mathematics. He was graduated from Washington College, Virginia, in 1868, and was an Instructor in Applied Mathematics there the following year. From 1869 until his coming to Davidson he put his theories into practice in the work of civil engineering. His services here were of high rank and his impress was left on the students of his period. He remained at Davidson until 1883, handing in his resignation in January of that year, to accept a professorship in the University of Tennessee. He retired from active work in 1916 and became professor emeritus. He continues to reside in Knoxville, Tennessee.

In his leisure Professor Carson has furnished the following sketch of Davidson as he remembers it from 1877 to 1883:

"The most striking feature was the lack of money, so evident at every turn. The impression was not of shiftlessness or neglect, but rather this—that everything in the way of improvement or of repairs had run up against one and the same question, 'Can it wait?' It was conceded that a leak on a roof could not wait, and so I do not recall a roof that seemed to have done much in the way of leaking.

"A few days after my arrival the students came in. The thing that impressed me as to them then, and through the six years in which I had dealings with them, and through the thirty-five years since my dealings with them as such ceased, was the idea that they were an exceptional body of young men—that they had decidedly more than their per capita of force and brains and morals, and of the good breeding of the nation. I am aware that Davidson turns out a black sheep now and then. But I want to say in this connection that I have met many Davidson men since the time of which I speak—I have met these as grown men standing in their various lots under the responsibilities and grinding conditions of daily life, and I have met them on their jaunts as students and groups of students, and I have always come back to this one idea—that Davidson gets and turns out greatly more than its pro-rata of the manhood, brains and moral worth of the nation.

"My first impression of the Faculty as individuals and of their wives was that they were wonderfully cordial, hospitable and kind. After six years of contact with them all, and after thirty-five years have passed since I last looked into the faces of any save a few, I want to say that my first impressions seem to have been in no wise over-drawn—that every suggestion of cordiality, sympathy, and kindness was realized throughout the whole of my six years of contact with them.

"My impression of the Faculty as a body was that it was entirely too ponderous, and that some of its carryings on were barbarous and even cruel. I could not see then, nor can I see now, why there should have been those weekly and time-consuming meetings—why the whole force of six (later, seven) men should come together every week to hear, discuss, and resolve about trifling details that could wait and indeed that would have generally adjusted themselves if given half a chance. And I am yet of the opinion that any one of the six could, without the formality of a trial, have decided more speedily and even more sanely than the entire body, what to do with a Freshman, even though his case had been complicated by the fact that the stone with which he sought to smash an upper sash had in reality passed through a lower. But whenever the question was one of morals I am of the opinion that the time of the other five was far from wasted. For I take it that not one of the five men ever left that room without clearer views of the difference between right and wrong after hearing Colonel Martin point it out to some sinner.

"The graver offenses of the students, so far as I am aware, were few, and these were well-nigh limited to the occasional handing in of a dishonest paper. According to the Military Laws of the Confederate States the penalty for violation of a 'Safe Guard' was death. But for any other grave offense it was 'death, or such other punishment as may be ordered

by the Court.' So at Davidson there was one offense as to which the court apparently had no discretion. Whoever handed in a dishonest paper went home by the quickest route. * * *

"As time went on after my arrival the conviction gradually forced itself on me that the professors, with scarcely an exception, were incessant workers and growing men—that each in his own narrow field was a real scholar and a veritable master of that which he had to teach. And so when I add as to the students, that, in addition to what I have already said of their brains, they were, in my opinion, an unusually studious and faithful set, it is not strange that I think now, as I thought then, that the success of the teaching there was very great. There were idlers of course. But the great body of the students went there to learn, and learn they did indeed.

"I have said that the professors were working and growing men. This inevitably meant growth of their several departments, and hence of the College as a whole. But there was the ever-present absence of the almighty dollar—the ever-present necessity of deferring every expense that could possibly wait. It was a question of survival rather than growth. And so during the entire six years of my stay the College as a whole really entered on next to nothing that was new. The growth was within the individual departments.

"There was one exception. In the fall of 1877, sub-Freshman classes were provided to take care of the lame-ducks that had to come limping to us or stay at home—this because of the lack of schools. These classes were taught at first by the Professors of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics. But after two or three years they were taken charge of by an Instructor. Small in itself as was such an addition to the teaching force it marked the beginning of a new era. Davidson had begun to grow. The College is now a strongly rooted tree of vigorous growth. Its branches reach far to the East and to the South and to the West and even towards the North. Man cannot realize what a blessing it is yet to be.

"I am, so far as I know, the sole survivor of that part of its day of small things of which I write. And as such I here bear testimony to the zeal, the faithfulness, the untiring industry, the unselfishness, and the success with which, in my opinion, these departed men did their work.

"WILLIAM WALLER CARSON."

"July 19th, 1918."

In 1879 the Charter was so changed as to allow for sixty Trustees instead of fifty-two in order to provide for a distribution of Trustees in new Presbyteries being formed in the governing territory. Previous to this time several of the Presbyteries had lessened, by request of the Board, their quota of Trustees to provide for this increase in number.

At the 1881 meeting of the Board President Hepburn offered his resignation. A Committee was appointed to confer with him

in regard to the matter and he was urged to withdraw his request to be relieved. The Executive Committee was authorized to make any changes necessary to lighten his labors. It was voted also that the College laws be so amended as to leave the government of the College and the entire discipline of the students in the hands of the President, instead of the President and Faculty as formerly. President Hepburn yielded to the wishes of the Board as expressed by formal resolution and withdrew his application to be freed from the administrative duties. At this Commencement, 1881, disorders among the students and their ill-treatment of Freshmen were so noticeable that the Trustees themselves observed it and in a strong resolution they asked the Faculty to see that prompt corrections were made.

At the same time active steps were taken looking towards an increase in the student-body which now numbered 117. The highest mark previous to this date was 125 in the college year, 1869-70.

At the 1882 Commencement meeting of the Trustees, a member of the Board read a paper on college discipline, which proposed to restore the discipline of the College back to the President and Faculty. An investigation was made concerning the status of discipline during the previous year. A number of students, says an alumnus, were invited to give testimony as to campus conditions. It was found that the College had been more orderly during the year just closing than before, that there had been "less drinking, no gambling, * * * and less riotous conduct among the students" but they expressed the belief that "joint power is more consistent with Presbyterian Church government," and they recommended that "the action of the Board last year devolving the government of the College entirely upon the President be changed so as to associate the other members of the Faculty with him in the government of the College." During the spring of the ensuing college year (1883), Professors Carson, Latimer, and Sampson resigned. These resignations were accepted in June. The Board expressed its high appreciation of the services rendered, and its sense of loss in their going.

Professor G. F. Nicolassen was elected to the Chair of Greek and German, but he did not accept. Professor William J. Bingham was selected for the Chair of Latin and French, and Professor William Daniel Vinson for the Chair of Mathematics.

Professor Bingham had been a former student of Davidson, and came to his work after a two years' instructorship in the University of Virginia. He came from the family which has made the name Bingham almost a synonym for teacher, and bore the name of his father and grandfather each of whom presided in turn over the Bingham School, located first at The Oaks, then at Mebane, and now at Asheville. It exists in marked vigor under the leadership of Dr. S. R. McKee, 1888. Professor Bingham was a fine mathematician and scientist, but as his name would suggest, it was in the languages that his greatest ability lay.

Though only twenty-six years old when he came to Davidson, the four years spent here were destined to be his life-work. He was a winsome character, but nervous and high-strung, and he was a sick man from the beginning of his work here. He went to the Southwest in search of health, and release came in San Antonio, Texas, on January 26, 1888.

In the *Davidson Monthly* for June following is a tribute which closes with the following:

"William J. Bingham led a life worthy of the imitation of young men. He was energetic, faithful to his friends, kind, especially to the old and to children, benevolent—'Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord.'"

He was a man of deep consecration, and though his vocation was that of teaching languages, yet he endeavored always to show to men the beauty and attractiveness of Christianity.

Professor Vinson came to Davidson from Austin College at Sherman, Texas, and it was soon discovered, writes Professor Thomas W. Lingle, 1893,

"That a very unusual man had joined the teaching force of the College. Professor Vinson was born in South Carolina, like his distinguished nephew who is now President of the University of Texas, and took his Bachelor's and his Master's degree at Washington College, Lexington, Va. There he was under the tuition of General Robert E. Lee and other inspiring educators. Among those who taught him was Dr. M. W. Humphreys, now Professor Emeritus at the University of Virginia. Professor Humphreys once quoted to the writer the following statement made to him by General Lee: 'Vinson has the finest mathematical mind I have ever known.' General Lee thus expressed a judgment that is echoed by probably every student who ever sat in the Math. room at Davidson College during the fifteen years Professor Vinson held this chair. De-

sirous of being in touch with a great mind, a large proportion of high-grade students in every class elected Mathematics for their entire college course. Professor Vinson's students who afterwards studied at the leading universities of the land still testify unanimously that they have nowhere come into contact with a man of native intellectual vigor surpassing that of Professor Vinson, or with one possessing a more extraordinary memory.

"Not only was Professor Vinson a scholar in the field of science and of classical languages, but during summer vacations he would teach German and French as occasion arose. In his last years he became tremendously interested in problems of economics and sociology, and taught classes in these subjects, that attracted the attention of the entire College.

"Professor Vinson was a marvel of regularity in meeting his classes, so that after he had been at Davidson for ten years, his students, speaking affectionately of him, would say jestingly, 'Old Vinse never gets sick and never goes anywhere.' His personal conferences with students, the many glimpses he gave them of intellectual fields yet to be explored, and the inspiration derived from contact with a really great mind were no doubt important factors in sending relatively larger numbers of Davidson graduates to the universities for advanced study in his day than have ever gone from Davidson in any other period of her history. When news of the death of Professor Vinson, still a relatively young man, reached his old students in 1898, far and near they felt that the College had lost a man who could ill be spared. Ten of his old students who hold his name in affectionate remembrance are in the Davidson Faculty to-day."

"He was a good, well-loved, helpful, versatile, ambition-inspiring friend, 'Vinson,' wrote one pupil when his life was done. "As I look back over the list of teachers under whom I sat, he stands apart from all the others, like some towering, rugged mountain peak, standing apart from the rest of the chain," said another.

"A man whose early experiences were unfavorable for that large, generous, and confiding cast of character generated by gentle and just treatment. But he is a man of high principle, he cordially detests anything mean and low, is an influential factor in a faculty, and possessed of a scholarship that has the true and genuine ring about it. He is one of the best teachers in America. When a boy doesn't get into his pate a gallon of Mathematics, it is simply because the poor fellow's cranium holds only a quart," wrote another who taught with him at Austin College and at Davidson.

In 1909 the library of Davidson received as a gift from a member of the class of 1887, certain religious and philosophical books to be a memorial "to my friend, the late Professor William D. Vinson, from whom I received much of my literary inspiration, and who taught me to hate cant."

For fourteen years the college had the benefit of Professor Vinson's good sense and unusual ability. His work is one of the

fine, true parts of the structure being builded, and his death, in 1897, was a great loss to the Institution and the Church.

It was President Hepburn's earnest desire that the methods of instruction should compare favorably with the institutions of highest rank in our country and he labored continuously to that end. He was careful in every detail of his official duties. He realized that with a limited curriculum the college could not expect a large increase in the number of students; he labored therefore in and out of season for an enlargement of courses as well as for thoroughness. He pleaded for a Chair of Biblical Instruction, the course to be required and to cover four years, for a Chair of English, though in his own teaching the critical study of English Literature had been upon a high plane, and his enthusiasm was contagious. He realized, however, that there was no opportunity for teaching English "as a language, historically developed from its older phases." He urged also for an extension of the one-year courses in French and German into two years each, that a commercial course as planned by Professor Vinson, be established and required in the first and second years, that instead of a two-year course in Latin and Greek being requisite for an A. B. degree, a two-year course in any two languages be substituted, one of the two to be an Ancient Language, and that Latin and Greek be elective in all classes. He advocated also the abolishment of honorary Masters of Arts degrees. For many years this had been conferred at the end of three years on former students thought worthy of the honor, and whose work in the world in the interim had seemed to justify it. This was the custom at many institutions, particularly at English universities. At Princeton, until 1878,

"It was still possible for a bachelor to receive the degree on the three-year basis, which meant that it was conferred on practically all who had pursued professional or literary callings or who had contrived to get the ear of a good-natured clerk of the faculty and so caused their names to be presented to the Board of Trustees—a procedure scarcely more arduous than that laid down in the laws of 1748, when those gentlemen who had prosecuted their studies—which meant any studies—for three years after graduation and had 'not been scandalous in their lives and conduct,' were eligible for the master's degree."

In 1879 the requirements at Davidson for this graduate degree were made that the applicant must have had an A. B. degree

or its equivalent; he must take three elective studies as provided for under-graduates, not previously taken, to recite with the regular classes nine hours per week, and under the guidance of the Faculty select a course of special study which in time and labor shall be equivalent to six hours per week.

All of Dr. Hepburn's plans were sanctioned by the Board (except those which related to the requirements as to Latin and Greek for the A. B. degree), but owing, most likely, to lack of funds, they were slow in being realized. The professorship of English was re-established in 1886 and that of Biblical instruction came into being in 1888.

An increase in numbers vigorously sought and greatly needed did not materialize, and in 1883 the Board sent an appeal to the governing Presbyteries. After explanatory paragraphs, the petition concluded with:

"Shall this good work so necessary to the perpetuation and well-being of our Zion, go on with increasing power and ever-deepening blessing? This, Fathers and Brethren, depends in a great measure upon you. If our statements are read without exciting any interest in your minds and hearts, if they are received as information and then filed away among the archives of Presbytery, 'the ecclesiastic tomb of the Capulets,' if you hear these important facts and then 'like unto a man beholding his natural face in a glass,' go away and straightway forget this Institution, so beneficial to our Church, then we may expect the college to struggle slowly on. But if you will make its welfare a living question, give to its interests your attention, your counsels, your prayers, and your labors; then it will speedily shine as the morning, and soon become the peer of any college in America."

In 1884 Rev. J. B. Mack was secured to solicit funds in North Carolina, for increased endowment. Dr. Mack made a vigorous campaign covering two and a half years, which was attended with marked success, both from the standpoint of funds collected, and of bringing the College into more intimate touch with the whole Synod.

President Hepburn offered again his resignation as President and Professor at the June (1884) meeting of the Board, presumably to take effect in 1885.

The statement of the Board on receipt of his letter of resignation, shows how his work was valued by its members.

"The Board accepts his resignation as President, but kindly yet firmly declines to accede to the request for his resignation as Professor.

"His high attainments as a scholar, his wonderful success as a teacher, and his great influence over the students as individuals and as a body, cause us to feel that we cannot afford to lose his services. But in view of the fact that although he succeeded in increasing the number of students from eighty-five in 1878, to one hundred and seventeen in 1881, he has for the past three years been constantly expressing his desire to be relieved of the onerous duties of the presidency; the Board earnestly requests him to continue to act as President and promises to relieve him of these duties as soon as a suitable successor can be obtained."

Dr. Hepburn declined to accede to the request and insisted on the acceptance of his resignation, both as President and Professor.

His statement to the Trustees a year later, when his work was done, is an illuminating one:

"When you assigned me," he wrote the Board, "in addition to my own professorial work, the duties of President, I protested against it, and at last took up the burden reluctantly and against my convictions of expediency. I have borne it impatiently, and I laid it down with unspeakable relief.

"In resigning my professorship and thus severing all my relations to the College, I have acted from no other motive than the conviction that my views of College organization, and work and government are so different from those of a majority of the Board, that I could not here do the work which as a teacher I wish to do—the only kind of work I am competent to do. It is but natural that I should desire in parting from those with whom I have labored so long, to be able to feel that all misunderstandings are dispelled. That is impossible now. Time, that clears up all things, will bring to light much that is now unknown, and will explain much that is now obscure, and I hope that then my course during the past years will be better understood, and a calmer judgment may be pronounced on it. * * *

"For me the past will live only in the kindnesses I have received. And that continued prosperity and usefulness may be the portion of each one of you, and of the Institution committed to your charge, shall always be my fervent desire."

With the opening of the fall term in 1885 he became again a member of the Faculty of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, where he died February 14, 1921, an honored Professor Emeritus. Hepburn Hall, a splendid structure which is a part of the Miami plant, testifies to the affection in which he was held at that Institution. His integrity of character and efficiency as a teacher made his memory a fragrant one in the hearts of the men who

were the recipients of his kindnesses during his teaching and administrative régime at Davidson. When asked if he would not write out some of his recollections of the Davidson of his period, he declined because of his ill health and lack of eyesight. However, he wrote the following :

"I shall take advantage of the occasion to send greetings to the old boys whom I remember so well. I can say to them that a nobler set of boys could not be found than those with whom I worked and associated. I want to send to every one of them my kindest, heartiest, sincerest greetings. I hope that all are enjoying useful, happy lives, and may have before them many years of usefulness and happiness. I am most sincerely and affectionately their friend as of old.

"A. D. HEPBURN."

"Oxford, Ohio, May 17th, 1920."

"He was popular with all classes of students," writes a student of the period, "indeed was very generally beloved. A Master, by universal consent, in his department, a preacher of quiet, simple eloquence, his learning and his lectures enjoyed the worshipful admiration of those most competent to appreciate his work in English and Mental Philosophy. Like all great men he had his hobbies and one of these was 'knocking' in a good-natured way a well-known educator of that time, and using his published textbooks to supply examples of logical fallacies."

In his *History of the University of North Carolina*, Volume 1, Dr. Kemp B. Battle says of Dr. Hepburn :

"His career in North Carolina was distinguished for excellent scholarship, inspiring teaching and preaching, a style in writing which was a model of pure English and for the lofty virtues of a gentleman and a Christian. As an Administrator he aimed at cultivating self-government among the students, trust and confidence in their relations to the Faculty, instead of fear and distrust. He aimed to give them the principles of high, manly character which could not be done by surrounding them with irritating checks and prohibitions. Of this manner of treatment, now generally adopted, he was a pioneer. It required bold initiative to begin it."

Professor William Samuel Graves was the next choice for the vacant Chair of Greek and German. Professor Graves, like a number of his predecessors, was trained at Washington College. His graduate work was done at Johns Hopkins University. After taking up his work here in 1885, he was released from June, 1886, until the end of the calendar year in order to complete work at Johns Hopkins for his Doctorate. Because of illness, he asked

for an extension of time in December, and he did not return to Davidson until May, 1887. During his absence, Dr. Gonzales Lodge, of Pennsylvania, was Acting Professor of Greek and German. When Dr. Graves returned he was given the Chair of Latin and French and Dr. Lodge remained in the Greek and German work until the close of the year 1887-88. Professor Graves remained with the College through 1892-93.

Professor Lodge had degrees from the Baltimore City College and Johns Hopkins University, coming directly from his graduate work at the latter Institution to his teaching at Davidson. At the close of his engagement here he studied in Europe for a year, and was assistant professor of Latin in Bryn Mawr College for a year or two. He has been for a number of years on the Faculty of Teachers' College of Columbia University in New York City. He has written a number of classical text books (he was joint-author of the Gildersleeve-Lodge *Latin Series*, sixteen volumes) and has been a contributor to many periodicals. A member of the Class of 1891 writes:

"Greek was taught my first year by Dr. Lodge, a little, near-sighted man who walked with a long cane that reached above his head. When we entered his class room we generally found him lying at full length on a bench, where he regaled us with jokes and stories from obscure Greek sources for as much as ten minutes after the class had assembled. He would then come up with a jerk and drive the lesson through like lightning. He was a fine disciplinarian and a good teacher."

To vary the monotony of undergraduate contact with classical literature, Professor Lodge worked out the score of some Greek choruses, borrowed a baby organ, and in his classroom he practiced the choruses with his Greek students.

His work was very acceptable to the Trustees, and they valued him highly as a Christian, a gentleman, and a scholarly teacher. The fact that he was not a member of the Presbyterian Church barred him from election as a regular professor.

To succeed President Hepburn, Rev. J. A. Lafevre, of Baltimore, was elected and when notified by wire of his election he replied that he expected to accept. The Presbytery of Maryland, however, declined to allow him to leave his great and growing work in their midst.

The Board then chose one of Davidson's own men, an honor

graduate of the Class of 1861, who had served for seven years as the President of the Board of Trustees.

Luther McKinnon was born near Maxton, N. C., in what is now Scotland County. At the close of his theological training in 1864 he was made Chaplain of the 26th North Carolina Regiment and shared its labors and trials until the end of the war. While Chaplain he asked that the rule be abolished which required attendance of the regiment on his preaching and he had large audiences of voluntary hearers. At the close of the war there followed for him a short presidency of Floral College in Robeson County, and pastorates in Goldsboro and Concord, in North Carolina, and of the First Presbyterian Church of Columbia, South Carolina. The last named pastorate he resigned to accept the leadership of his Alma Mater in the summer of 1885. To this new work he gave his splendid powers and great energy, and for three months signal blessings attended his labor. A painful disease developed in the early fall which, increasing in intensity, rendered him helpless.

At the end of the first year President McKinnon reported to the Trustees that "for six months I have been suffering from a protracted attack of rheumatism, * * * and my work as Chaplain has been seriously interfered with." After the first onslaught he struggled on, with the aid of the Vice-President, Professor W. J. Martin, and his sympathetic co-workers till the end of the second year of his presidency. Feeling the hopelessness of his condition he offered his resignation. This the Board declined to accept, but gave him a year's leave of absence in the hope that restoration might be effected. The Board provided his salary during this year, but he would accept only one-fourth of the amount offered. The hope of recovery proved to be a vain one, and in 1888 his resignation was accepted with unfeigned sorrow. His administration had promised to be brilliant and successful.

In parting with the beloved President the Trustees placed on record their high appreciation of his moral worth, his executive ability and Christian character. From that time until his release on May 28, 1916, he was a confirmed invalid, forced to stand aside from the world's work and suffer pain from which there could be no hope of relief. At his death the Trustees added their desire :



LUTHER MCKINNON

"To express their sympathy and to place on record their sincere and deep appreciation of his noble and godly life, of his eminent and efficient service in the great Cause of Christian Education, and of his beautiful, touching, and unwavering exhibition of Christian patience and undying faith in God through the long years of suffering.

"We thank God for his life and labors."

He was a man of strikingly handsome physique, gifted to a marked degree, and filled with a consecrated zeal for the service of his Lord and the uplift of his fellows. From his bed came frequently letters that showed his abiding interest in every detail connected with the College which he had so loved as a student and as its presiding officer.

In February, 1885, a Committee was appointed by the Executive Committee to consider the propriety of changing the name of Davidson College, and in June the Committee presented the following report:

"We respectfully recommend that the Executive Committee overture the Board of Trustees to consider whether it would not more accurately describe the location and the ownership of the Institution, and more favorably impress the general public if the name were changed to 'The South Atlantic Presbyterian University.' According to the provisions of the new charter this change can be made without putting any of our financial interests in jeopardy."

In explanation of the above, Dr. W. J. McKay, 1870, who was a member of the Board when the change was presented, wrote:

"Some of the friends of the College thought that the present location of the College was unfortunate, being out of the way and off from any one of the great arteries of commerce and travel, and that to locate it in some important distributing center would greatly promote its future development and influence. Dr. Shearer (who had not come to Davidson when the proposition was made) had an iridescent dream of a great Southern Presbyterian University that should be the crown of our Church's educational system. It is not to be inferred, however, that he pressed these views with any undue insistence. * * * Before taking any direct steps the Board appointed a Committee to investigate and report as to whether there existed any legal obstacles to a change of location. Mr. George E. Wilson was acting as legal counsel for the Board and he made a report advising against the change as it might imperil at least some of the assets of the Institution. After this report the matter was dropped."

Professor William Spencer Currell, of Charleston, South

Carolina, was the first incumbent of the Chair of English which has been so important in the training of the College men who have since gone out from the halls of the College. Professor Currell was an alumnus of Washington and Lee University, A. B., 1878, M. A., 1879 and Ph. D., same Institution, 1882. He taught English, Logic, and Political Economy at Hampden Sidney for the four years immediately preceding his entrance upon the duties here.

The College having been opened in March, 1837, its completion of fifty years of actual service was celebrated in June, 1887, by elaborate and lengthy exercises. To plan for this commemoration a Committee of Trustees, Rev. W. S. Lacy, 1859, and Honorable A. White, 1847, and W. H. Stewart, was appointed to work in conjunction with a Committee to be appointed by the Alumni Association, consisting of C. C. Norwood, 1878, J. H. McClintock, 1870, and W. F. Stevenson, 1885. They presented a tentative program in June, 1886, and nominated a special Committee, consisting of President L. McKinnon, Professors Martin and Vinson, and J. Lenoir Chambers, 1873, to direct the whole matter. In accepting this report the Board added Rev. W. S. Lacy to the special Committee.

A holiday period of four days was given in order that the great commencement hall might be properly decorated for this golden milestone in the history of the College.

With a view to this special observance the literary societies had been requested a year in advance to surrender their right in the choice of an orator before the societies on Wednesday morning of Commencement Day, and the following program was carried out:

JUNE 12—16, 1887

On Sunday morning the Baccalaureate was preached by Rev. A. W. Miller, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Charlotte, North Carolina.

In the evening of the same day, the Annual Missionary sermon was delivered by Rev. W. T. Hall, 1854, of Lynchburg, Virginia.

On Tuesday evening, June 14, was held the usual annual anniversary exercises of the two literary societies.

Wednesday, June 15, was the great day of the feast.

The special exercises consisted of:

"A Historical Sketch of the College for the First Fifty Years of Its Life"—Rev. Jethro Rumble, D. D., Class 1850, Salisbury, N. C.

"An Address to the Alumni and Literary Societies"—Hon. Augustus Leazar, Class 1860, Mooresville, N. C.

"Denominational Colleges"—Rev. W. M. Grier, D. D., Erskine College, Due West, S. C.

The afternoon exercises were conducted under the auspices of the Alumni Association, when were presented addresses commemorative of the different Administrations of the College, as follows :

"Administration of President Morrison"—Hon. J. G. Ramsay, Class of 1841, Iredell County, N. C.

"Administration of President Williamson"—Anthony White, Class of 1847, Sumter, S. C.

"Administration of President Lacy"—Rev. R. Z. Johnston, D. D., Class of 1858, Lincolnton, N. C.

"Administration of President Kirkpatrick"—Professor John R. Blake, of Greenwood, S. C. (Professor Blake was unable to be present and his paper was read.)

"Administration of President McPhail"—Rev. A. W. Milner, Class of 1870, Summerville, Georgia.

"Administration of Chairman John R. Blake"—Prof. A. R. Banks, Class of 1869, Fort Mill, S. C.

"Administration of President Hepburn"—Hon. Ed. C. Smith, Class of 1881, of Raleigh, S. C.

At 9 P. M. the representatives of the Societies displayed their eloquence in the usual Oratorical contest.

Sixteen young men received their degrees on this auspicious occasion.

A current comment in regard to the exercises was that they "were very interesting and attracted large crowds and much favorable comment."

To commemorate further this jubilee year, a valuable Committee, composed of Professor W. A. Withers (1883), Chairman; Professor J. H. Hill, (1854); Rev. William S. Lacy, (1859); and Professor William J. Bingham was selected by the Alumni Association to issue an Alumni Catalogue in which should be incorporated "A brief account of those who had been connected with the college in various capacities." When Professor Bing-

ham resigned, Professor Henry Louis Smith, 1881, was appointed to succeed him, and Rev. Walter W. Moore, 1878, was added to the Committee in 1889. The difficulties of the work made its completion in one year an impossibility. A preliminary catalogue of sixty-one pages was printed in March, 1887.¹

Previous to 1902 the administrative offices were in the homes of the successive presidents and the correspondence, and records accumulating seem to have been carried away by each retiring officer. The only way possible for obtaining the names of the students during the years when no catalogues were issued was to look up the records of the two literary societies, which, happily, are set forth in detail and are preserved from the beginning. These Minutes were studied and an attempt was made to record each name as it appeared for the first time. Months of patient and indefatigable effort was given to this labor of love, for the expense of which the Trustees gave \$150, the Alumni Association bearing the remaining cost. In 1891 the work was issued and remains to-day an invaluable record of Davidson men for the first fifty years of the college life. Without the Semi-Centennial Catalogue and the Semi-Centenary Addresses, delivered on June 15, 1887, and published the following year by the College, much priceless information connected with the early years of the institution would not now be available. The fact that the College has a complete file of the catalogues is due to the painstaking care of Professor Blake who collected the pamphlets for the years preceding 1886, and presented them to the Board after his retirement.

In the stock-taking which was natural at the end of the first fifty years it was ascertained that there had been 1807 matriculates (which included the under-graduates here in 1887, in classes 1888, 1889, 1890) and 599 graduates. The average time spent in college by the latter was 3.88 years, and of the former, 1.79 years. The largest graduating class was that of 1871 in which thirty-one men received degrees, and the smallest were the classes of 1864 and 1867. James Henry Douglas, of Blackstock, South

¹ For sixteen years (not consecutive) during the active life of the college from 1837 to 1869, no catalogue was issued. At the time that the Committee began its work the Faculty records up to 1861 lay hid. No one knew where. They were finally discovered in Salisbury about 1911, through the instrumentality of Mr. O. D. Davis, and Professor T. W. Lingle, and were brought to the Library by Professor Lingle.

Carolina, received the only degree given in 1864. He is entered in the Semi-Centennial Catalogue as Valedictorian. John Lawrence Caldwell, a crippled veteran of the Confederacy, as has been mentioned, was graduated in 1867. The sessions ending in 1862, 1863, 1865, and 1866 had no graduating classes.

For the third time in its history the College turned to a man trained in its own halls for an important position, and elected Henry Louis Smith, 1881, of Greensboro, North Carolina, as Professor of Natural Philosophy. His Master's degree was received at Davidson College in 1886 and his Ph. D. from the University of Virginia in 1890. He was principal of Selma Academy, at Selma, North Carolina, from 1881 to 1887. The new Professor of Physics introduced at once student laboratory work, unknown before, just as Professor Martin had done years before in Chemistry.

The duties assumed by Professor Smith had been carried for two years by Acting Professor C. C. Norwood, 1878, of Alabama. Professor Norwood followed this temporary work with studies at Johns Hopkins University. Before coming to Davidson he had been on the teaching staff of the Maryland Agricultural College, and since his retirement he has been for a period Assistant Examiner of Patents in Washington City. Recently he assumed a professorship in Iowa Wesleyan College, at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, where he died in 1922.

When President McKinnon became too ill for the care of the College to be left on his shoulders, Colonel William J. Martin, Vice-President, carried the duties of administration until the election in 1888 of Rev. John Bunyan Shearer, of Clarksville, Tennessee, to the presidency. Professor Martin's administration of the office as Acting President was so successful and efficient that many friends besought him to allow his name to be presented to the Board as a candidate for the presidency. Because of his age and health Professor Martin would not allow this and nominated his former college-mate at the University of Virginia, his pastor at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and his friend, Dr. Shearer.

Dr. Shearer was born in Appomattox County, Virginia, in 1832. He received his A. B. degree from Hampden Sidney College and attended the University of Virginia and Union Theological Seminary. From 1858 to 1862 he was pastor of the Church at Chapel Hill, and was President and Professor of Stewart College

at Clarksville, Tennessee, from 1870 to 1888. This school is now known as the Southwestern Presbyterian University and it has done fine service in training men from the Mississippi Valley for posts of usefulness in Church and State. At his inauguration on Thursday morning of the 1889 Commencement, when the oath of office was administered by Honorable Augustus Leazar of Mooresville, N. C., his first official act was the presentation of \$500 to the combined Young Men's Christian Association and Gymnasium building scheme, which had been launched by Professor Smith.

Entering service at the same time with President Shearer was Caleb Richmond Harding, Ph. D. (a fourth son of the college to become a member of its faculty). Dr. Harding was born at the opening of the Civil War, in 1861, at Milton, North Carolina, and graduated at Davidson in 1880. His doctorate was received from Johns Hopkins University in 1887, and five years were spent in teaching before beginning his long service to his Alma Mater. During two years of this period he was Professor of Greek at Hampden Sidney College. He was Professor of Greek and German until 1913-14 when German was added to French and the new Chair was given to Professor Thomas Wilson Lingle. Since that time Professor Harding has had the Chair of Greek Language and Literature.

In 1886 the ladies of the Presbyterian Church of Charlotte generously furnished and equipped a small infirmary for the use of Davidson students. At the same time Dr. Paul B. Barringer was engaged to act as College Physician. Each student was to pay a medical fee which covered any needed treatment. Since this date a medical fee has been a part of the stated charges. The equipment for the use of sick students was supplemented in 1888 and rooms were fitted up for infirmary purposes in Elm Row. They were then under the supervision of Mrs. Shearer, who from the beginning showed the warmest interest in the welfare of the students.

Dr. Barringer, the College physician, had private classes in anatomy and physiology, which were taken by students preparing for northern medical schools. Two years later Dr. John Peter Munroe, 1882, bought the preparatory school operated by Dr. Barringer, succeeded him as physician to the students and gave the private lessons in *Materia-Medica*. Though never a member

of the Faculty of Davidson College, Dr. Munroe has long been identified with it as student and physician, and his medical school was an important part of the village activities and college interests from 1892 (when it was chartered as the North Carolina Medical College), till its removal to Charlotte in 1907.

The building erected in 1901-02 for use as a hospital and clinic in connection with the Medical College, was given by Dr. Munroe and Dr. Shearer to Davidson College in 1912-13, for use as an infirmary for college students. This is now in charge of Mrs. Alice Robson who has been since 1908-09 the valued and capable nurse for the college men.

There had not been any great change in college regulations. The law that a student could not leave the campus during study hours was not repealed until 1889 and permission was necessary to go to the depot at train time until 1894. If a student happened to be down at the railway station he must leave fifteen minutes before the arrival of the train. A skating rink in "a hall next the Post Office" was endured by the village for several months though a request for permission to run a "flying Jinny" in town during Commencement was refused in 1889. Until Commencement of the same year the sexes divided on entering the Commencement Hall and sat on opposite sides of the room. The students petitioned for the revoking of this and their request was granted with "the understanding that if the order should be unsatisfactory the change would not be permanent." The weekly holiday changed from Saturday to Monday by student plebiscite in November, 1889, and this order remained in force until the opening of the year 1917-18, when recitations were begun at 11 A. M. on Monday and a six-day college week was introduced.

Maxwell Chambers Day was first celebrated in the spring of 1890, to do honor to Davidson's benefactor. The first feature of this first celebration was a lecture by Dr. A. Dufour on "The Ancestral Creed of the Ancient Graeco-Romans," delivered in the evening. This was followed the next morning by orations of the Senior Class, for the first time a public function, half of the class speaking in the forenoon and half in the evening. The morning speakers were entertained by the Professor of English at a luncheon, and the evening speakers at an informal reception at the same home. On Sunday evening the Young Men's Chris-

tian Association had special exercises and on Monday evening there was an inter-society debate, followed by a reception in the Society and fraternity halls and a serenade by the newly re-organized Glee Club. Senior Speaking was changed from April to the Thanksgiving week in the fall of 1914 and the celebration of Davidson Day in October took the place of the day set apart to honor Maxwell Chambers. Beginning with 1920-21 Davidson Day has been combined with Armistice Day and Maxwell Chambers Day is no longer observed.

Professor Graves having resigned the Chair of Latin and French in 1893, Professor William Richard Grey, 1884, was elected to succeed him. Doctor Grey was born in Union County, N. C., in 1858. After his graduation he taught in high schools in North Carolina and Georgia for five years when he entered Johns Hopkins University in 1889. The following year he was awarded an honorary Hopkins scholarship and he received the degree of Ph. D. in 1893. The summer of 1895 was spent by Professors Grey and Smith in Europe.

Professor Currell left Davidson at the end of the College year, 1894-95, and took the Chair of English at Washington and Lee University where he remained until 1914, when he assumed the presidency of the University of South Carolina. This work was resigned at the end of the college year, 1921-22. Since that time he has been Dean of the Graduate School of the University. He possessed keen literary judgment, love for his chosen work, energy, and enthusiasm, and had marked ability in winning the confidence of his students. To succeed him, Professor Charles Alphonso Smith, 1884, and Ph. D. of Johns Hopkins University, 1893, was called, but he declined the work. The Chair was then offered to Professor Thomas Perrin Harrison, who had been assistant professor of English at Clemson College for four years. He did not come to Davidson, however, till late in the College year.

Dr. Harrison was born at Abbeville, S. C., in 1864, and was an honor graduate from the South Carolina Military Academy. He taught in the same institution for three years and received his Doctorate from Johns Hopkins University in 1891. He studied a year in Paris and London and proved himself to be a fine teacher of English. He remained at Davidson till the fall of 1908. He then became head of the English Department of the

State Agricultural and Engineering College at Raleigh. Later he was made Dean of this Institution.

The death of Colonel William J. Martin, on March 30, 1896, closed a long, faithful, and most fruitful service to the Institution. It was a matter of congratulation that his son and namesake had been trained under his father and his co-workers and had been tested by his Alma Mater. William Joseph Martin, Junior, 1888, because of his father's ill health, was substituting for him without salary in 1890, and was elected as temporary instructor in natural sciences during the leave of absence granted to Professor Henry Louis Smith to complete the work necessary for his Ph. D. degree. Dr. Martin was born at Columbia, Tennessee, in 1868. After his graduation he was Professor of Science in Clinton College, South Carolina, for one year before entering the University of Virginia where he received the degrees of M. D. and Ph. D. In 1891-92 Dr. Martin did graduate work in chemistry at Johns Hopkins University; from 1892 to 1896 he was Instructor of Chemistry in the University of Virginia. In 1894 he was elected a Fellow of the London Chemical Society, and in 1896-7 he was made Chambers Professor of Chemistry.

At the Commencement of 1897 the friends and pupils of Colonel Martin planned the erection of a science hall as a memorial to him. At the meeting of the Trustees in May, 1898, the plan was accepted. Mr. George W. Watts, of Durham, North Carolina, pledged one-third of the cost if the College and its friends would raise two-thirds. The building is well finished, and is devoted entirely to Chemistry. The corner stone was laid by the daughters of the revered teacher on June 6, 1899, the address being made by Dr. Paul B. Barringer, of the medical department of the University of Virginia.

The building was planned after careful study and is a fitting monument to the teacher who had done so much to develop the department of Chemistry. The building was opened for service on March 6, 1901. The rooms in Chambers Building, vacated by the Chemistry Department, were added to the Department of Physics.

In 1896 the Trustees elected Professor Henry Louis Smith Vice-President of the College, and, owing to the increasing age and ill health of Dr. Shearer, the duties of representing the Insti-

tution before the Church Courts, canvassing for new students, etc., etc., were gradually transferred to the Vice-President.

On the death of Professor W. D. Vinson in 1897, Professor John Leighton Douglas, 1893, was chosen to succeed him. Mr. Douglas continued his training by taking graduate courses in Mathematics, Chemistry, and Physics at Johns Hopkins University. After completing the course in texts and laboratories leading to the Doctorate, he was elected Professor of Science at Chatham Academy in Savannah, and came to Davidson from that school.

In 1898-99 there was a loss of thirty-nine students. In 1897-98, 191 had matriculated, which was the largest enrollment in the history of the College. A severe outbreak of typhoid fever among students and Commencement visitors followed the closing of the session in 1898. This was made the subject of many sensational newspaper reports and the fall term opened with less than two dozen Freshmen. The Trustees promptly authorized the installation of water works, and placed the task in the hands of Vice-President Smith, who bored artesian tube wells, then entirely new to this section, and obtained an ample supply of exceptionally pure water. This was piped to all boarding houses and throughout the village generally.

In the beginning all water had been furnished by a spring located near to the present water tank. Then a well was dug near the Philanthropic Hall. After the deep wells were bored, a tank connected with the College water system was placed in the bottom of this well, the water in the tank being cooled by the indirect contact with the cold well supply, and coming back through a second pipe continued to serve the students after the well-water proper had been discarded as unfit for use. In 1916 the graduating Class of that year made a gift of a handsome marble drinking fountain to take the place of the unsightly spigot in the old well house. In a recent address, Dr. Walter W. Moore, 1878, referred to the water from the old well in felicitous phrase, stating that the memory of it gave to each alumnus a keener appreciation of David's longing for water from the well of Bethlehem which is by the gate.

A delightful social function during the year 1897 was a visit from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, or what is more popularly known as the Southern

Assembly. This body was meeting in the First Presbyterian Church of Charlotte, and the members came out as the guests of the College for an afternoon.

This pleasure was repeated in May, 1920, when the Assembly was again in session in the First Church in Charlotte. Many alumni, some from far-off States and foreign lands, were thus enabled to visit their Alma Mater. In this second visit the pleasure and interest of the College was intensified by the fact that the retiring and presiding Moderators were her sons. The former was Rev. A. M. Fraser, 1876, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Staunton, Virginia. Rev. Walter Lingle, 1892, Professor of Church History, Pedagogy, and Missions in Union Theological Seminary, and also since 1906 the beloved President of the Board of Trustees of Davidson College, was Moderator of the 1920 meeting of the Assembly.

In May, 1900, President Shearer requested that he be released from the administrative burdens and given leisure for putting into book form the results of his long study of the Bible. To this the Trustees agreed. In his resignation he recommended to the Board that Vice-President Henry Louis Smith, who had for years been carrying many of the duties of the office, be elected President, and that he take the vice-presidency. Upon ascertaining that such action would be agreeable to the incoming President, provided a year be given for preparation, the Board reversed the positions to take effect at the close of the session, 1900-01.

To mark the close of his successful administration and to honor the woman who had been his wife and the tender friend of three generations of college students, Dr. Shearer offered to enlarge and rebuild the Old Chapel, the first of the buildings planned by the founders in 1837, making it the Lizzie Gessner Shearer Biblical Hall. The corner stone was laid on May 28, 1901, and the building was turned over to President Smith on February 13, 1902. The upper floor is an auditorium, seating five hundred, with sloping floor and good acoustics. The first floor contains four recitation rooms, one of which was for eight years used as a reading room and one as the President's office. Here, too, the daily papers and magazines were kept until the completion of the library building in 1910.

To mark further the close of his period of service Dr. Shearer

preached the baccalaureate sermon at the commencement of 1901, taking for his text, "Happy is the man that findeth wisdom and the man that getteth understanding." It was a forceful discourse and delivered with marked power.

He was made Vice-President of the College and continued his work as Professor of Biblical Instruction until 1918 when illness prevented further teaching. He died on June 14, 1919. Almost to the end his massive form in a rolling chair was a familiar figure on the village streets. Of him, Professor C. R. Harding wrote:

"For the past several years Dr. Shearer had been practically an invalid, though only during the past session had he failed to conduct a lecture course in the college. His removal from this college community and from the circle of his colleagues in the Faculty and from his place as counsellor and friend of students and teachers, of the young and old of this vicinity, marks a distinct loss in the life of Davidson, and the disappearance of a figure that in college and in town, in the church and in the civil life of Davidson, was a conspicuous and commanding one for thirty-one years. His work, however, had for some time been completed and his life of pronounced usefulness and service long since rounded out, so that in these later months there was remaining only the benediction of his presence and the blessing that the godly, pious life of a great and noble man of God drawing to a peaceful and serene end brings to those that come within its hallowed influence.

"In many particulars John Bunyan Shearer was a great man. His physical greatness, his tall, commanding figure was but indicative of his commanding intellect, the virile active brain and noble heart that characterized the man.

"His reputation as a preacher, as an educator, as an administrative officer, as a leader in the thought and enterprises of the church, as practically the founder of the Chair of English Bible in the Christian schools and colleges of the Southern Assembly, not to say of the union—a man who has left his impress upon the Church, notably in all of its educational departments and fields of activity, does not depend upon any posthumous eulogy. Truly it may be said of him—if any seek his monument, let him look around. He has written his own eulogy, he has erected his own monument, he has placed on record his own achievements not in one place only but in many; not in one way simply but in divers. He has done this in the buildings he has erected with his own money on the Davidson campus, on the Mitchell College campus, and on the campus of the Southwestern Presbyterian University; not to speak of the hundreds and thousands of dollars that he has contributed during his long life to help others build churches and schools and hospitals.

"He has done this again in his published works, books written in defense of the Christian religion, in support of 'sound doctrine,' in behalf

of Church and Christian education, and others still as text-books designed for systematic study of the English Bible.

"He has done this still again in the impress left upon hundreds of students that have sat under his instruction in the class-room and listened to his lectures. Many of these same students have been the beneficiaries of his liberal and generous gifts of money and many others have been the recipients of his fatherly counsel, of his gentle and kindly, but serious admonitions and of his shielding and gracious protection that often held off the severe discipline, that but for his pleas of mercy would have fallen upon them.

"Further still his monument stands in the addresses spoken and written in which he argued eloquently for Church and Christian education, urged the duty of the Church to rally to the support of her institutions of learning, that they might at once be worthy of patronage and by virtue of their excellence stand in fair and generous rivalry with state-supported institutions. At the same time, by virtue of the fact that they were distinctly and pre-eminently Christian in tone and teaching, in atmosphere and character, notably in their emphasis on the Bible as a co-ordinate branch of study with the most severe courses of the curriculum, might make an appeal for and to the youth of the Church, an appeal that a non-Christian institution with no responsibility or claim to teach the truths of the Christian religion could not possibly make. In this latter field of activity and endeavor it is quite likely that Dr. Shearer did his best and most lasting work. Constantly and with power and eloquence through many years he preached and proclaimed Christian education with the "Bible on the Pedestal" as the paramount need of the age for the conversion of a sin-darkened world, for the uplift and ennoblement of mankind.

"Trained to habits of economy, thrift, and simple living these habits remained with him to the end, and a simple, plain life characterized all his days. Somewhat paradoxical as it may seem, he had a genius for making money. In a trade no one could surpass him in honest cleverness, and yet with the grace of God in his heart and a kindly love and sympathy with all the needy and deserving causes, he had a like genius for giving his money out with a free hand where he believed it would do good.

"Useful, noble in the service of his fellows as was the life he lived as preacher, educator, Presbyter, one who knew him well and his talent for making money and his grace of liberality, wonders whether, had his activity been turned into another channel and he had become a financier and capitalist, devoting his time to money-making, this generous giver to the Lord's work would not have accomplished even more good for the world by having set the example of how to acquire and then to give in spendthrift fashion to all the deserving causes which God has made dependent for their support upon the liberality of his people.

"Dr. Shearer was a man of wonderfully simple faith and unquestioning belief in the truths of the Bible. Infidel and rationalistic arguments and attacks upon the inspiration of the Scriptures, though he was familiar enough with them, seemed to make no impression at all upon him; never

a jolt or a jar did his child-like faith sustain. So little importance did he attach to the writings and sayings of all those who are wise above that which is written that he was unable patiently to sit down and answer their objections and arguments. He simply brushed them away as one would cobwebs, apparently blind to any force that others, equally strong in their belief in inspiration, might see in these attacks. Dr. Shearer would not deign to argue other than by ridicule. He would laugh his opponents out of court. The living who must walk by faith alone and who can see only with the eye of faith might well pray for the peace and happiness and joy that such a sublime confidence in God's revealed truth brought into his life.

* * * * *

"What he accomplished as President of Davidson is abundantly evidenced in what has been said in the earlier part of this article setting forth his work in Church and Christian education. The success of his administration is further evidenced in the growth of the college which has been steady from the day he came to Davidson till the present moment. There were enrolled less than ninety students the year that he was called to the presidency. During his first year of incumbency ninety-six men were registered—in 1901, when he resigned, the registration amounted to 171. But this doubling in numbers furnishes but a poor standard for estimating the importance, the greatness, the wide-reaching influence in the upbuilding of a greater Davidson of Dr. Shearer's administration, and tells but faintly what Davidson owes to his wisdom, vision, pronouncements in season and out of season, throughout the Church in behalf of denominational education and the duty of the Church of Christ to train its youth in its own schools and colleges."¹

¹ The results of Dr. Shearer's leisure were the following books:

Modern Mysticism, 1905
Sermon on the Mount, 1906
Studies in the Life of Christ, 1907
The Scriptures: Fundamental Facts and Figures, 1908
Selected Old Testament Studies, 1909
Hebrew Institutions, Social and Civil.

CHAPTER VI

THE PERIOD OF EXPANSION

THE scope of enlargement began almost with the coming of the new century.

President Smith was inaugurated on May 30, 1901, the subject of his inaugural address being "The Christian Scholar." So long and with such sympathy had the young, virile and enthusiastic teacher and Vice-President worked with the elderly, conservative, devoted President, that there was no shock of change when the keys of the College were placed in his hands.

To take up the science work resigned by Professor Smith, Professor James McDowell Douglas, A. B., 1893, and M. A., 1894, was chosen, first as Assistant Professor. In March, 1903, President Smith ceased all teaching work, and Dr. Douglas was made Professor of Physics and Astronomy. He is a Brother of Professor John L. Douglas, already a member of the Faculty. Dr. Douglas was born in Fairfield County, South Carolina, in 1867. After his graduation from Davidson he spent three years in high school work. He received his Ph. D. degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1901, coming at once to the service of his Alma Mater.

Professor Archibald Currie, 1897, became Adjunct Professor of Latin and Greek and Mathematics in 1901, Associate Professor of Latin and Mathematics in 1906, and Professor of Elementary Law, Education, and Public Speaking, in 1913. In 1920 he was transferred to the Woodrow Wilson Chair of Economics and Political Science, endowed by the Presbyterian Church of Gastonia.

Mr. Currie was born at Hillsboro, North Carolina, in 1876. He studied Law at the University of Virginia, and has done further graduate work at Columbia and Cornell Universities.

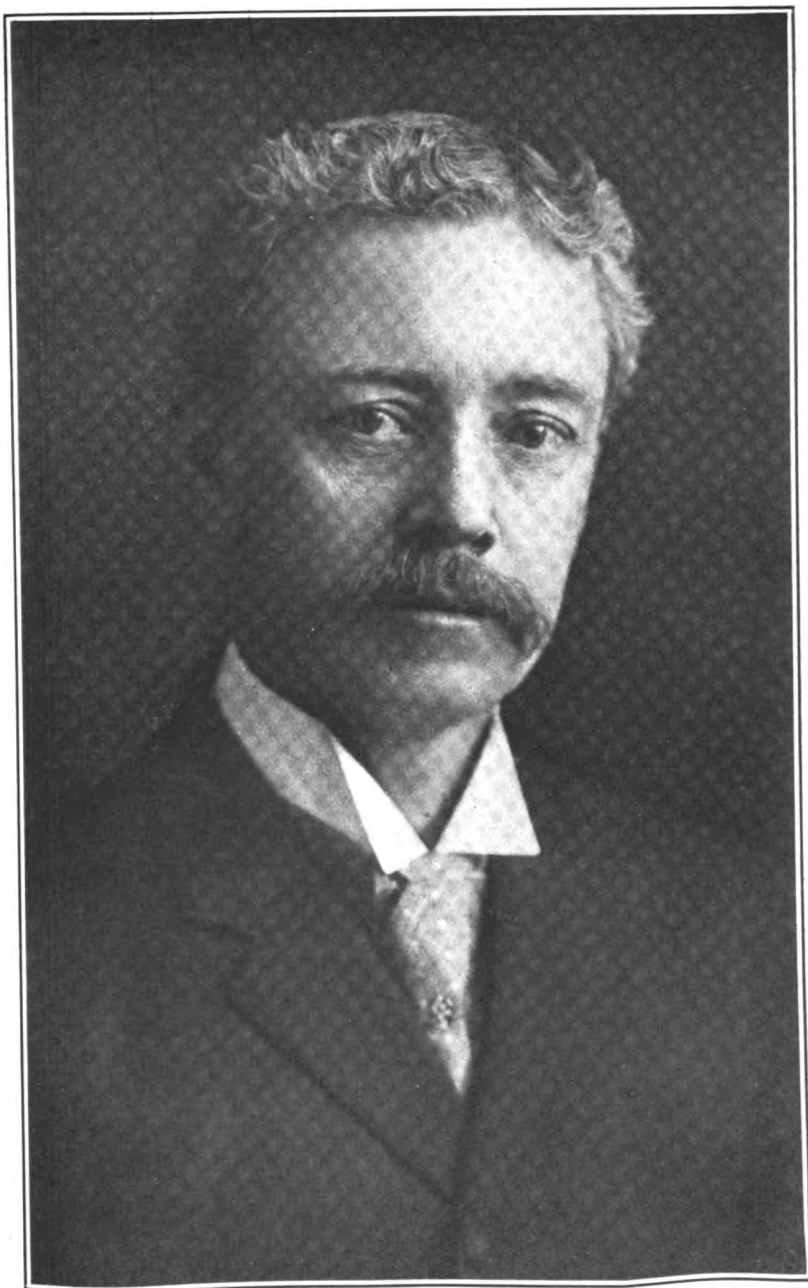
The year 1902-03 brought the student body safely over the two hundred mark, 221 being enrolled.

During this year came the most serious student disturbance since the rebellion of 1855. As soon as Dr. Smith became President he instituted a vigorous campaign for a larger number of students. By speeches and by writing he impressed upon the young men of the Church the value of a College education. As a result, the Class of 1906, entering in 1902, was by far the largest in the history of the College. The Class of 1905 was small, both in numbers and in stature. Backed by tradition and precedent, the Sophomores hazed the Freshmen, though each man entering College at this period signed a pledge to refrain from hazing. The Freshmen defeated the Sophomores in a class game of baseball and painted the score on the pillars of Chambers Building. The situation invited trouble.

At the close of the annual Sophomore Banquet, the feasters found the front door of Chambers Building, then the only dormitory in use, barred. The rooms of the Sophomores had been "roughed" and the Freshmen were found barricaded on the second floor of the Spence House, a Freshmen rendezvous. The leaders at the top of the stairs and the leaders at the bottom parleyed interminably. After several hours it was agreed by the Freshmen (so states a member of the Class) that in view of the fact that their object was not to be insubordinate, but to stop the hazing to which they had been subjected for five months, they would submit to a punishment of "one lick around," that to be the end of hazing for the year. The Committee of Sophomores, so it was charged, did not keep faith.

The next evening the Freshmen at a Class meeting held during the supper hour, decided to leave in a body on a train passing through Davidson at 8 o'clock. To avoid trouble they walked to Cornelius, a station a mile away. All the money they possessed was divided, no man regarding what he had as his own.

In the meantime, the Sophomores were in conclave in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms. President Smith conferred with them, while Professors Martin and Grey went to Cornelius to persuade the Freshmen to return. This interview was made possible by the fact that the train was an hour late. The Class returned with the understanding that Class differences would be sympathetically discussed. One of the Freshmen, under the supervision of a Senior, without the knowledge of his Class, rubbed out the score on the pillars. The Sophomores had kept



HENRY LOUIS SMITH

guard day and night for fear that some one else than a Freshman might erase the score. Evidence was secured that the young man who scraped the figures off had put them there without the sanction of his Class.

An armistice was operative for a few days. Committee and Class meetings were frequent. Demands and counter demands were made, but in time a compromise was effected. When this was done a student with his eye on the main chance, asked the Faculty for a holiday and the request was granted. Hazing was broken up for that year and reduced to the minimum for the next.

A meeting of the College Executive Committee was called and Dr. A. T. Graham and Dr. J. P. Munroe went over the whole situation. They reported the matter as amicably settled. In the minutes of the March meeting is the item:

"The conduct of the students, aside from the recent friction between the Freshmen and Sophomores, has been most excellent, and since the satisfactory adjustment of that difficulty, has been better than before."

To provide for the increase in number of students a new dormitory was built. It was called Rumble for one of the sons of Davidson, Rev. Jethro Rumble, 1850. Dr. Rumble was pastor of the Church at Salisbury, and was Secretary of the Board of Trustees from 1878 until his death in 1906. He had been a member of the Board since 1858. The service he rendered the College cannot be measured. He was a wise and conservative counsellor, who labored incessantly for the good of the Institution. Though Rumble Dormitory lessened the congestion, the increase in number of students continued, and the Board of Trustees at the 1904 meeting were compelled to plan the erection of a like building, which was completed in 1906. The construction of this was made possible through the generosity of Mr. George W. Watts, of Durham, another tried friend and valued Trustee, and the building was called Watts Dormitory.

In 1903, Mark Edgar Sentelle, 1894, of Greenville, Tennessee, was employed as Assistant Professor of Biblical instruction, his salary being paid by President Shearer. In 1904 he was formally elected for the same work. Professor Sentelle took his Master's degree at Davidson, and a like degree at Yale University. His course in theology was taken at Princeton Seminary,

and graduate work was done at Harvard, Columbia, and Chicago Universities. To supplement his preparation for teaching Bible, he spent several months in Palestine. He is now the J. W. Cannon Professor of Bible and Philosophy, and Dean of the College.

Professor Joseph Moore McConnell, 1899, of McConnellsville, South Carolina, was added to the teaching force in 1903-04, having at first work in Mathematics and Latin. Professor McConnell's Master's degree and Doctorate was taken at the University of Virginia, and he was Associate Principal of Pantops Academy of Charlottesville, Virginia, from 1899 to 1904. During 1906-07 he had leave of absence from Davidson to complete the work for his Ph. D. degree, and in 1907 he was elected to the Chair of History and Economics.

A power house to provide electric lights and steam heat was added to the College plant through the generosity of Mr. John Love of Gastonia in 1903-04. The Church at Monroe provided the needed dynamo. The above statement, simple as it is, is highly significant, marking as it does the transition from dangerous kerosene lamps to an adequate system of lighting the buildings and campus. In April, 1908, the lighting system was turned over to the Southern Power Company and electricity has been furnished by this company since that date.

The session of 1906-07 brought the enrollment to 301, an increase of 128 over the number which matriculated in 1900-01. The growth in numbers and a corresponding area of patronage was almost phenomenal. In 1901 the College drew sixty-one students from other States than North Carolina, and in 1907, 143 men from ten States disregarded local influences to come to Davidson. The three largest institutions in North Carolina drew in the same year only 111 men from outside the State.

The enlargement of Davidson's equipment ¹ during this period

¹ Of the early plant three "Rows" outlived their usefulness and have disappeared. One was sold to General Hill in 1864. Another stands at the rear of the Shewmake residence. Even their names are not recorded. Tammany, which stood between the Philanthropic Hall and Elm Row, was torn down in 1901 and incorporated in Shearer Hall then being erected. Danville, not a College house, but built to be "rented to suitable persons who may wish to reside at the College," and afterwards purchased by it, was removed in 1889 and the Harding home was built on its site. The Steward's Hall was torn down in 1909 to make room for the Library Building.

was even more marked than the increase in numbers and influence. The following buildings, all previously mentioned, had been added to the plant:

Martin Chemical Laboratory,
Lizzie Gessner Shearer Biblical Hall,
Rumple Dormitory,
Watts Dormitory,
The Electric Light and Heating Plant.

In addition, the physical laboratories were greatly enlarged, the Sprunt Athletic Field provided, and the Commencement Hall was remodeled. This large auditorium, seventy feet square, was formerly thirty-five feet in height. The lofty ceiling caused a reverberation which greatly nullified its usefulness.

A sloping floor was built sixteen feet above the original one, thus dividing the space horizontally. The acoustics of the hall were as a consequence much improved, and the additional floor space gained was added to the Physics Department.

Two additional professorships strengthened the curriculum. That of History and Economics, filled by Professor J. Moore McConnell, has been mentioned. A full Professorship of Biology and Physical Training was provided by the election, in May, 1907, of Dr. John Wilson MacConnell (1902) then resident physician of the Baltimore Eye and Ear Hospital, who was to begin his work in the fall of 1908. Dr. MacConnell was graduated in Medicine from the University of Maryland and studied in Columbia University. His duties included also those of College Physician.

At the close of the College year, 1906-07, the Board of Trustees, recognizing the untiring efforts and conspicuous success of President Smith, made the following entry in their records, after a statement in regard to the prosperity of the year just closed:

"And while we are grateful to a kind Providence for His blessing upon our Institution, we should not be unmindful that his human instrument has been our President, Dr. Smith. Believing that his services for the upbuilding of the College are entitled to an express recognition by the Trustees, we recommend that he receive a formal vote of thanks from our Board."

Certainly this was deserved. Far more had been richly earned. In the summer of 1907 a new and more complete system of

student records was put into operation. This makes possible much more personal supervision of the individual student and his work, and enables those in charge to detect deterioration at an early date. At the same time a new code of regulations concerning attendance upon college duties was instituted, the immediate result of which was the suspension of a comparatively large number of students, the net loss in numbers from this cause, during the ensuing year equalling that by graduation at its end. The Faculty still elects to keep a record of attendance upon all college duties, and to carry this out an elaborate system has been placed in operation. Monitors are expected to mark all absentees from chapel and church exercises with absolute accuracy. For recitations the Professors keep the records that are sent to the Dean's office where a group of assistants enter them first on the daily records and then on the Registrar's books. Attendance is counted as a three-hour course in the final grades. The Professors send in the grades made on examinations to the Registrar's office and there the permanent entries are made. For each unexcused absence from Class, the grade is lowered one point. For each excused absence over three in either Semester the grade is lowered one point.

Six reports on the work of each student are sent home during the college year. Failure below a certain point places a student on probation for the succeeding months. Before this stage is reached, however, one of the supervision committees has conferred with him and advised with his parents, seeking to eliminate all hindrances to his success. If a student fails to pass as many as two three-hour courses at the end of either semester he is required to withdraw from college.

The Dean has charge of attendance on college exercises and matters of personal conduct.

The retirement of Professor Harrison from the Chair of English in December, 1908, made necessary the appointment of a locum tenens in this department for the spring term. Professor Charles A. Cornelson, 1904, accepted the appointment. Professor Maurice Garland Fulton was elected Professor of English in 1909. Mr. Fulton was a native of Mississippi, born in 1877. He was educated at the Universities of Mississippi and Michigan, and came to Davidson after a four years' professorship at Central University in Kentucky. He remained until the fall of 1918,

when he resigned and went into the Student's Army Training Corps. During his period of service Professor Fulton compiled the following books:

Expository Writing, 1912.

College Life, Its Conditions and Problems, 1914.

Southern Life in Southern Literature.

Nationals Ideals and Problems, 1918.

In 1908 a movement looking to the removal of the College to Charlotte was suggested by the General Education Board through Dr. Wallace Buttrick. The plan as presented to a circle of Charlotte business men was that if Charlotte would raise \$200,000 to replace buildings and furnish a desirable site, and the College would raise \$200,000 for endowment, the General Education Board would give \$100,000 for endowment.

Of the \$200,000 to be raised outside half of the sum was thought to be in sight in New York City. The considerations that led to the plan were three:

Accessibility, with better railroad connections.

Conspicuousness and advertising facilities.

Financial possibilities. (With a rich and growing city adopting it financial help would be forthcoming.)

The advantages to the city need not be recounted here. The rock on which the movement split was the failure to interest the business men of Charlotte. Fifty thousand dollars seemed to be the limit of their enthusiasm and the plan died.

In the spring of 1909 Georgia Dormitory was erected; its plan is similar to Watts, its immediate predecessor, but it is somewhat larger and more thoroughly equipped. A bath tower added to Chambers Building, and a complete sewerage system, the generous gift of Mr. William H. Sprunt, of Wilmington, was an improvement brought in the year 1909-10.

This was a pivotal year in that it marked the completion of a campaign to add the sum of \$300,000 to the resources of the College. Her endowment before that time was about \$125,000. The General Education Board in March, 1909, through the efforts of President Smith, offered \$75,000 to the Trustees, provided \$225,000 be raised by the friends of the College by June 1, 1910. Of this sum \$70,000 had already been secured and

placed in new buildings. To further this work, Dr. Thomas Wilson Lingle, 1893, of Carlinville, Illinois, President of Blackburn College, was secured in September, 1908, as Field Representative, to direct the campaign.

The first eight months were spent in organizing the campaign. Bulletins were sent into every Presbyterian home in North Carolina and large numbers into South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. These emphasized the relation of the College to the Church, the Church's recognition of the service the College renders, and the Church's endorsement of the College. One hundred pastors in North Carolina agreed to set apart a Davidson College week in October, 1909, in which to serve the interests of the College under the direction of a Davidson Committee that had been appointed in each Presbytery.

About 2500 persons contributed in bringing to a successful issue the campaign and the friends of the College rallied around it in such a way as to renew the energy and increase the confidence of those responsible for the everyday work of the Institution. The dawn of June 1 found the Committee short several thousands of dollars, but the earnestness and enthusiasm of the Commencement crowd and the various telegrams coming in from distant friends resulted in a successful termination of the effort.

In the spring of 1912 President Smith resigned the headship of the College to take effect June 1. This action was in the face of the most earnest protest from the student-body, from friends of the College and leaders in the Church, who pleaded with him not to leave Davidson. The Executive Committee immediately proposed to increase his salary to "such an amount as the finances of the College will permit," and to provide vacations in order that he might lead a less strenuous life. The possibilities of usefulness in the new field, however, and the advisability of change of service and environment led to his acceptance of the presidency of Washington and Lee University, in Virginia, greatly to the regret of students and alumni.

The striking growth of the College from the beginning of Dr. Smith's administration has already been noted and may be further emphasized. The number of matriculates increased from 173 in 1900-01 to 343 in 1911-12. In the same period the number of States and foreign countries represented increased from nine to sixteen.

Throughout his presidency Dr. Smith's relationship with his co-workers was marked by courtesy and consideration. Few presidents have retired with evidences of more sincere affection. He was ready always to take any amount of trouble for the students and he was never too busy to welcome them into his office and give earnest attention to their need, however trivial it might seem. Versatile and alert as he was, no phase of college life failed to receive his enthusiastic support.

As a speaker on literary, educational, biblical, or scientific themes, he was warmly welcomed on lecture platforms throughout the South, while (and this is the severer test) his own students and neighbors listened to him with keenest interest and pleasure.

Dr. Smith had been connected with the Institution as student, professor and president for nearly thirty years, and for twenty-five years, the period covering his work as professor and president, he had poured his life-blood into Davidson. The College of 1912 as distinguished from the College of the nineties must ever remain his life monument, no matter how conspicuous may be his success in his chosen field.

To succeed President Smith, the Board selected again a man from its own Faculty, and an alumnus of the College, Professor William Joseph Martin (1888), and since 1896-97, the Chambers Professor of Chemistry.

The Commencement that marked the change of administration also celebrated the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the founding of the College on March 12, 1837.

A bulletin issued at the time thus describes the notable occasion :

"The Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of Davidson College has passed into history, another class has been graduated from the College, and once again three hundred and forty-three young men have sped away to their homes in sixteen different states. It is safe to say that the excellence of the celebration program on May 29 was such as to surpass the anticipations of the most ardent friends of the College. Governor Glenn was at his best that day, and as presiding officer carried through the program with splendid efficiency and in the most happy manner. Various speakers of the day were in College with the Governor in the seventies and the whole affair had something of the air of reunion of classes and old friends of many years' standing.

"The day began with a refreshing shower that eliminated the procession scheduled to take place at nine-thirty, while disposing of all dust for the

rest of commencement. However, the crowds gathered quite promptly, and there was a splendid audience to greet every speaker from early morn until late at night.

* * * * *

"A feature of the program of the day was the singing of the stately 100th Psalm by the vast audience standing, led by the orchestra at the morning session, and of a similar selection at the afternoon and evening sessions. The type of the attractive program was set up by the chief marshal of the day.

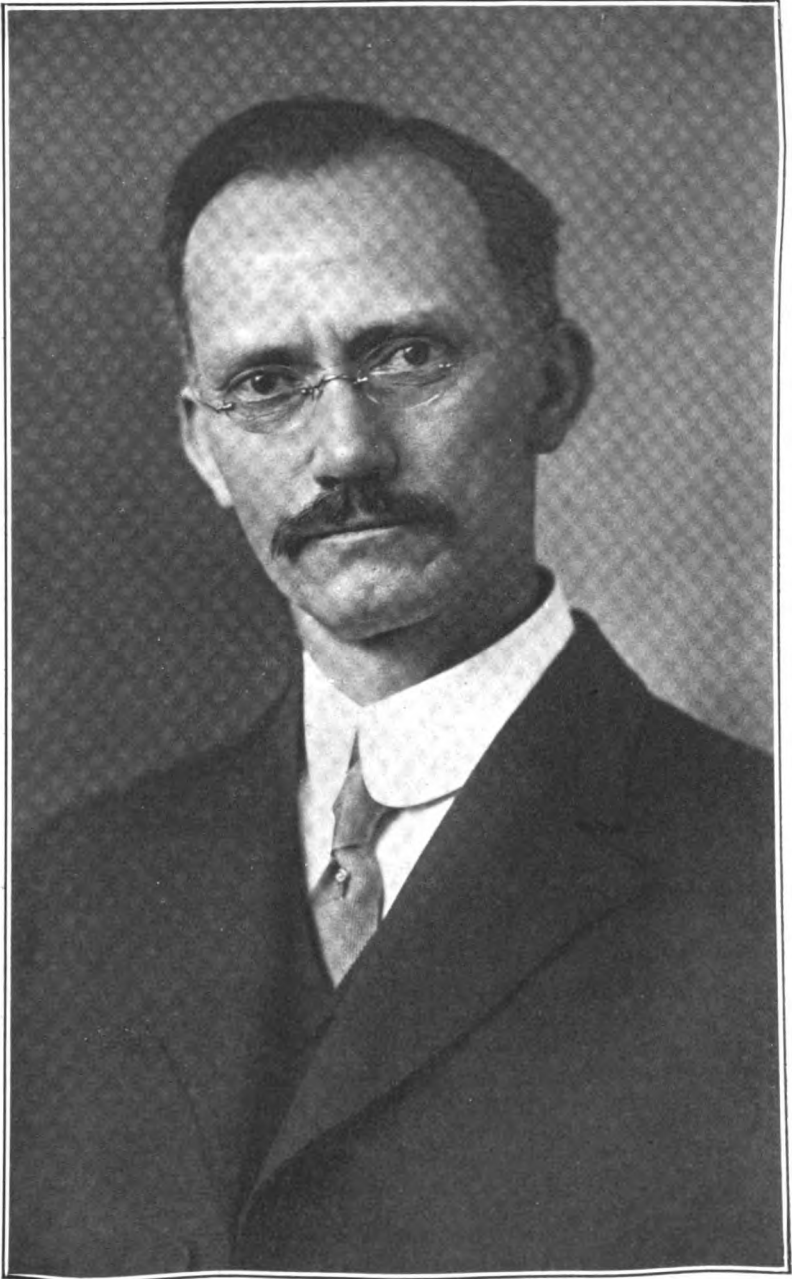
"The first speaker was Rev. A. R. Shaw of Charlotte, who had been asked to prepare a full historical address covering the last twenty-five years of the history of the College.

"This formal address was followed at the morning session by six brief congratulatory addresses. In these addresses the Alumni Association was represented by Rev. W. E. Hill, of Atlanta; Sister Presbyterian Colleges by President D. M. Douglas, of the Presbyterian College of South Carolina; State Schools and Higher Institutions by President F. P. Venable, of the University of North Carolina; Independent Colleges and Universities by Professor W. S. Currell, of Washington and Lee University; State Universities by President E. A. Alderman of the University of Virginia. All of these men brought messages of value and delivered them in a very felicitous manner.

"The four speakers of the afternoon rose to a high level also and brought inspiring messages to a great audience of appreciative friends of their own and of the College. These men were President T. C. Whaling of Columbia Theological Seminary, who represented the various Presbyterian Theological Institutions; Rev. A. M. Fraser, of Staunton, Virginia, who told of Davidson's service to the Church; President W. W. Moore, of Union Theological Seminary, who informed the audience regarding Davidson men in Higher Education, and Dr. Neal L. Anderson, 1885, of Winston-Salem, N. C., followed with the theme, 'Davidson Men in the World's Work.'

"At the evening session the principal address was on 'The Church College, Its Place and Function,' delivered by President E. M. Poteat, of Furman University, Greenville, S. C., one of the leading Baptist institutions of the South. Dr. Poteat is a man of broad culture, wide observation, and fine native endowments, and gave an address of the kind expected from such a man.

"At the close of this address Professor Lingle, Chairman of the Committee on Celebration, read congratulatory letters from the following parties: Dr. Hepburn, of Oxford, Ohio, who was President of Davidson for the eight years preceding 1885, and Dr. Luther McKinnon, of Clinton, N. C., who was President the following two years; from Governor Kitchin, of North Carolina, and United States Senators L. S. Overman and F. M. Simmons; from President Lowell of Harvard University; President Hadley of Yale, President Butler of Columbia, President Schurman of Cornell, President Judson of Chicago, President Remsen of John



WILLIAM JOSEPH MARTIN

Hopkins, Provost Smith of the University of Pennsylvania; from the presidents of a number of Medical Colleges and Theological Seminaries, at all of which institutions Davidson men prosecute their studies after leaving their Alma Mater; and lastly from Davidson's most distinguished former student, who spoke of the College in most affectionate terms and expressed a longing to be present, His Excellency, the Governor of New Jersey, the Hon. Woodrow Wilson.

"The program of the day was brought to a close with a brief address by President Smith, whom a Davidson audience always delights to hear.

"A reception held in the Library building, in honor of speakers, alumni and guests; the departure of the special train at 11 o'clock for Charlotte, and the 75th Anniversary passed into memory, to be recalled by many at the celebration of the centennial in 1937.

"There were a number of features of the regular commencement exercises that are worthy of note. We mention the two deeply spiritual sermons by Dr. G. L. Petrie, 1859, of Charlottesville, Va., on Sunday, both characterized by elegant literary finish, fine æsthetic instinct, scenes painted verbally by the preacher, and works of art used by way of illustration; the Baccalaureate on Tuesday by President Vinson, of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Texas, the addresses before the Literary Societies by Hon. A. L. Gaston of Chester, S. C., and Professor C. Alphonso Smith, of the University of Virginia, and late of the University of Berlin.

"Summing it all up, we may say without a doubt, that no such distinguished group of speakers ever before appeared at Davidson College within the limits of a single week.

"The one event to cast a shadow over Commencement is the fact that President Smith leaves us to go to the presidency of Washington and Lee University. He has done his work nobly and leaves with every token of confidence and expression of appreciation and good wishes. A strong man with ripe experience steps into Dr. Smith's place—Dr. W. J. Martin, who, like Dr. Smith, is known throughout the whole Presbyterian Church, to all educators of the South Atlantic States and to all alumni of the College. Thus the work moves on, directed by experienced hands, and the future gives promise of still greater things for the old College."

The brief closing address of President Smith was in itself such a heartening message that it is given in full:

"There is a wide-spread opinion that the day of the Church College is passing and many of its friends find themselves looking with foreboding towards its future. These speakers, with loving pride have told what Davidson has done in the past and what she is to-day. For the benefit of those who may be looking with troubled eyes toward the future, let us look at Davidson's recent growth from a new angle, let us learn by heart a few educational truths proved by her recent history, and face the future with a happier heart and a more confident zeal.

"The recent growth of Davidson College in numbers, equipment, popularity, and area of patronage conclusively proves,

"1st, That even in these days of bargain-counter competition, through scholarships and financial concessions, a College can attract a rapidly increasing body of students, and at the same time collect all its published college fees with increasing rigidity. In 1901 Davidson drew sixty-one students from other States, and from its student-body of 131 collected approximately \$9,000 in cash, \$73 from each one. During the year just closing it brought to its campus 180 from other states and enrolled a total of 343, yet it collected in student fees, approximately \$33,000, averaging \$93 for every name in the catalog.

"2nd, That a College can fill its halls to overflowing without bringing from the highways and hedges a great company of irregular or special students who ardently desire a course in college life, embittered by the least possible flavor of college study. The Davidson students were this year classified by three different men, yet I find from their matriculation cards only fifteen students out of 343 who are not in regular courses leading to a degree.

"3rd, That parents and young men themselves prefer a college which does not condone or allow dissipation or immorality, and the policy of puritanic strictness in eliminating the unfit attracts more students than it rejects.

"4th, That a college can grow rapidly in numbers yet maintain close personal supervision over the individual student, and find its trebled student-body more orderly, honorable, and diligent than when the numbers scarcely exceeded one hundred, and each Professor knew them all by name.

"5th, That college life is happier, college friendships sweeter, and college loyalty to Alma Mater more permanent and whole-hearted, when memories of college days recall no scenes which a maturer judgment deems unworthy and degrading.

"6th, That even amid the commercialism of the Twentieth Century the old Southern Honor System may keep a large and growing student-body free from dishonesty, and student self-government prove an ever-present regenerative force which renders Faculty discipline almost unnecessary."

Beginning with September, 1912, Dr. Thomas Wilson Lingle, a native of Rowan County, North Carolina, as Professor of Modern Languages, took up the work in French and German hitherto taught by Professors Grey and Harding. Professor Lingle is an A. B. and A. M. of Davidson College, 1893 and 1895. He was for four years a graduate student of Philosophy, History, and Philology at Cornell University, and the Universities of Heidelberg, Strasburg, and Leipzig, taking his Ph. D. at Leipzig. He graduated at Princeton Theological Seminary

and studied at the University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland. Three years were spent in a professorship of Philosophy and History at Mackenzie College, Sao Paulo, Brazil, and four years (1904-08) were given to the presidency of Blackburn College, in Illinois.

The transfer of Professor W. J. Martin to the presidency left the Chemistry Department vacant. This was conducted during the year 1912-13 by Groves Howard Cartledge, 1911, who returned to the College after taking his Ph. D. degree at the University of Chicago, in 1917-18, as Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Physics. After one year of teaching he resigned to go into service and was assigned to Chemical work for the Government during the war period. This was rendered in the American University Experiment Station at Washington, and in Chemical Warfare Service at the Proving Grounds, Lakehurst, New Jersey. Eleven months of research work at Jones' Point, New York (in Mexican oils) followed, and on June 1, 1920, Dr. Cartledge became Assistant Professor in Johns Hopkins University.

Professor Howard Bell Arbuckle, Professor of Chemistry in Agnes Scott College, was in 1913 elected Chambers Professor of Chemistry. Dr. Arbuckle is a graduate of Hampden Sidney College in Virginia and holds his Doctorate from Johns Hopkins University, after doing special work at the University of Virginia. He was Assistant in Chemistry at Johns Hopkins for one year, and Professor at the State College in Florida from 1891-95. His work at Agnes Scott continued from 1898 till his resignation to come to Davidson.

In May, 1913, President Martin was inaugurated as the eleventh president in the history of the College.

Professor Harding wrote of the ceremonies a few days after their occurrence, as follows:

"Rev. W. L. Lingle, President of the Board, presided over the inaugural exercises; the invocation was made by Rev. J. M. Rose, 1868. Brief addresses, to the point, appreciatory, indeed highly eulogistic, hearty and enthusiastic in expression of love, admiration, confidence, and loyal support of President Martin, were made by W. S. Golden, 1913, of the Student Body; Rev. Dr. J. B. Shearer, of the Faculty; Rev. Dr. Neal L. Anderson, 1885; O. L. Clark, 1886; H. N. Pharr, 1886; S. R. McKee, 1883, of the Alumni, and Rev. Dr. W. L. Lingle, of the Trustees. In connection with his remarks the venerable Dr. Shearer presented a beautiful loving cup,

finding in it a three-fold symbolism of (1) appreciation for work already done, (2) of loyalty, (3) of affection.

"Dr. Martin in formally accepting the office and in his response to the addresses was manifestly deeply moved by these tributes, expressed so warmly and with such show of devotion. He disclaimed any purpose to deliver a formal address, one that essayed philosophical discussion, or academic display, or rhetorical finish. Rather would he talk for a few moments, explaining what he conceived to be the essential differentia of the Church or Christian school or college, their emphasis and insistence upon the religious, and spiritual along with the physical and mental, that not merely gives these the right to exist, but makes their existence essential to the well-being of and co-extensive with the Church in its different branches and denominations. Church schools do a work that must be done, that State schools cannot do, all important and essential as the State school is. Statistics show that those trained in Church schools are the leaders, the teachers, the workers, nay, the life-blood of the Church militant.

"The address was well received, and taken to be a pledge that Dr. Martin stands without qualification by the standards and the pronouncements of the Church, that he consecrates his life to the cause of Christian education, and that, under his administration, nothing shall be left undone that will make the College even more worthy of the support and love of the great denomination that it serves."

Any detailed estimate of the current administration would not be in good taste. The progress of the Institution has been marked and steady. The number of matriculants has increased from 323 in 1911-12 to 555 in 1922-23, and the outlook, as President Morrison said in the beginning of the College work, is as bright as the promises of God.

The ten men who preceded President Martin each held office an average of seven years and six months.

The administrative force of the College was strengthened this same year, 1913-14, by the selection of Frank Lee Jackson (1906) as Bursar, Treasurer, and Business Manager. Hitherto the duties assumed by Mr. Jackson had been carried by various members of the Faculty. The concentration of them all into one office under the care of an experienced and capable business man has brought the results hoped for. Mr. Jackson is a registered Accountant and beginning with 1918-19 he has had a class in Accountancy.

Professor Charles Newman Wunder was the first occupant of the new Chair of Applied Mathematics and Astronomy, as Associate Professor. Professor Wunder is a graduate of Ran-

dolph-Macon College in Virginia, and received his Master's degree and his Doctorate from the University of Virginia. He was Fellow and Instructor at the University of Virginia, 1908-1912, and Acting Professor of Astronomy in the same institution, 1912-13. He remained at Davidson for two years, 1913-1915, being ineligible for election as a permanent professor because he was connected with another branch of the Church, but his services were valuable and highly satisfactory.

In 1915 the assets of the College were increased by pledges amounting to \$100,000. Of this amount \$25,000 (received from alumni) was applied to the building of the gymnasium, located between Chambers Building and the Athletic field, while the remainder was added to the endowment fund. For the raising of this the local church generously released its pastor, Rev. C. M. Richards, for three months, and Rev. J. C. Shive, of Wilson, N. C., completed the amount. Of the \$100,000, \$30,000 was the gift of one friend, and \$25,000 was received from the General Education Board.

Professor William Woodhull Wood followed Professor Wunder in September, 1915, as Associate Professor of Applied Mathematics and Astronomy. Mr. Wood was trained at the University of Virginia. In addition to his technical training he had been a practical worker in civil engineering. In 1920, he was made Professor in this department.

The increased endowment made it possible in 1916-17 to add three to the teaching force. Professor Macon Reed, a student of the University of South Carolina, and of Vanderbilt and Columbia Universities became Associate Professor of Latin and Greek, and continued until 1920. Professor Alfred M. Withers of Mississippi, was placed in temporary charge of French. Rev. Charles Malone Richards, 1892, and B. D. of Columbia Theological Seminary, became Lecturer in Church History and Government and Christian Evidences. Dr. Richards has been and continues to be the Pastor of the Presbyterian Church. The end sought in this course is to give the students a practical knowledge of church history, with a brief study of Presbyterian history and government. This information will add much to the efficiency of the laymen of the future. Lectures are also given in the history, organization, and practical working of the Sunday School. In the section devoted to Christian Evidences

a study is made of the grounds of Theistic and Christian belief and the relations of science, philosophy and religion.

In this collegiate year, 1917-18, 394 students were enrolled, which was the highest point to date in the tide of attendance.

In the spring of 1919 Professor Edwin Francis Shewmake, A. B. (College of William and Mary), A. M. (Columbia University), and Ph. D. (University of Virginia), was elected to the Chair of English and began work in September, 1919. After the retirement of Professor M. G. Fulton, in October, 1918, the English work had been divided for the session between Dr. C. M. Richards, Professor J. M. McConnell, and Rev. James A. G. Moore, the Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. In June, 1920, a new Chair of English was established, making two professorships of English in the Institution. For this work Professor Edward Jones Erwin, 1906, and M. A., 1907, was elected. Professor Erwin did graduate work at Columbia University, New York, and had been Assistant Professor of English in the University of Mississippi, since 1914. In 1918-19 he was in charge of the English courses of that Institution, because of the absence of the head of the department.

A one-year course in Education had been taught by Professor A. Currie, but, beginning with the year 1920-21, Professor Frazer Hood, of the Faculty of Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois, took charge of the Chair of Education endowed the same year by Mr. C. E. Graham, of Greenville, S. C. Dr. Hood graduated in 1896 at the Southwestern Presbyterian University. This was followed by a one-year course in Law, and he took his Ph. D. degree in Psychology in 1902 at Yale University. This work was supplemented by resident research at Johns Hopkins and Chicago Universities. Dr. Hood had held professorships in Hanover College, Indiana, the University of Oklahoma, and the West Tennessee State Normal School, before going to Northwestern. During the War he served, with the rank of First Lieutenant, on the Board of Psychological Examiners in the camps, functioning as Assistant Chief of Educational Service in the United States Army General Hospital at Detroit. Dr. Hood is the author of the following books:

Psychology every Parent Ought to Know.

History of United States Army General Hospital No. 36.

With the beginning of the College year, 1921-22, three additional professors were added to the teaching force:

Professor Fred Kurtland Fleagle, A. B. and A. M. (University of Michigan, University of Porto Rico), assumed the Chair of Spanish. He was born in Michigan, in 1884. Several years were spent teaching in Porto Rico, first as principal of the Normal School and later he was made Dean of the University of Porto Rico. At the time of his election by the Trustees of Davidson, he was Dean of Marion Institute in Alabama.

Professor Ray Waldron Pettengill entered the professorship of German. Professor Pettengill was born at Augusta, Maine, in 1885, and received his A. B. degree at Bowdoin College. He studied also in the Universities of Bonn and Göttingen, later going to Harvard as a teaching Fellow in German. From Harvard he received his M. A. in 1909 and his Doctorate in 1910; he taught at Harvard from 1907 through 1910, and in Radcliffe College from 1910 to his coming to Davidson. He was co-editor of a manual of military German, and is a member of the Modern Language Association of America. Professor Pettengill resigned in June, 1922.

William Lorimer Porter, Professor of Biology, was born at Monmouth, Illinois, in 1874, but his boyhood and high school days were spent in Ireland. He graduated from Tarkio College in 1896 and from Yale University in 1900. His Master's degree was received from Yale in 1902. Four years were spent teaching English and Biology in Gordon College, India, and in 1914 he returned to his Alma Mater, Tarkio College, as Professor of Biology. During the Great War he spent fourteen months in France as a Y. M. C. A. worker, five months with the American troops and nine months with the British Indian forces. Dr. Porter came to Davidson from the Biology Department of Austin College in Texas.

Oscar Julius Thies, B. S., 1918, has been secured as Assistant Professor of Chemistry, and Lauchlin McLaurin Currie, A. B., 1918, as Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Physics. Kenneth Joseph Foreman, A. B., 1911, is Assistant Professor of German, Language and Literature. Augustin Victor Goldiere is Assistant Professor of Spanish, and Russell Halderman Wagner is Assistant Professor of Public Speaking and Debate.

Two dormitories, East and West, were erected in the summer

of 1922. They are alike in every detail, and each houses one hundred and twenty students. They are built of reinforced concrete with walls of hollow tile, with brick veneer; they are of fire-proof construction, steam heated and well lighted. The erection of these was hastened by the need of dormitory space following the destruction of Chambers Building.

On February 25, 1923, Watts dormitory, in use since 1906, was burned at mid-day, while the students and Faculty were attending the Sunday service. The origin of the fire in this case was unknown, the building being a complete loss. Most of the personal effects of the sixty students rooming in it were saved. A larger and more modern Watts Hall, however, the gift of a generous friend, is to replace the former structure which served its purpose so well for many years.

The loss of Chambers Building included that of the old college bell which had for many decades called the students to the various activities of the campus. To replace this, F. Brevard McDowell, 1869, presented a new bell of beautiful tone. This has been placed in a temporary tower and is the beginning of a memorial to the alumni of the College who died in the European War.

A new and greatly enlarged heating plant was erected also in 1922. This can be doubled in service power by the addition of two boilers and thus meet the heating needs for many years.

The College owns eighteen homes for the use of its teaching force.

In 1910 Bethel Presbytery, one of the parent Presbyteries in the establishment and government of the College, withdrew her official connection with it by electing no further Trustees. This was a matter of sincere regret to the Board and the following resolutions were adopted:

"That we greatly appreciate and highly value the part borne by this Presbytery in bringing the College from its inception to its present position of commanding efficiency and usefulness.

"That we beg to assure the numerous alumni and friends of the College within the bounds of that Presbytery, that this Institution which their forefathers helped to found, and which their fathers helped to foster, and which has become a blessing to the entire Church, will in the future, as in the past, gladly extend its benefits to every worthy youth who may appreciate them and desire to avail himself of the opportunities offered."

Other Presbyteries have seceded from time to time, some of whom have returned to give their aid and active co-operation in directing the work of the College. There are now eighteen Presbyteries in the governing group. Three of these are in the Synod of Florida, seven each in the Synods of North Carolina and Georgia, and one (Asheville) in the Synod of Appalachia.

It is a pleasure to express appreciation of the quality of service rendered the College by the men chosen by these Presbyteries and the Alumni Association as Trustees. From the day Concord Presbytery, on October 13, 1835, selected the twenty-four men to guide the interests of the Institution until the present day, the members of the Board have served the College well and faithfully. The number is at this time fifty-three; twenty-nine are from North Carolina, fourteen from Georgia, and four from Florida. Six are elected by the Alumni Association regardless of State lines. The size of the Board was doubtless dictated by two considerations:

1. Out of so large a number to secure always an attendance, in point of numbers, of a force adequate to the duties which should devolve upon them.
2. To enlist as far as practicable the interests of prominent men throughout the wide territory from which the governing group is selected.

The first end mentioned has been attained. While the average of attendance has never been large, the number present at the meetings has always been sufficient for the effective discharge of the duties assigned them.

Until 1916 the members of the Board came largely at their own expense. Some of the Presbyteries paid the expenses of their Trustees, but all did not do so. During the major part of the life of the College they have come from the four States once a year to consider the needs of Davidson College and plan for its welfare.

The Executive Committee (first appointed on October 8, 1836), representing the Board, is made up of ministers and business men of large and exacting interests, living within a smaller radius and meets three times each year for counsel and direction.

The Finance Committee (which dates from July 2, 1841) is responsible for the investment of the College endowment funds,

and it is claimed that since the losses connected with the Civil War deterioration of values, not a dollar of endowment has been lost through unwise investment. Business skill and good sense combined have been placed at the service of the College, and all—members of the Board and its two committees—have made personal sacrifices in their work for the Institution. They deserve the gratitude of Alumni and Faculty.

In view of the length of continuous service, it is a pleasure to mention also, without making invidious comparisons, Rev. Wilson J. McKay, 1870, and George E. Wilson, ex-1867.¹ Dr. McKay was a member of the Board from 1874 till 1920. For a long period he was president, and from 1905 he was the efficient secretary. Mr. Wilson was a member of the Board from 1887 till 1920. He was a member of the Executive Committee throughout his term of service and in addition acted for the same period as attorney for the Board. Both were valued and trusted counsellors, faithful, and competent, thus rendering large service to their Alma Mater. Both of these gentlemen died in 1920.

Messrs. R. I. McDowell, S. H. Wiley, and Orin Datus Davis, 1873, gave unstintedly of time and interest in furthering the financial side of the college growth, each having served as treasurer for a long period of years. Among the secretaries of the Board, the longest services given, previous to that of Dr. McKay, mentioned above, were by Dr. E. Nye Hutchinson, 1845, and Rev. Jethro Rumble, 1850.

The College faces a new day, a wonderful opportunity, and a very much enlarged responsibility. During the next few years, possibly for a decade, unless something unforeseen happens, the College will be going through a considerable reconstruction.

The ideal towards which the administrative and teaching force is working is an institution that will make possible for the young men the finest development of their mental, moral, spiritual, social, and physical natures. Wholesome living and normal growth and training for citizenship is sought. As in the past,

¹ Other members of the Board who served for thirty years or more were: C. L. Hunter, thirty-four years; Rev. G. D. Parks, 1848, thirty-seven years; Rev. D. D. McBryde, 1851, thirty-eight years; Colonel A. R. Banks, 1869, thirty years; J. W. Osborne, thirty-one years; William S. Harris, 1841, thirty-three years; Rev. D. E. Jordan, thirty-one years; J. H. Hill, 1854, thirty-eight years, and R. A. Dunn, thirty years.

teachers should be chosen who are sympathetic, strong in personal character and faith, scholarly and influential.

Unhappily the ideal is complicated if not handicapped by material considerations. A little "plant" filled the needs of schools in the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth centuries, but in this day there must be new buildings and an increasingly large outlay for physical necessities, though in the last analysis the Faculty is the College.

Of endowment funds which must be held inviolable there are now invested \$600,600. Pledges from a Synodical campaign in 1919-20, led by Rev. M. E. Melvin, have not been paid in full. From this source Davidson expects to get for endowment \$75,000 and for equipment, \$25,000 more. Neither does this total include any of the subscriptions to the Greater Davidson campaign inaugurated in the summer of 1922, largely for the rebuilding of Chambers Building. In this campaign, under the supervision of Malcolm Lockhart, pledges have been received for endowment and building approximating \$400,000.

The plant and equipment of the College represents a cost value of approximately \$595,300. An appraised value of the buildings would be considerably larger than the cost value. It is estimated that, on account of recent enhancements, the present value would be from fifty to one hundred per cent. in excess of the original cost.

Some of the non-physical possessions of the College are:

A definite individuality, which is the growth of years, and priceless traditions of honor, courtesy and morality. It has long established habits of sincerity and thoroughness and freedom from sham or pretense. It has a patronage which comes largely from homes where culture and Godliness have moulded the family habits and ideals for generations. It has a dignified, cordial, harmonious College life, with no hostile factions in its Faculty or Board of Trustees. It has a campus atmosphere of marked friendliness and honor.

Davidson has been rich in the things she is proud to stand for, rich in the quality and type of her curriculum, rich in the character of the men who have managed her affairs and controlled her policy, rich in the scholarship of the professors who have filled her chairs, and of the students who have sat in her

classrooms, and who later have gone out as loyal alumni to represent her in the world.

In his Inaugural Address, on August 2, 1838, President Morrison said:

"You have opened a fountain, the streams of which we fondly hope are destined to visit many lands, and roll broad and deep and pure down through many generations."

CHAPTER VII

THE CURRICULUM AND MISCELLANEA

THE CURRICULUM

THE growth of the course of study and of the requirements necessary for admission has been steady and progressive and along natural lines.

In the beginning Davidson held with Princeton, as stated by Varnum Lansing Collins in his *History of Princeton*;

1st, That certain basal and disciplinary studies are essential to a liberal education.

2nd, That these studies, being fundamental, are to be required of all candidates for a bachelor's degree, and being disciplinary, are to be pursued early in the College course.

3rd, That the integrity of the historic bachelor of arts degree, postulating the study of both Greek and Latin, is to be preserved.

The first recorded requirements (1843) for entrance included a "satisfactory knowledge" of geography, arithmetic, Mair's *Introduction*, Caesar's *Commentaries*, Vergil, (*Bucolics* and the *Æneid*), English grammar, Latin grammar, Greek grammar, Greek Testament, and *Graeca Minora*. The study of *Graeca Minora* was continued in the Freshman Class. These essentials were taught in the neighborhood classical schools.

In addition, each student was required to sign a pledge of obedience to all regulations and to answer in the affirmative certain questions in the presence of his fellow students. The conditions of entrance were not formidable, judged by modern standards. It was less difficult to get into the College than it was to stay in it.

The Freshman year was given to the study of Latin and Greek, with a little of Bourdon's Algebra thrown in. In the fall term, Sallust and Vergil's *Georgics*, in addition to *Graeca Minora* occupied the Freshmen. In the spring the class advanced to

Cicero's *Orations*, Xenophon's *Cyropaedia*, and written exercises in Latin. In the second year, geometry, algebra, logarithms and mensuration partly replaced linguistic studies. Livy, Xenophon's *Anabasis*, Horace, Herodotus, Thucydides, Lysias, and Classical Antiquities were to be studied. The Junior year continued advanced work in Latin and Greek, but added rhetoric, higher mathematics, moral and natural philosophy, astronomy, mensuration and surveying. In the Senior year came chemistry, mental philosophy, natural philosophy, mineralogy, political economy, evidences of Christianity, with a continuation of Latin, Greek, and mathematics. To teach the above-mentioned courses a Faculty of four men was provided.

One thing that arrests attention in connection with the curriculum is the meager amount that could be covered by even an ambitious student. In mathematics the four-year course included algebra, geometry, logarithms, mensuration and surveying, plane and spherical trigonometry, differential and integral calculus. No history was taught and no English except one-half year in rhetoric, though of course English was taught incidentally in recitations on various subjects, especially in the classics. In Greek and Latin the range was fairly wide. In Latin the Juniors read Cicero's *Orations*, Horace, (*Satires* and the *Art of Poetry*), and Tacitus. The Seniors gave the fall term to Juvenal. In Greek the course included Demosthenes, Xenophon's *Memorabilia*, the *Iliad*, Aristotle, Plato and *Graeca Majora*. In chemistry there was one full year and in physics there was one year each of natural philosophy and astronomy, and one-half year each in geology and mineralogy. There was one term each of moral and mental philosophy, evidences of Christianity, and political economy. Instruction was confined to class-room recitations, without much of the laboratory idea.

Referring to the work, a student of the class of 1840 wrote his brother on October 7, 1837:

"I have something like a month ago commenced my second session at Davidson College. Our Class is now advanced to the Sophomore and a new Freshman Class formed. The reason they gave for so doing was that they commenced at the wrong season of the year and must either keep us in the Freshman Class three sessions or only one, and they preferred the latter. This will shorten our courses six months but our duties will be more heavy, for although the time is shortened the course is not.

"We have to study very close when we are not at work to get our lessons, but I think our studies are not necessarily hindered by labor. I think we have as much time to study if we employ our time well as most persons can bear. I feel that we have as much time as I am able to study. I feel well pleased with the working system for my own part, but there are many here who have little love for it."

The reference to the labor was that required by the manual labor program of the first four years, which has been described.

Jethro Rumble, 1850, described the instruction as he remembered it in the late forties as being

"Of a rather general nature, as none of our professors were specialists. We did not trouble ourselves about such small matters as why the subjunctive mood was used in one connection and the indicative in another. We supposed that Horace and Cicero knew how to use them and our business was to translate and not compose Latin. The writer would have been glad to know a little more about Latin composition when he came to prepare his Latin Salutatory for Commencement. But it passed the Professor's scrutiny and had a good Latin ring in its syllables, and got its regulation cheers at Commencement.

"Nor did we spend much time in scientific experiments. We had an electric machine with which our Professor produced some sparks, and tried to charge a Leyden jar, shocking things in general, including on one occasion a circle of students. There was also an old galvanic battery in a chronic state of innocuous desuetude. The Professor told us one day he would make Esom clean it up and he would then exhibit its peculiar powers the next day. Esom was the President's slightly colored body servant and general factotum, and was popularly known as the vice president. Just how hard Esom tried to put the machine in order we never knew, but it was an utter failure in the way of generating a galvanic current. We were a little more fortunate in two other experiments. One was dropping a piece of potassium into a glass of water. It ignited at once and burned beautifully, much to our amazement. The other was the mixing of some chlorate of potassa, if I am not mistaken, and something else and making Esom strike them with a hammer. Esom had been there before and was so disgusted with the results that he turned his face away and in the first effort failed to hit the pile of salts. But being rebuked for his cowardice he took better aim next time and produced a loud explosion. There were some glass jars and retorts and funnels and tubes upon the shelves but we never knew exactly what they were for. I think there was also some litmus paper about, and there was a lingering impression that it would change color on the application of certain acids. Perhaps that impression was received from the books as there is no memory of seeing it done.

"We had a considerable collection of minerals and a section of tremendous grapevine in the laboratory. The minerals embraced a number of

quartz crystals, some asbestos, a scale of itacolumite, some granite, soapstone, marble, limestone, traprock, and other things. But when we recited mineralogy our descriptions were not always as accurate as they might have been. Some of the class had a stock of descriptive terms to be used on all occasions. For instance a certain mineral might be tasteless, odorless and colorless, of a dark brown shade or slate hue, shading off into pale green, blue, and white. On hearing such a description the Professor would say, 'Yes, yes, it certainly does possess some of the properties you mention.'

"As the method of marking and grading was of a general character and the Professor seemed to carry the marks in his head, we never knew till graduating time just how we stood. As far as we understood the method of grading, 'x' stood for excellent, 'g' for good, 'm' for moderate and 'b' for bad. Whether 'd' stood for detestable and 'e' for excruciating, we could not find out. But somehow or other the most of us who stayed long enough managed to pull through, except one fellow who spent four years at Davidson in the 'prep' class and then went to Chapel Hill and spent three years in the Freshman class.

"These are specimens of the faults and blemishes of a by-gone age, when teachers were few and hard-worked and the facilities for teaching exceedingly small. But there were excellencies too, the capitulation of which would be no novelty. The Professors were not ignoramuses, but graduates of colleges—of Princeton, Chapel Hill and Washington—average-grade scholars of the day, faithful, conscientious, and self-denying. They were not specialists and did not come with M.A.s and Ph.D.s, but with students of capacity and ambition to make something of themselves, they could conduct their pupils along the road to sound scholarship. And many of the graduates of the forties have become useful, successful, honored citizens—scholars, physicians, lawyers, judges on the supreme court bench, statesmen, brave soldiers, and devout and useful ministers."

The possession of a degree represented a faithful training and a fair amount of achievement, and the fact that a student stayed four years was a certificate of creditable moral standing, for the morals of the students were carefully guarded.

Up to 1851 the schedule of recitations was a simple program. It required each class to recite three times a day—at sunrise, at eleven o'clock and at four in the afternoon.

There is a Board minute in the record for July, 1842, stating that "hereafter the graduating class shall be examined at their final examinations on all those branches of literature through which it has passed during the last two years preceding the end of their course." These biennial examinations were abolished in 1854, and one covering but the individual year instituted instead.

In 1850 the examining Committee reported:

"It is our judgment that much greater proficiency in scholarship must be attained before the Board can expect our institution to compare favorably with the best colleges in the land. The students generally read and parse Latin and Greek in a listless and indistinct manner and with a general want of that modest yet firm self-confidence, and manly boldness, which an accurate knowledge is well calculated to inspire. In the pronunciation of Latin, Greek, and English the classes are notoriously deficient. A strong propensity is made very manifest to lean upon the Professor for aid, and a promptitude on his part to render that aid, which greatly detracts from the strength and confidence which college classes should possess and accurate scholarship demands. * * *

"Other colleges in the country are pressing forward, and unless we can offer to the public an institution that presents advantages and that sets a standard of scholarship so as to compare favorably with others, we shall come behind the wants of the age and lose the patronage of the public. * * * The general standard of scholarship is too low and there is reason to fear that we shall send out a class of men to enter the various professions who will not make an impression favorable to us. In our view it requires the united efforts and earnest efforts of the Faculty and of the Board to remedy this evil."

Following the statement in regard to the number of absentees from the examination referred to, the natural inference was drawn:

"If when an examination is in progress under the direction of the Board, through its committee, students are to exercise their own choice whether to be present or not, much more will they do it at the ordinary exercises of the college, and the fact that they have thus done in the former case affords a strong presumption that they do it in the latter."

The charges made evidently had a fruitful effect, as a like Committee in 1851 reported a favorable impression as to the ability, skill, and success of the Faculty.

Up to 1867-68 examinations on college work were oral and were given by Committees appointed by the Board of Trustees, and often "in the presence of some literary gentleman." (In 1858 these examinations occupied fifty-eight hours.) These examining Committees continued to serve for several years longer. They passed on the written examinations after the professors had graded them. In 1875 there is a Minute in the records showing that the members of the Committee were to be paid each five dollars and expenses, but a later committee, on being notified that it was expected to report on six hundred papers, averag-

ing three hours of writing, declined to undertake the work.

Examinations for entrance were conducted by the men who taught the Freshman courses, and a student of 1856-57, George L. Petrie, thus describes his experience:

"I was applying for the Freshman class then half advanced. I might have known they would not turn me down when I came from a State hitherto unrepresented. But I did not know it. I had made special preparation for entrance. I was well up in algebra and geometry. I had read Caesar, Virgil, and Cicero's orations. I liked Caesar, especially when he kept his army on the march. His speeches always were a worry to me, and his bridge-building was a vexation.

"Xenophon's *Anabasis* I had carefully prepared. The *Enteuthen exelaunei* parts were delightful reading, smooth and gently flowing. I did not care how many 'parasangs' he made a day, but the 'O stratiotai' sections were perplexities. I formed the opinion then that a general should give his chief attention to his army on the march, and not talk too much. When I appeared in the examination room, and saw the wise Professors who were going to find out what I did not know, I felt small, ignorant, and foolish and much alarmed. To my surprise only a few questions were asked me—questions very illuminating and easy to answer. I was told that that was satisfactory, and that I would be enrolled in the Freshman class. Then my mental attitude underwent a change. I thought they had not given me a chance to tell what I knew. I recalled all the pains I had taken to make ample preparation. Long afterwards, when I became a teacher, I learned that a few leading questions and the answers given to them are an ample introduction to a lad's mind and attainment."

In 1854 the requirements for entrance, in addition to those named were: Cicero's *Oration against Cataline*, Sallust, Latin and Greek Prosody. Freshmen studied Cicero, Livy, *Graeca Majora*, Latin prose composition and Horace's *Odes and Epodes*. The three upper classes were advanced accordingly and normally in Greek and Latin, the courses in other lines being practically the same as those given ten years prior.

In the same year, 1854, Professor Hill presented an outline of a new system of grading, which was adopted by the Faculty and presented to the Board of Trustees.

The gist of the outline in regard to scholarship was that the names of the students should be entered in the catalogue in the order of their general standing in their respective classes, and that in parallel columns to their names should be entered their particular standing in the different departments, and the department mark for the collegiate year. The standing was to be de-

terminated by grading from 100 to 0 on each recitation, the sum total to be divided by the number of recitations.

The average mark in each department was then to be multiplied by four, the product added to the semi-annual examination mark and the sum divided by five, to determine the grade for the half-college year. The particular standing in all the departments having been determined in this way, the final standing of a class in studies shall result from the combination of these in such a manner that the average mark after examination of each department shall count in proportion to the average number of weekly recitations attended in that department by the class under consideration. The final standing was to be made out at the close of each of the two examinations in the collegiate year, and the arithmetic mean of the session's final standing shall be the final standing for the year. This was to be multiplied by four and added to the department mark for the year, this sum to be divided by five, to secure the standing which was to go into the catalogue.

The above system of grading was in force in 1861, but the standing of the students was never entered in the catalogues.

As to the matter of preparation, the statement is made in 1856 that a "thorough acquaintance" with the studies of the preparatory department is required for admission into Freshman work. These, with the addition of Sallust, Cicero's *Select Orations*, with Latin and Greek Readers, were those named as being entrance requirements in 1843. Candidates proved this thorough acquaintance by examination at the beginning of the college year.

By 1861, there was offered a course each in ancient and modern history, English literature, intellectual philosophy, Butler's *Analogy*, botany, logic, navigation, and practical surveying. Monthly essays were required from each class, and declamations were expected from the Freshmen, Sophomores, and Juniors. All classes had Bible recitations on the Sabbath, and on Monday morning each professor was privileged to substitute a Bible lesson in lieu of the first scheduled recitation.

To begin with the year 1858-59, a scientific course covering two years was planned, the Freshman work being necessary for admittance into this course of study. It was to include pure mathematics, civil engineering, geology, astronomy, chemistry, and modern languages. The schedule differed chiefly in the substitu-

tion of modern languages for Greek and Latin. The course was watched with misgivings; the fact that it had to prove its value doubtless made it more effective.

The curriculum suffered during the Civil War, as did every phase of college life, but little is known of the details. No catalogues were issued and the faculty records give no light on the subject. In 1862 the Senior Class petitioned "that we be not turned back to our Junior studies, but be permitted to pursue those belonging to the Senior Class."

President Kirkpatrick replied as follows:

"The part of intellectual philosophy which it is proposed that you now pursue in connection with the Junior class, is one which your class has not studied. I deem it important, not only for its intrinsic value, but also as preparatory to the study of logic on which you will enter in a few weeks. Owing to the time your class has lost in connection with our civil troubles, it is impossible for us to accomplish the entire course of studies in the thorough manner we would desire. In addition to this, the absence of the Professor of Belles Lettres has devolved the duties of that department on me so far as I am able to discharge them. I regret this partly on my own account but much more on yours. In these circumstances I have sought to make the most satisfactory arrangement in my power, so as to favor your progress in those branches of study which I have thought most important for you to pursue.

"Regretting that the arrangement does not accord in all respects with your wishes, I find it necessary, nevertheless, to adhere to the schedule of studies already announced."

At the recitation following this communication no members of the Senior Class appeared, but the differences were adjusted within a day or two and the Class resumed its work.

Owing to the fact which is stated elsewhere that a large part of the student-body during the latter years of the war period was made up of disabled soldiers and preparatory students, the work done was necessarily disconnected and unsatisfactory. For many years succeeding the war the changes in the course were few and gradual.

In 1870-71 the Scientific Course was reorganized to cover three years, leading to the Bachelor of Science degree without the study of the ancient languages.¹ In 1881 this was changed

¹ The whole college work must have been strenuous at this time as the students in March, 1871, petitioned for a week of vacation because "of the fatigue which they felt." This release was not granted, but they were given two days in which to attend a meeting of Concord Presbytery.

to a four years' course. In 1874 Latin was restored as a requirement of the B. S. course and so continued until 1889.

In 1872 the passing mark was reduced from seventy-five per cent. to sixty per cent.

In 1876 the attitude of the Faculty in regard to declamation and composition work was expressed in a paper presented to the Board of Trustees:

"It is not expedient to introduce any rhetorical exercises which cannot be minutely criticized by some of the Professors. Experience shows that when not attended by intelligent criticism, the exercises tend to confirm bad habits instead of aiding in forming good ones. It is, therefore, recommended that all the rhetorical exercises of the College must be a part of regular class duties.

"Of these exercises the most important are those which are designed to train the student in the art of expressing his thoughts correctly and clearly in writing. In this they are without exception lamentably deficient. While all the methods of instruction adopted should, as far as possible, have reference to this end, there is needed, in addition, regular and systematic training in composition.

"The methods best adapted to institutions of the grade of our College, and which, if faithfully carried out, will accomplish all the good a course of rhetoric proposes to accomplish, is the following, viz:

"In the Freshman and Sophomore classes exercises in writing translations from Greek and Latin into idiomatic English shall be assigned at the option of the Professors of these departments, who will correct the translations and return them to the students.

"In the Junior year exercises shall be given in connection with the studies in the Class in logic and mental science.

"In the Senior year, these exercises shall be continued in connection with the studies of the class in mental science, ethics, etc. In addition, there shall be exercises in speaking before the class, to be conducted by the Professors."

In 1886-87 all the studies of the Junior and Senior years in the classical course were made optional, the opportunity of exercising choice in regard to work being thus placed in the hands of students who were sufficiently trained to be able to select wisely.

Because of this fact the year 1886-87 is chosen as one on which to base a more detailed comparison of the curriculum at this time with the course of studies in 1843, and thus avoid a notation of the changes from year to year.

One of President Hepburn's great desires had been realized in the establishment of a chair devoted solely to the study of English. Because of the neglect of English in the schools from which

most of the students came it was necessary to teach grammar as a part of the Freshman course, in connection with reading in the English classics. In the second year the historical development of the language was studied, together with a systematic drill in the Anglo-Saxon, and the ground work of derivation and word formation. Old English was continued in the Junior year, accompanied by studies in Chaucer and Shakespeare, and the Senior year was given to English Literature, which included a systematic study of Milton's poems. Thus was the foundation laid for the thorough and broader study of English offered at this time. The number of recitations was increased to eighteen hours per week. Within a month the students made formal appeal for less work and this request was granted. Freshman English was shortened to one recitation a week, and the Junior and Senior work was lessened by three recitations, making in those years fifteen hours per week. In the Sophomore year there was an adjustment which resulted in a reduction of two hours per week.

In Latin the Freshman schedule consisted of Curtius, *Select Orationes of Cicero*, Gildersleeve's *Grammar*, exercises and composition. The Sophomores studied *Cicero de Senectute*, *Cicero de Amicitia*, Livy, Bender's *Roman Literature and Composition*, and Gildersleeve's *Latin Grammar* was continued.

In Greek, the course in the Freshman year covered Xenophon's *Hellenica*, Lysias, Goodwin's *Grammar*, White's *First Lessons*, and *Composition Work*. The Sophomores took up Plato's *Apology*, *Crito*, *Demosthenes On The Crown*, Goodwin's *Greek Grammar*, Goodwin's *Greek Modes and Tenses*, primer of Greek history and composition.

In Mathematics the first year began and the second year completed Newcomb's *Algebra* and Chauvenet's *Geometry*. Bryant and Stratton's *Bookkeeping* was studied in the Freshman year, and in the Sophomore year plane and spherical trigonometry was completed, while surveying and leveling was taught.

The Freshmen studied a Roman Handbook of Mythology, Avery's *Physics*, Bible, and the English course consisted of Hart's *Composition and Rhetoric*, Abernethy's *Academic Orthopeist*, and written work. In the Sophomore year Sweet's *Old English Primer*, Lounsbury's *English Language*, Part 1, *Syllabus of Anglo-Saxon Literature*, Selections from the English

Classics and composition work were required. Chemistry was added and Bible was continued. This constituted the requisites for the A. B. degree. For the B. S. degree, no Greek was demanded; Latin was required in the Freshman year, and French and German in the Sophomore year. English Bible and Christian evidences were withdrawn from the list of elective work in 1887-88.

Out of twenty-one courses offered for the Junior and Senior years ten were necessary for graduation.

The student who elected to continue Latin studied in his Junior and Senior years, Horace, Catullus, *History and Annals*, Tacitus, Pliny's *Letters*, continued, Gildersleeve's *Grammar and Exercises*, and Bender's *Roman Literature*, Leighton's *History of Rome*, Roth's *De Vita Caesarum of Suetonius*, Merivale's *Roman History*, Guhl and Kohmer's *Life of the Greeks and Romans*, and Pott's *Hints towards Latin Prose Composition*.

In Greek, he continued in the Junior year Goodwin's *Greek Moods and Tenses*, and included a study of the *Iliad*, Sophocles, *Primer of Greek Literature*, Euripides and composition work. As a Senior he advanced to *The History of Classical Greek Literature*, by Mahaffy, Thucydides, Æschylus and Aristophanes.

In mathematics the Junior course covered conic sections, Venable's *Notes on Solid Geometry*, Byerly's *Differential Calculus*. That of the Senior Class was in integral calculus, *Philosophy of Mathematics* by Bledsoe, and Hardy's *Quarternions*.

The Junior year offered two courses in Bible, French and German grammar and readings, organic and industrial chemistry, physics, English history and political economy, astronomy, Christian evidences, logic (which included Hill's *Rhetoric* and Bowen's *Metaphysics*) mineralogy, and geology. In English Lounsbury was continued in Part II of his *English Language*, and Sweet's in *Old English Reader*, with *Specimens of Early English*, and essay work. Shakespeare and Milton were studied together with Minto's *Manual of English Literature*. In Chemistry the course included Fresenius' *Manual* and qualitative analysis. So far as we can tell all were three hour courses.

The required curriculum covered the fundamental branches of a liberal education, the old standard college studies, while the two succeeding years included more intensive and extensive study of given subjects and offered more diversified and practical

training. The College idea was that there is a foundation of cultural studies necessary before any student is prepared to make intelligent choice. These furnish the basis of further study and prove a wholesome discipline for life, and should constitute a large part of undergraduate work.

The passing mark continued to be sixty per cent. for all students until 1888. For the Freshmen it remained sixty, but for Sophomores it was raised at this time to sixty-five, for Juniors to seventy, and for Seniors seventy-five per cent. In 1894 Juniors and Seniors were required to make seventy per cent. while the Sophomores and Freshmen were obliged to make only sixty. In 1908-09 the Sophomore requirement was raised to seventy per cent.

One of the distinctive features of Davidson College is its required courses in the English Bible.

During the Commencement of 1886, Dr. J. B. Shearer, as the guest of the College, made a stirring address on the proper place of the Bible in a college course. The Faculty had voted in a meeting on June 21, 1884, to "restore the Bible to its place as a regular study in all the classes of the College and to provide for the introduction of Christian evidences in the higher classes." The catalogue for 1884-85 states that instruction in the Old and New Testament history is "given every Sunday afternoon and attendance is required." Had President McKinnon been able to continue teaching a part of the work he would have assumed was a Bible course to include the Junior and Senior years. Whether this was to be elective or required was not stated. President Hepburn's appeal to the Trustees for the establishment of a four-year course in Bible study has already been mentioned. The catalogue for 1875-76 states that one hour a week is given to religious instruction so arranged as "to impart in four years a systematic and tolerably complete course in biblical history and Christian ethics." From 1868-69 to 1876-77 the catalogues mention that the Bible is studied in each of the four classes, the Junior and Senior classes studying the New Testament in Greek. For a part of this period the Sophomores did the same work.

The four classes were taught by four different professors, and A. R. Banks, 1869, states that Professor Blake continued to teach

the class assigned to him and to require attendance, long after the other three had dropped this additional work. Not once was his Freshman Bible class remitted.

Concord Presbytery, as early as April, 1835, "earnestly recommended to the Trustees of Davidson College the introduction of the daily study of the Holy Scriptures into the curriculum." All the efforts, however, had been spasmodic and it remained for President Shearer to make "knowledge of the Book of Books, the capstone of an education."

The Bible course was to have three recitations per week in the Freshman year, and two in the Sophomore year. The course thus far was and is yet required with an additional hour each week in the Sophomore year. The third year courses were elective as were all Junior and Senior courses after 1887. The same class-room drill is required in Bible study, as well as the same standard of excellence, and the same type of examination, expected in other departments.

Until 1918-19 Dr. Shearer taught the life of Christ as portrayed in the Gospels, New Testament history, the unities of the Scriptures and evidences of Christianity. The object of the course was stated as follows:

"The sacred book is to be mastered by careful study and class-room drill. The historical and historical-prophetical books are studied in minute detail in both Testaments, and the poetical and epistolary books are studied by ample reference through the entire course.

"It therefore embraces Bible history, Oriental history, the connections of sacred and secular history, geography, archaeology, in the light of modern researches in the East; laws, moral, ceremonial, civil and social; typology, miracles, fulfilled prophecies, and the unities of Scripture.

"The effort is consistently made to make the course the unifying course of all genuine learning. The Bible is itself the universal book, touching human thought and action at every point. The Professor therefore feels at liberty to traverse every department of human thought and action for illustration and elucidation of the sacred oracles."

In 1919 the children of the late J. W. Cannon, of Concord, N. C., endowed the J. W. Cannon Chair of English Bible with a gift of \$50,000.

There are now (1923) on the teaching staff nineteen professors, one associate professor, three assistant professors, with

three part-time teachers of professorship grade. In addition to these there is one professor with three assistant professors of military science and tactics furnished by the United States Government. Fred Hengeveld, 1918, has been Registrar and Clerk of the Faculty since 1921, when the Librarian was relieved of the care of the college records.

Practically all departments have reading and laboratory assistants. The type of teaching is by lectures accompanied by laboratory work, collateral reading, and the preparation of numerous essays and theses based on the study of sources. The aim is to have each student become at least in a limited way a research worker.

There are mid-year and final examinations which cover the course just completed. These are reinforced by monthly reviews and tests, as is the prevailing custom in most institutions.

Beginning with 1920-21 a student must not only complete a minimum of 132 hours, but he must have earned a minimum of two hundred points in order to receive a degree.

The points are calculated as follows:

A grade (Excellent).....	4 points for each semester hour credit
B grade (Good).....	3 points for each semester hour credit
C grade (Fair).....	2 points for each semester hour credit
D grade (Inferior but passing).....	1 point for each semester hour credit
E grade (Failure).....	But re-examination may secure D grade
F grade (Failure).....	Must take over on class to secure any credit

The numerical values of the grades above are as follows:

FOR FRESHMEN

A—90-100
B—80- 89
C—70- 79
D—60- 69
E—40- 59
F—Below 40

FOR UPPER CLASSMEN

A—93-100
B—85- 92
C—78- 84
D—70- 77
E—50- 69
F—Below 50

While no radical changes have been made in the curriculum it has been considerably expanded. Especially is this true in the sciences and languages.

For the Master's degree thirty-six semester hours are required, to be chosen from the group in which the candidate ma-

jored for his bachelor's degree. A thesis shall be completed by May 1, under the direction of a professor in the major group and a grade of eighty per cent. is required.

In September, 1909, the unit system of entrance credits was adopted by the Faculty and endorsed by the Trustees. The multiplication of elective studies in the high schools of America and the freedom of the elective system in modern colleges, with scores of courses leading to the same degree, made it seem necessary to adopt a more flexible system of estimating the preparation of a student for college work. Fourteen units were the minimum until the fall of 1919, when the number was increased to fifteen, nine of which must be in English, mathematics, and foreign languages. As the public schools in the South give little or no preparation in Greek, provision had to be made for students to begin that study after entering College. For the A. B. 1 degree two years of Greek must be studied, and as elective work five courses are now offered in addition to a course in Greek literature in English translation. The object of this course is to encourage the study of the masterpieces of the Greeks, and lead to a more intimate acquaintance with Greek literature.

The curriculum as it now exists consists of 103 courses, 132 semester hours being necessary for graduation. For Freshman work, thirty-seven hours, and for Sophomore work thirty-three hours are required, in addition to one hour each of military training and hygiene for the Freshmen and one hour of military training for the Sophomores. Since 1818-19 a modern language may be substituted for either Latin or Greek for the A. B. 2 degree.

For many years, until 1920-21, each Senior and Junior who expected to be graduated had been required to write and deliver publicly at an appointed time, an oration that was acceptable to the judging committees.

Candidates for a degree must major in one of four groups which cover the chief fields of knowledge, to the extent at least of thirty semester hours, eighteen of which must be in one subject or two closely related subjects, twelve in one, and six in another. Six semester hours must be chosen from each of two groups other than the major group. The remaining hours are elective.

The groups are:

GROUPS OF THE JUNIOR AND SENIOR COURSES

<i>Language</i>	<i>History and Philosophy</i>	<i>Science</i>	<i>Commerce</i>
English	Bible	Applied Mathematics	Accounting
French	Church History	Astronomy	Economics
German	Christian Evidences	Biology	History 4 and 5
Greek	Education	Chemistry	Law
Latin	English	Geology	Political Science
Spanish	Greek Literature in English	Mathematics	Psychology
	History	Mineralogy	
	Philosophy	Physics	
	Political Science		
	Psychology		

Thus a fair proportion is preserved and each man graduating gets a reasonably thorough knowledge in one line of study and some acquaintance with the other two.

Davidson has not yet adopted honor courses. The two men leading their classes during the four years have a share in the platform exercise on their graduating day, the one making the highest mark delivering the Valedictory to his class-mates, while the second-honor man extends a welcome to the audience at the beginning of the exercises. In this small way the College does honor to her highest scholars.

The aim of the College is that the students should find here mental development; it stands for self-control, thoroughness and unremitting study, and gives to responsive students liberal Christian culture, which leads to broadened vision, intellectual self-reliance and spiritual power.

Representing the State Universities in a congratulatory address in 1912, at the Celebration of the 75th Anniversary, President E. A. Alderman, of the University of Virginia, said of Davidson and her curriculum:

"A changing society means a changing curriculum, a developing civilization presupposes an expanding and changing seminary of learning, for life like youth must be served. Davidson College it seems to me, has been singularly happy in the wisdom with which it has kept its eye upon the eternal educational values the ages have wrought but has not failed to have visions always of the present, which is its responsibility as well as the truest antiquity. Like all strong, purposeful creatures, Davidson College has builded for itself a distinct spirit, a character, a personality.

When a man says I was trained at Davidson College, the world expects that man to have a certain instinctive moral quality, to suggest everywhere and at all times an unflinching reliability of performance, dignity of demeanor, and a certain exaltation of good taste blended with quiet self-confidence. In other words, Davidson College has generated by its own moral power an air that blows through its halls charged through and through with what I may describe as genuineness."

THE CHURCH

The organization to be called College Church, completed June 24, 1837, has been mentioned. The record of the organization closed with the petition:

"May the Lord bless this Church and multiply its members, increase its usefulness, and answer its prayers."

At its beginning it had two elders (the tutor and steward of the College), six women and fifteen student members. The President of the College was ex-officio pastor of the Church. For several years he and the clerical members of the Faculty divided the work. Services were held in the chapel.

How jealously the spirituality of the Church was guarded is shown in an undated record between June, 1840, and September, 1841, as follows:

"A report having gained credit that about Christmas of 1838, A. D., one of our members (the member named was a college student, who became a minister and filled important pastorates in three large Southern cities) had taken some part with a company of youths in dancing, the session held an interview with him in which he acknowledged the crime, and professed in a satisfactory manner, a feeling of regret and repentance. His regular standing in the Church was therefore continued."

Again and again young people were bidden to wait a few months after presenting themselves for membership, in order that they might be sure of their own minds, and arrive at a confident decision.

On June 9, 1844, is an additional item:

"It having been reported that one of our members, Miss — had taken part in the exercises of a dancing party, it was agreed in session that the pastor should confer with and admonish her in relation to that practice."

The next record which follows is "Lost one of the members of this Church by the death of Miss (the girl 'admonished') on Friday, the 2nd of August."

The evidence shows that there were few slaves in the little community, but they were treated as fellow-members of the Church. From time to time there are records of their being received into full membership and were dealt with faithfully both when in sin and when in sorrow.

The Church showed first its age-long interest in foreign mission work by a gift in 1845 towards the support "of a native missionary helper in Asia Minor."

An entry made on March 8, 1862, showed that all elders had removed but one and he had been for "some months and still is engaged as a soldier in the army raised for the defense of our country." This is the sole mention of the Civil War in the Session records.

In 1872 when the leadership of the College was placed in the hands of the Chairman of the Faculty, who was not a minister, the three ministerial members of the Faculty were invited by the Church to serve as co-supplies and the three accepted. After a shifting of duties, Professors Hepburn and Latimer were supplying the Church when Professor Hepburn was elected to the presidency of the College. Professor Latimer resigned at once to let the President take full charge, "as he was by virtue of his office Chaplain of the Church."

In 1883 Professor Latimer circulated a subscription list for a church building and secured the promise of \$2,000, which was enough to erect a small wooden building. His withdrawal from the Faculty caused a lapse of interest until Professor Martin assumed the duties of financial agent. It was decided to increase the sum to be asked for and erect a brick structure. The Synod of North Carolina came to the rescue with about \$2,000, and this with increased local subscriptions and outside gifts provided for a building on the lot donated by the Trustees on the southwest corner of the campus. The total cost was reported by Professor Martin as being \$6,318 including furniture.

The first service in the Church Building was held on June 28, 1885, and the first Baccalaureate was preached in it in June, 1886. Seats on the north side of the building were reserved for the college students.

The Church now placed on its feet as an independent and self-sustaining organization, the elders who had served under the old régime resigned in a body in order that the congregation might be untrammled in its choice of officers under the new organization. The old officers, however, were immediately re-elected. Mr. Frank J. Knox, who now for many years has been an honored elder, was made a deacon at that time and is the sole living member of the governing group in 1885.

Rev. W. A. Caldwell supplied the Church with great acceptance from September, 1885, till September, 1886, but had to decline further service because of ill-health. It is likely that members of the Faculty supplied the pulpit during 1886-87. Various visitors presided over session meetings, but there is no record as to the pastoral status. Rev. J. Horace Lacy preached during the vacation of 1887, and Rev. R. A. Webb (who in 1908 became a member of the Faculty of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Louisville, and so continued until his death in 1919) was the first pastor. The work at that time was combined with Bethel Church, three miles west of Davidson. Mr. Webb entered upon the pastorate in October, 1887, and resigned in 1888 to go to Charleston, S. C. President Shearer supplied the pulpit until March, 1889, when by his personal liberality it was made possible for the Church to secure Rev. R. F. Campbell (now of the First Presbyterian Church, Asheville,) for the whole of his time. Mr. Campbell remained at Davidson for two years, and during his pastorate the manse was built, being completed in February, 1890. Rev. Alfred T. Graham, of Rockville, Maryland, took charge in May, 1891, and resigned the work in September, 1907. Rev. Charles Malone Richards, 1892, of Statesville, was called and entered upon the pastorate in November, 1908. The consecrated services of these pastors and of the officiating college men have been used in answering the prayer of the founders, and the Church has been the chief factor in the religious life of the College and of the community. The organization to-day is thorough and efficient, the congregation is liberal and active, and the students have the opportunity of participating in and observing modern church methods. Attendance of all students is required at the Sunday morning service.

As the Institution grew it became necessary to enlarge the edi-

ifice. This was done first in the winter of 1903-04. The building as then remodeled was used first on February 1, 1904. Again the Synod made a donation to the local congregation and the Davidson League fund provided \$1,300. This remodeling and seating cost seven thousand dollars. The pipe organ was the gift of a friend who wished his name withheld. In 1902-03 the College began paying a portion of the pastor's salary. With the continued growth of the College and the community a second enlargement was needed, and this was accomplished in 1922-23, at a cost of ten thousand dollars. The seating capacity is now nine hundred. The present organization embraces thirteen elders, twelve deacons, and 313 resident members. Its contributions for the year 1921-22 amounted to \$12,555.

LIBRARY

Before a brick was laid the financial agents of the College were instructed to solicit books when visiting the churches for the purpose of securing building funds. There is no mention of the results of this effort but the first catalogue of books made in 1841 shows 231 volumes on hand. Nearly all of these had been presented. At the same date the two literary societies had libraries numbering about seven hundred volumes each. In July, 1837, the Philanthropic Society appointed a committee to "get funds" for the purchase of books. This committee evidently met with a measure of success in its work as in September, following, Professor Sparrow was asked to make a selection for them. The supply on hand in December justified a committee to "number our books," and in January five hundred labels were bought, and one of the regulations in force in the late forties was that all books were to be covered while in use by a borrower. In the Eumenean Society the first mention of a library was in 1839. In June fifty dollars was borrowed "on the faith of the Society," to add to the case of books then stored in Professor Sparrow's class room and each member was "to use all proper means during Commencement to get money or books." Commencement must have been a dangerous occasion for visitors. A year later a committee of two was appointed to "consider the expediency of increasing the Society's funds at the approaching Examination."

In 1858 the Eumeneans borrowed \$500 for the purchase of

books. A year previous to this loan, on May 9, 1857, they attempted a purification of their library by burning all the works of Voltaire, Rousseau, and Paine.

In June, 1856, the Trustees voted a book fund of \$500 to be set aside annually. In 1859 the Faculty petitioned the Trustees for \$10,000 with which to increase the library. The stately room in Chambers' Building, prepared for books, had rendered "the deficiency more glaring." The pitiful collection, numbering possibly two thousand, was lost in its new quarters. The request was not granted by the Trustees, "because of straightened pecuniary conditions," but the fact that it was made showed that the teachers had an appreciation of values.

The early librarians were naturally the professors, Professor S. B. O. Wilson being first named in the records in 1851. Professor Alexander McIver was Librarian in 1863. Five years later Professor Phillips is mentioned, and he was followed by Professor Richardson. Others were in order named, Professors Winn, Latimer, Sampson, Paisley and Currell. They were paid \$50 additional for this service till the hard times of the post-war days made necessary the withdrawal of this tiny stipend. The library was open only one half hour a week previous to its consolidation with the society libraries and until the summer of 1907 only two hours a day.

For many years there is no record of any annual appropriation for books. By 1880 the three collections aggregated nine thousand volumes though there were many duplicates. In 1883 the library became a depository of the United States Government, to receive the documents published after 1857.

In 1886 on the suggestion of Professors Lodge and Barringer it was decided to consolidate the three groups of books. The two societies were to provide the furniture needed and the College was to furnish the shelving and make needed repairs to the room. On January 20, 1887, the Freshmen and Sophomores carried the books from the society halls and the Juniors and Seniors arranged them on the shelves. The first cataloguing was done by students, Messrs. C. G. Vardell and M. C. Martin. In 1892 the whole collection was re-catalogued by author and title under the guidance of Rev. D. J. Brim. He was assisted in this work by Messrs. C. F. Rankin, T. W. Lingle, and C. E. Hodgkin, of the student body. In 1894 Messrs. J. B. Wharey and M. C. Mc-

Intyre were employed in like manner, the work being paid for by the Literary Societies.

After the libraries were consolidated a student librarian to be chosen every two years from the two societies was in charge of the collection. The first student doing this work was H. L. Smith, of Conyers, Ga.

In 1900-01 there occurs the first mention of a student library fee of four dollars a year. In 1902 the reading room was moved from Chambers Building to what is now the History room in the northwest corner of Shearer Hall, then newly completed. The furniture for this room was supplied by Rev. J. Y. Allison, 1869, of Lake Charles, La., as a memorial to his father, R. W. Allison of Concord, N. C.

Gifts to the library while few and comparatively small have been helpful in extending its efficiency. Among those are recorded the following: Rev. W. H. Foote, D. D., of Virginia, gave funds in 1855 with which the Metropolitana and the Britannica encyclopedias were bought. From 1851 to 1860 a number of small gifts were reported by Professor Rockwell. During the Civil War Rev. John S. Harris, 1852, of York, S. C., a member of the Board of Trustees, willed his library of 1100 books to the College, on condition that a candidate for the ministry should receive free tuition, but after his death his other properties were so depreciated in value, by the war conditions, that the College relinquished its claim and the books were sold for the benefit of his family. In 1861 Professor Rockwell presented a large number of valuable and rare pamphlets, and Rev. Adam Gilchrist of Fayetteville gave 150 volumes. In 1862 Rev. J. S. Kirkpatrick gave eighty-nine volumes. A Mr. Reading of Hope-well congregation in Mecklenburg County, who died in 1863 or 1864 had willed fifty acres of land to the library. From this \$541 was realized in 1881. In 1868-69 a number of books from the library of Professor Elisha Mitchell of the University of North Carolina, were presented by his wife. In 1872 Mrs. McPhail gave two hundred volumes from the library of her husband, President G. W. McPhail, and Professor Charles Phillips added fifty to the gift. In 1909 Alexander Brevard, ex-1842, willed his books numbering 520 and five hundred dollars, and in the same year Rev. L. A. Oates, 1887, gave by will three hundred religious, theological and philosophical works as a memo-

rial to Professor W. D. Vinson. In 1921, F. Brevard McDowell, 1869, gave three hundred valuable books from his private library and Miss Sarah Tiddy presented 880 books selected and owned by the late Richard N. Tiddy, of Charlotte.

The gift of Andrew Carnegie of twenty thousand dollars for a library building became available in 1909 after an endowment of twenty thousand had been secured. The ground for the building was broken amid the cheers of onlooking students, in September, 1909, and the building was completed in June, 1910. For a part of its furnishing, six hundred dollars of a gift of one thousand, made by Mrs. Ella Brown Cannon, in memory of her husband, was used. The remaining four hundred had been placed in the general endowment fund.

For fifty years the books had been housed in a beautiful room for which there was no method of heating or lighting. Back of the classic pillars of the Chambers portico, with a thirty-five foot ceiling, and tall, ivy draped windows, the room seventy by thirty-five feet, planned with no conception of modern library work, was a delight for three-fourths of the year. During the winter months the librarian wore a muffler and rubber shoes and kept the windows open because it was warmer outside than within.

Until 1889 a full professor acted as librarian. In 1887 a Senior was made assistant librarian and this combination held for seven years, when the care of the books was made a part of an Instructor's work. In the summer of 1907 a whole-time Librarian (Cornelia R. Shaw) was secured, but the duties of Registrar were soon added and this arrangement continued until 1921. In 1908 each department of instruction was assigned a definite sum for the strengthening of the library in its line. This insures a uniform growth for the future and adds to the effectiveness of the books bought.

The library building houses temporarily the administration offices, which include the President's office, that of the Treasurer and of the Registrar and of the Dean. Here the Faculty holds its meetings.

In placing the building attractiveness of location was sacrificed in order that it might be within a few minutes' walk of each dormitory and no student has to cross the campus to reach it. The main stack room is fire-proof and all-steel stacks are furnished. When Chambers Building was burned ten thousand and

more books were destroyed. These were largely government publications and old books. The library has left 20,605 volumes with an average growth of about five hundred a year.

HOME INFLUENCES

No attempted estimate of campus influence would be complete that did not take account of that of the Faculty and village homes. Mrs. Holt's unusual interest in the generations of college students who passed in and out of her home has been mentioned. The wives of the Faculty, however, have been no inconsiderable factor in making the life at Davidson what it is. They have done their full part in the social furbishing of many a callow youth whose stay at Davidson has developed him in a remarkable degree along other than intellectual lines. It would be out of taste to undertake to call the roll of those who have had a part in the work of this social training, and fitting young men to grace that society in which their intellectual attainments would place them.

From the early days of the college the homes of the Faculty (and this is true also of many of the village homes) were open to the students and a cordial welcome has always greeted all who were willing to accept the generous hospitality extended. To students sick or in trouble these homes have always given help and cheer. Before there was an equipped infirmary, sick students were in many cases nursed for weeks by the ladies of the Faculty who received them into their homes as sons and brothers. To the wayward ones they have given in repeated instances wise and sympathetic counsel appreciated by student and parent alike. Many a lonely heart has been solaced and many a discouraged student stimulated by these kindly ministrations.

In later years the increase in the number of students has made impossible that intimate intercourse that gave such a unique flavor to the social life of earlier days when the College was much smaller.

The homes of Davidson are still open to the students and the welcome remains for those who will enter to receive it; but under changed conditions there is unfortunately a growing indisposition on the part of the students to believe that their presence in the homes of the Faculty and the Village is a thing

desired by host or worth while for the student himself. As a matter of fact an enlarging campus life proper, with its multiplied activities and interests, is satisfying more and more the social instincts of the students and making them feel that they do not need save in small measure an ever open door in the town, except where there are debutantes. Where these are in evidence the Davidson student still avails himself of the hospitalities of Davidson homes and doubtless ever will.

COLLEGE SEAL

In Article IV. of the Charter, ratified on December 28, 1838, the Trustees were empowered "to make and use a common seal with such device and inscription as they may think proper."

About 1840 a committee was appointed to draw a design, this committee consisting of Rev. J. M. Wilson, Professor Hugh R. Hall, and Colonel T. A. Allison. The committee, being unable to agree upon any design, decided to consult a gentleman noted throughout the entire section of the country for his scholarship. He was teaching a school eight miles away; they rode up at the hour for recess and found him at the spring. When he was informed of the wants of the committee he drew the well-known design on a scrap of paper. A man's right hand is piercing with a dagger the serpent coiled in the lower half. Rays of light flash from a star set above the handle of the dagger. Around the design are two rings between which is written: "*Alenda Lux Ubi Orta Libertas.*" Across the center is a bar bearing "*Ne ultra.*" The design met the approval of the committee and it was adopted at the next meeting of the Board. The motto is freely translated "Light is nourished where liberty is arisen." This may refer to the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, or it may be intended to signify that the liberty of our Republic was friendly to education. Dr. Henry McCook of Philadelphia, an expert in Heraldry, suggests that the "seal intends to separate between the light of learning and religion and the baleful influences of ignorance and unbelief. The powers of light and truth have not only transfigured the powers of darkness and evil, but have set a barrier between them which cannot be passed. The seal in short is a sort of picturing of the heaven-powers and the

hades-powers, with the interposed horizon beyond which the evil shall not come."

The teacher mentioned was the mysterious Frenchman, Peter Stuart Ney, who is believed by many to have been no less a personage than the celebrated Marshal Ney, and his long service in the Carolinas and in Virginia, has been carefully told by Rev. J. A. Weston in *Historic Doubts as to the Execution of Marshal Ney*. His authorship of the seal, his visits to our campus, his notations in one of the library books, give Davidson a peculiar interest in his pathetic life and story.

DAVIDSON IN THE EUROPEAN WAR

When a state of war was declared in April, 1917, the unrest prevalent throughout the country manifested itself in intensified form on the campus of every college for men. At Davidson about eighty students were excused from the completion of their spring work to help in food production at their homes.

Between April 1, 1917, and September 1, 1918, 156 students went into service; fifty-five of these were in the two senior classes of the period.

Military training had been added to the curriculum in the year 1917-18.

In the spring of 1918 there was, due to the effects of the war on the student-body, a deficit in current expenses amounting to \$6,000. As it seemed likely that this state of affairs would continue or grow worse, President Martin interested a number of friends and alumni who formed a War Fund Guarantor's Society. The members of the society pledged one or two hundred dollars each, annually throughout the war. The deficit of the spring of 1918 was paid, but the establishment of the Student Army Training Corps in the fall made further payments unnecessary.

In the summer of 1918 the fate of all colleges seemed to hang in the balance. At the request of the War Department, four professors and thirty-three students went from Davidson to the training camp at Plattsburg, New York, to receive instruction which would fit them for assisting in teaching military science. The change of conditions in France and the resolve of the Government, as shown by the passage of the man-power bill, to

throw the weight of America into the war at once, made it seem the necessary and patriotic thing to offer the college for the housing and training of one of the 550 Student Army Training Corps.

All the men eighteen years old or over, who registered on September 12, and who were physically fit and prepared for college work, on October 1, 1918, took the oath of allegiance and became regular soldiers on active duty as members of the Students' Army Training Corps. This impressive ceremony took place south of Shearer Hall. The student-soldiers, numbering 223, were barracked in three dormitories, Watts, Rumble, and Georgia. The barracks were furnished with army cots and blankets and regular camp drills and discipline were required. All classes were abolished and the companies were formed on the basis of age.

Scarcely had the organization been completed when the prevailing epidemic of Spanish Influenza reached Davidson. The south wing of Chambers' Dormitory was made into an improvised hospital for the two hundred and more victims. One death resulted from the visitation and all exercises were suspended for three weeks.

The members of the Faculty gave courses prescribed by the War Department and regular academic courses were provided for the group of sixty students who were disqualified from military service by age or other cause.

After the Armistice was signed the incentive to work disappeared. The unit was demobilized on December 10, 1918, after about seven weeks of actual work, half of this time being taken up with adjustments, physical examinations, etc., etc. The work of President Martin, of the Faculty, and of the officers of administration was greatly increased during the period in which the Students' Army Training Corps was in existence. Schemes of study and details of discipline had to be reshaped. Classes were shifted, the curriculum remodeled, and the teachers worked as industriously as the men in the trenches. In theory the plan was probably good. In practice it led to much confusion and dissatisfaction. The fundamental error lay in the fact that the commanding officer was in supreme control, and another was in the attempt to substitute, on a month's notice, a complete course of study planned in Washington for the existing course.

As far as can be ascertained at this time 732 students and alumni entered the service, not including the 223 members of the Students' Army Training Corps. Of this number—955—twenty-one made the supreme sacrifice in battle or in camp hospitals, and 366 were commissioned officers.

Of the teaching force five men went into the service, two of these being full professors.

Since the beginning of the calendar year, 1919, an organization of Reserved Officers' Training Corps has been maintained. It was first under the supervision of Captain A. H. Mueller, a graduate of West Point, of the class of 1901. During the period of the War he was on the staff as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Commanding General of the 17th Division, as Divisional Machine Gun Officer, at Camp Beauregard. Captain Thomas G. Hearn (Infantry, U. S. A.) of Tuskegee, Alabama, succeeded Captain Mueller in 1920. After attending Auburn College, Captain Hearn graduated at West Point with the class of 1915. He was with the Pershing Expedition on the Mexican Border in 1915 and commanded a Machine Gun Battalion in France with the temporary rank of Major. Captain Hearn has five assistants.

The members of the Freshman and Sophomore classes who are found physically fit are required to take the training while it is optional for those of the two higher classes.

In the basic course three hours of drill and one hour of recitation per week are required. Two years of this course is equal in credit to six semester hours in the Liberal Arts or Science. Each year of the advanced course is given the full credit of six hours.

ALUMNI HEROES

The life and character of the men who graduate at Davidson are of such a high order that individual instances of the heroic are constantly expected and as a matter of fact are not rare. On the battle front, in the fight against infectious diseases and unsanitary conditions on the far-flung mission lines, or wherever duty called, Davidson men have counted not their lives dear to them.

There are, however, two instances of yielded life in the vain effort to save life that are outstanding in character. The stay

at Davidson of the two young men concerned overlapped, though they were not classmates.

David Yonan, 1900, entered College from Urumiah, Persia, having been prepared for college work at a mission school at Urumiah and at the Pantops School in Virginia. He received his degree in May, 1900, and expected to enter a medical school in the fall. Later he expected to return to Persia as a medical missionary, under the care of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. On July 12, 1900, Mr. Yonan, who was working in the Davidson community, attended a Church picnic on the Catawba River, eight miles away. He had never learned to swim. While he was standing on a bank opposite a group of bathers, a call for help came from a young man (a Davidson student) who was seen to be struggling in the water. Mr. Yonan with the heedlessness of love, sprang in. His pastor shouted to him to keep out, but he called back, "I must save Fred life," leaving off in the stress, according to Oriental idiom, the possessive of his friend's name.

President Smith had left the river, but on hearing the calls he ran back, jumped into the water and dived repeatedly in search of the two boys, but without avail.

Mr. Yonan sleeps in the student block of the college cemetery. The stone marking his grave, erected by the Eumenean Society, bears the inscription: "Greater love hath no man than this that a man lay down his life for his friend."

Arthur L. Mills, 1903, of Greenville, South Carolina, gave his life on June 9, 1918. He, with a party of friends, was swimming in Laurel Park Lake, Hendersonville, North Carolina. After diving and swimming, he was resting on a float near the center of the Lake—his feet on a ladder and his arms clasped around a pile. A young workman, entirely unknown to all the party, was seen to be swimming in a labored manner. He declined an offer of aid from one member of the group, but soon afterwards called out: "Can you help me a little?" Mr. Mills answered, "Sure, I'm coming," and struck out. The boy was evidently in a drowning condition when he was reached. He clasped his would-be rescuer in such a way that Mr. Mills was powerless either to help the drowning man or to save himself. After a short struggle both went down into twenty feet of water.

The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission was not in existence until 1904. Mr. Mills' sacrifice was duly recognized by it, but both men alike died as gallantly as any soldier in France. Davidson College is proud of the fact that they were her sons, and wishes their noble and self-sacrificing deeds to be a part of her story.

LAKE WILEY

An artificial lake, covering fourteen acres, located about a mile east of the campus, was provided in 1892-3. A gift from S. H. Wiley, Esq., of Salisbury, a Trustee of the College, for building the dam and boat houses, led to the bestowal of the name, Lake Wiley.

The students made contributions of labor and funds, and pledged themselves to work one afternoon each week. This they did in relays under Professor Smith's direction. The College purchased the land necessary, and additional acres for a surrounding park. A beautiful sheet of water was thus procured, which, during its intermittent life, provided facilities for swimming, bathing, and boating—aquatic sports which had been hitherto impossible. The dam was washed away three times during four years. When the calamity came, after two years of endurance, in 1897, the College Magazine reported that Davidson had "a broken dam by a lake site, but no lake by a dam site."

The Class of 1906 rebuilt the dam and added other improvements, including a notable toboggan slide, as the first recorded class gift. The cost of the Class Annual, had one been issued, was expended in replacing the broken wall.

In 1909 sewage pipes were run into the valley above the lake and it became necessary to drain it for sanitary reasons. The site is a part of what is now the golf course.

ACADEMIC COSTUME

has not figured largely in Davidson's social program. The Class of 1902-03 asked the Board of Trustees "for the privilege of wearing gowns during the Senior year," which was granted. Since that time the cap and gown has been worn by practically every class during the Commencement season only. It has never been worn by the Faculty and rarely by visitors.

DAVIDSON LEAGUE AND ITS FORERUNNER

In 1883 a group of friends met at Charlotte and organized themselves into the Davidson College Property Improvement and Aggressive Committee, with Mr. George Allen, one of the Trustees, as Chairman. The organization was formed at his suggestion. In 1884 it adopted a simpler title, that of a Committee of Ways and Means. Its object was stated to be to carry out some plans by which an annual income can be obtained for the purpose of repairing, painting and otherwise beautifying the college buildings and taking the proper care of the campus. Each member was authorized "to receive funds." Its first act was to elect Rev. J. B. Mack, one of its members, as financial agent to collect funds for the general endowment of the institution. The second step was to provide the funds necessary for Major Robert Bingham to visit the Synodical and Presbyterian meetings in North Carolina to present the claims of the college. The membership fees ran from \$5 to \$25 "according to the wish of the members," and a thousand dollars was the result of the first year. Within three months Dr. Mack had secured \$11,600 in endowment subscriptions, when the College employed him for his entire time. The aggressiveness of the organization was to be shown in publicity work, especially during the vacations, looking to an enlarged student-body and in plans for larger and more notable Commencements.

At the meeting of the Synod of North Carolina in Winston, in the fall of 1902, President Smith made an address on Davidson College as the greatest evangelistic organization in the Southern Presbyterian Church. At its close he stated that an organization of the Friends of Davidson was soon to be formed, and explained the purpose of the proposed Davidson League. Rev. G. T. Thompson immediately arose and asked that the list of members be at once begun with his name as the first on the roll.

Others followed with equal enthusiasm, a committee was appointed to receive the names of members and forty-two became the charter members of the organization. Thus the Davidson League was fairly launched on its mission with a blue sky and a favoring breeze, to take up the work so bravely started twenty years before. The plan was that alumni, trustees and friends of the college contribute ten dollars apiece each year to improve,

repair and complete the college plant. In 1904-05 the membership reached four hundred. The remodeling of the Commencement Hall, mentioned elsewhere, was the first task of the new league. Further results made possible have been the contribution towards enlarging the Church, the electric light equipment and fixtures, the water works, the central heating plant, work shop, two cottages, class rooms furnished anew and campus improvements made. Unfortunately, during and because of the endowment campaign in 1909-12 many members suspended payment of their league dues and the work has been greatly lessened.

MUSEUM

The collection of minerals at Davidson College had its genesis early in the life of the College. The catalogue of 1854-55 says: "A cabinet of minerals of some considerable size has been collected." In 1852 a vote of thanks was extended by the Board to Rev. Simeon Colton for a valuable box of minerals presented by him. At the same time Professor Rockwell reported interesting additions some of which were collected by himself and others by friends of the College. The collection was enlarged in 1866 by the gift of a box of specimens collected by Professor Elisha Mitchell of the State University and presented by Mrs. Mitchell. A year later wall cases were prepared as "a friend had offered to deposit his collection of minerals if a place were prepared for them."

In 1870 further cases (standing cabinets) were fitted for the reception of the Brumby collection of minerals, fossils, and shells, for which \$1,800 had been paid. These cabinets were opened in 1871. Professor Richard T. Brumby, by whom the collection was procured and classified, was an alumnus of South Carolina College and was first Professor of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Alabama. In 1848 he became a professor in his Alma Mater and remained there until failing health necessitated his withdrawal. In the Faculty minutes there is recorded a vote of thanks to Rev. Charles F. Deems of New York City, for "his aid to the College in securing the Brumby Collection." In 1872 Mrs. G. W. McPhail contributed a valuable collection of minerals from the cabinet of her husband. In 1884 there was a material increase by the gift of a box of minerals

(collected principally by Professor James Woodrow) from the Trustees of the defunct Oglethorpe University. This was secured through the interest of Rev. J. D. Rogers. At the time of the destruction of the museum, when Chambers Building was burned, it numbered over eleven thousand specimens.

LOAN FUNDS

The first established, that by the Societas Fratrum, dates back to June, 1876. The Society was organized by Messrs. H. E. Fries and W. S. Fleming, then students here. It was a secret society at first and allowed to hold alternate meetings in the society halls. In regard to it Mr. Fries writes:

"We noted with much interest the great number of students who were endeavoring to work their way through college, and were confronted with the necessity of securing outside assistance or loans in order to complete their collegiate course. We concluded that if we could start a society of some kind from which these young men might obtain funds, in the course of years this fund might assume considerable proportions, because we believed that the young men who were recipients of these loans were men of high purpose who realized the value of dollars; and if they themselves succeeded, would be willing to aid others to secure assistance by not only refunding the help they had received, but would probably in addition thereto make liberal contributions for the help of others.

"The name of the organization was suggested because of the fact that I am a member of the Unitas Fratrum—commonly known as the Moravian Church, and we thought the Societas Fratrum would be a suggestive and helpful name."

The fund, established in 1876, was supported by annual dues of two dollars to which members continued to contribute until 1899, when the last membership fee was paid by a Miss Moore of South Carolina. The total from this source amounted up to that time to \$1,004. M. C. S. Noble of the Faculty of the University of North Carolina, is the beneficiary first mentioned in the records. Beginning with the early nineties the profit on textbooks sold to the students has been applied to this fund, and since 1915 a fee of \$2.50 has been charged the students for re-examinations, and a fee of two dollars for changing a course after a given date in the college term. Income from this source has been added to the Societas Fratrum fund until there is now a total of more than \$7,500 in it. Special gifts

have been made to the fund by Dr. I. M. Taylor of Morganton, and Raven I. McDavid, 1905.

The James Sprunt Ministerial Loan Fund was founded by James Sprunt of Wilmington. At first Mr. Sprunt paid interest on five thousand dollars but soon he doubled the sum. This fund is loaned to candidates for the ministry and it enables the College more and more to help meet the financial needs of the young men whose courses otherwise might be interrupted.

The J. D. Woodside Loan Fund was established in 1910 by J. D. Woodside, 1898, of Greenville, South Carolina, who after making a conspicuous success in business selected this as one way of showing his interest in his Alma Mater.

The Maxwell Memorial Loan Fund was established in honor of the late P. P. Maxwell, 1860, by the Maxwell-Wolfe-McClintock families at a reunion on the campus, June 3, 1913.

The W. H. Sprunt Loan Fund was started in 1916 by W. H. Sprunt, of Wilmington, one of the Trustees, who while visiting on the campus felt the urgent need of a few men for a little help and encouragement. Mr. Sprunt has taken a keen interest in the self-help student and it was a desire to relieve a real necessity that actuated him to make loans possible.

The David Prince Loan Fund was founded in 1922 by the Church of the Covenant, Greensboro, in memory of Lieutenant David Prince, a soldier in the World War, who lost his life in a flood near Goldsboro in a successful attempt to save the life of a child.

The C. W. Johnston Fund was a gift of C. W. Johnston, 1884, of Charlotte.

The various loan funds are all cumulative in action. The Societas Fratrum Fund grew from nothing to \$7,500, and from it loans and interest amounting to \$6,832.69 had been paid in May, 1917. There have been small losses from failure to repay, through death or other causes, but much of the money has been used over and over again. A tabulation of 262 students made in 1917 who have been in recent years aided by means of the students' loan funds reveals the fact that twenty-nine are teaching, forty are in business, fifteen are farmers, seven are practicing law (one a State Supreme Court Judge), eight are physicians, 104 are either preaching or pursuing studies to that end, four are missionaries, one is in Government Secret

Service, thirty-two are still studying and eight have died.

Before a man can qualify for aid from any of these funds he must show real need and must have been in College for a sufficient length of time for the Faculty to judge of his success in college work and his attention to duty. He must hold himself legally and morally bound to make payment of his note in full at the earliest date possible; and pay at least five dollars a year upon his note from the date of leaving College, and keep the treasurer of the College informed as to his place of residence until all indebtedness to the College is paid. No interest is charged on loans while the beneficiary remains in College, and no interest is charged at all on loans from the James Sprunt Fund if the whole is paid by the student within five years after leaving College.

THE VILLAGE

The village which centered about the College was incorporated in February, 1879, and the name was changed from Davidson College to Davidson in 1891.

The catalogue for 1856-57 mentions that "the College is located on a plank road from Charlotte to Statesville." This was probably built in the early forties. There is mention of a committee appointed in 1844 "to have the great road turned so as to have all the buildings now on the College land east of the new great road." The coming of a railroad followed shortly as in July, 1860, the right of way was granted, and two acres of land were given by the College for depot use. By May, 1861, the track had been laid to a point near enough to Davidson for the students to walk thither and get rides on the construction train. The class of 1862 as Juniors studied surveying on the track that was being graded through the village and by July, 1861, the engines were getting water at the College spring. As the equipment was needed between Greensboro and Danville, the rails were moved in 1864 and the track was not relaid until the spring of 1871.¹

¹Until recent years the speed made by the trains of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railway was such a standing joke that a jealous conductor shot at a man who, riding a mule, was out-distancing his train. A dog left by its master at a station eleven miles from Charlotte kept in sight of the train and greeted its master at the Charlotte depot.

Telegraph and express services were not secured until the College year, 1885-86, and resulted from the efforts of President McKinnon.

The Post Office was established in July, 1837. The earliest student letters from which extracts have been taken, were mailed at Mount Mourne. No stamps were used and the charge of twenty-five cents was marked to be paid by the recipient. H. E. Shepherd, ex-1862, says that in 1858 "the mail reached Davidson once a day and late in the evening." When the mail arrived at the store of Mr. H. P. Helper, the students collected, and a clerk in the store mounted a near-by fence corner and called out the addresses on the envelopes.

The relations between the College and the village have been as a whole harmonious and delightful, and the College is greatly indebted to the residents of Davidson for life-long co-operation and assistance.

A few citizens may feel that the College is a burden because of the exemption from taxation of the college lands and buildings. The majority, however, recognize the fact that the College has made the name of the town a household word in the Southern Presbyterian Church, and caused it to be known in a large territory in the United States, and that countless advantages not measured in terms of taxation have come because of the presence of the Institution in their midst.

THE GROUNDS

About 1858 the Trustees decided that all lands lying "east of the plank road should be reserved for the appropriate and permanent site for the buildings." The earliest picture we have, though undated, shows the two society halls completed, so it was made after the year 1849-50. The campus was a bare unenclosed plot. Pines were standing between the halls. These were cut for lumber in 1887. The road lying west of the campus as shown in the picture, justified the students' name, the Red Sea. Trees were planted about the Eumenean hall in 1856. A student here in 1858 writes: "The college buildings rose before the eye as if emerging from a wilderness not unlike a monastic foundation of the medieval era."

As has been mentioned, in March, 1861, a holiday was given

to the students to be used for setting out trees. This holiday became a custom that lasted for some years. In referring to a like holiday in February, 1872, the *Davidson Monthly* naively adds: "Most of the boys we think planted trees." They were largely the native oaks and elms secured in the wooded land owned by the corporation. Committees who worked the neat and attractive plots between the two society halls worked in squads which relieved each other every hour. This scheme lasted until the early eighties when the members were assessed to pay for the work.

In 1868-69 twenty-two acres of ground were enclosed for the campus, which insured that further efforts by the students for its improvement would be protected from roaming cattle. It was the hope of the Faculty to make the campus represent the forest growth of the State, and if possible the botany of the region.

From the old chapel and two society halls two paths struggled eastward, meeting under the pillars of Chambers. There were many beautiful trees on the campus and in the village, but it remained for the Class of 1869 as Juniors to lay out the walks as they are to-day, with some plans, shown on their plot still on file, which were incorporated in the design made by Mr. John Nolen in 1915. The elms planted on the circular walk were secured from the banks of a stream north of the College. (The campus was first sown in grass in 1868). The circular walk mentioned was run out by the young men under the direction of Professor McIver, and is an exact mathematical curve except for a short distance at each end. In the contest each class drew a curve and made calculations as a class exercise. Two elms directly in front of Chambers were planted by two students each of whom was named Thomas Johnston Allison. They met for the first time in a class room at Davidson. On a comparison of information they found that they had been born the same month, were the same height, weighed the same, and entered the same classes in college.

In February, 1874, Professor Blake appealed to the Eumenean Society, so their records show, for the better care of its grounds, and in April of the same year an investigation was made into "the matter of cutting campus trees." The Bursar was instructed to charge \$1.25 for each tree cut "since April 7th, to pay for planting another in the fall." In 1877-78 grass was

sown again on the campus as it now stands, but for several years it was treated as a meadow and not as a lawn. In 1884 the receipts show \$108 as having been received from hay produced on the campus.

Civic pride was growing slowly. In 1886 the Faculty ruled that there should be no more wood cut or piled in front of Chambers. In 1899 the Trustees made an appropriation to help macadamize the streets. Extended improvements followed when Professor Smith was made Superintendent of Grounds. In 1903-04 more than a hundred trees, mostly silver poplars, Norway and Carolina maples and Texas umbrellas were planted and since that time many more have been added. There has been the gradual evolution from the former old-field stage into what is a notably beautiful campus.

The dominating feature has been the splendid portico of Chambers Building from which one looks across fair spaces of shaded turf. On the north side are the dormitories which explains the fact that at night it looks as if all the lights and cozy windows might belong to one or two great buildings, while the rest of the campus rests in the shadows of the dense foliage.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

An Association of the alumni of the College was formed in 1848, and was addressed, as has been stated previously, in 1849 by Dr. J. G. Ramsay, 1841. There are few references to the Association in succeeding years, but the catalogue for 1868-69 states that the "Society of Alumni have their annual festival during Commencement week." A reorganization of the Association was effected in June, 1870, and in 1877 the Charter was so amended as to allow the Association to appoint four Trustees. An Alumni Athletic Association has been formed in rather recent years as a branch of the parent Association to encourage athletics at the College and to assist in financing the college sports. In the endowment campaign of 1919-20 an Alumni professorship of English was established.

MEDALS AND PRIZES

The first prize recorded is that offered by Professor Rockwell in 1860. It was a number of books to be given to that



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Sophomore who was "best skilled in the Latin Tongue." The first mention in the catalogue of medals given by the Literary Societies was that for 1874-75, but they were given as early as in 1870. The Eumenean Society offered a debating, a declaiming, and an orator's medal. The Philanthropic Society offered a debating and a declaiming medal. These were awarded by popular vote in the societies until 1885, when, at the suggestion of John L. Douglas, 1893, the Faculty was asked to act as umpire in all the Society awards. The medals have been presented from the Commencement platform since 1878. The Wiley prize in Mathematics, open to Freshmen and Sophomores, was established by Mr. S. H. Wiley of Salisbury in 1876. The medal for essay work was instituted by the Philanthropic Society in 1876. In 1878 two trustee friends of the students offered medals—Col. Thomas M. Holt, one for excellence in the Greek Language, and Hon. Daniel G. Fowle, one for the best oration delivered by a member of the Junior class. The Fowle medal being withdrawn in 1883, the two Societies decided to re-establish it as the Junior Orator's medal. The Bingham medal for the best essay by a member of the Senior Class was established in 1883-4.

In 1885 the Faculty decided that the object of the donors of the various prizes was not being achieved and all except those awarded by the literary societies were discontinued, but in 1903 they decided to offer a medal in oratory to the Senior Class to balance that offered by the societies to the Juniors. The medal for the best piece of fiction appearing in the Magazine during the college year was presented first by the two societies in 1898. Since 1912 a medal has been given by the Gryphon Society (now the Omicron Delta Kappa) to that member of the Senior Class, who, in the opinion of the society, has rendered the most conspicuous, all-round service on the campus during the year. In 1917 Mr. R. M. Miller of Charlotte, 1876, endowed a medal to be given to the member of the Freshman Class who makes the highest scholastic average during the year.

As an incentive to the study of the Bible, members of the family of Rev. William Banks (Mrs. William Banks, A. R. Banks, 1869. and Rev. J. B. Mack) gave for several years the Banks Biblical medal. It has been recently endowed by Dr. William Mack, 1883, of New York City. Rev. William Banks was for thirty years on the Board of Trustees, and for the year

preceding his death, was its president. In the Minutes of the Board in 1875, referring to the recent death of Mr. Banks, is the statement that he was one of the few

“that remained, who first gave their prayers, their efforts, and their self-sacrificing devotion to the interests and upbuilding of this Institution with whom he was so long connected as one of its most honored and trust-worthy judiciaries.”

CHAPTER VIII

STUDENT LIFE AND CAMPUS ACTIVITIES

IN the earliest period of the history of the College life at Davidson—indeed until a few years ago—the day was consumed with a routine of duties that began with Chapel exercises at 7 A. M. These exercises were followed by a round of classes. Several hours of the afternoon were divided between laboratory work, reading, and physical recreation.

Students still are expected to attend the daily chapel service and classes, but they are thrown much more on their own responsibility as to the employment of their time. There are complex interests to fill the hours of the man who is alert, keen of intellect or fleet of foot. It is trite to say that the College campus everywhere is a small world, and it may be questioned if the modern college is not over organized.

In the afternoons inter-class championships are being played off in football, baseball, or tennis—each in its season, and in the evenings between seasons this is true of basket ball. The track team men are training on the athletic field or on the country roads, the out-of-door gymnasium is constantly in use, while the Freshmen and Sophomores are taking their required work under trainers in the gymnasium.

Hallowe'en used to be a time of defacement of walls and classrooms, but the students are growing into a realization of the childishness of this form of sport. The most recent exhibition of it was so promptly and vigorously denounced by the student-body—this organization bearing the expense of repairing the damage—that the perpetrators could only feel ashamed of their performance.

The Thanksgiving game of football, followed by the Senior Orations and the influx of fluttering femininity, has been for some years the culminating point of interest in the fall term. The student-body as a whole usually witnesses the final football

game. The occasion is a period of nerve-racking strain, culminating (usually in later years) in a riotous exuberance of victory. If the team can reach home the evening of the game, and victory has been theirs, there is always a torch-light parade. This parade, with its motley costumes and flaring torches, includes a visit to the home of each professor who is called out of his study or his bed to make a short speech. The same type of parade marks any coveted victory in mid season.

The varsity teams are practicing every afternoon. The various organizations, the Literary Societies, the Polity Club, the Æsculapian Club, the Orchestra and Glee Club, the Athletic Association, the Blue Pencil Club, Bible and Mission study classes, the Young Men's Christian Association Cabinet, the Students' Council, the publication staffs, the classes, the Tennis Club, the Debating Council, are holding some of their frequent and various meetings in the afternoon and evening of almost every day in the week.

In the spring which is, of course, as Davidson is in the country, the pleasantest part of the year, the student-body attains to its greatest outdoor activity. Baseball practice and tennis, and golf, and military drill fill the recreation hours. Then begins the pitching of horseshoes, an amusement which reaches back into the dim past, while playing marbles is practically a fraternity monopoly.

After a period of feverish cramming that precedes the coming of the final examinations, Commencement crowns the year. On Sunday morning the baccalaureate is preached in the campus church, where the Seniors have worshipped for four college years. The sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association follows in the same building at the evening hour. At the traditional Class Day exercises, usually held on Monday, the class poem, history, valedictory, etc., are given and the class gift to its Alma Mater is presented. As the gift is ordinarily a campus addition the exercises are held where the gift is located.

On Monday evening the Literary Society reunions are held. Tuesday brings the Commencement orator, the meeting of the Trustees, Class reunions, the Alumni banquet in the gymnasium and the Junior Orations, followed by the Alumni reception.

On Wednesday the Seniors compete for the orator's medal, the degrees are conferred and the valedictory is given. The Orchestra and Glee Club favor the visitors with a concert, selecting an hour which is found to be most convenient. It is usually held in the late afternoon.

THE HONOR SYSTEM AND STUDENT SELF-GOVERNMENT

Probably no two institutions would define the honor system in similar terms. As relating to honesty in examinations it has been in existence at Davidson College so long that it is impossible to locate its beginnings. Mere references here and there to expulsions by the students for cheating, long before the organization of the student-body for self-government, gives evidence of the existence of the system, though there is no direct statement of its beginning. Almost if not quite from the organization of the Institution men recognized the fact that cheating polluted the fair name of their College and dealt with it accordingly as class organizations.

During 1892-93 the Literary Societies "took oversight of College property and the correction of nuisances on the campus, with satisfactory results"—so President Shearer reported to the Trustees.

The student-body was organized as a unit in 1899-1900 and the Student Council came into being in 1910. At a student body meeting on September 6, 1909, hazing was included in the list of offenses against the honor system, and as a reward for this forward action, a holiday was given the students the day after it was taken. In October the Executive Committee authorized a substantial gift to the Athletic Association "as a token of its appreciation of the student-body's present attitude towards hazing and the adoption and successful maintenance of local self-government."

The action of September 6th, marked the beginning of a new era at Davidson College—though not to be of long life. It was an era of courtesy and kindness, of quiet and order, harmony in the student-body, and of sympathy and good feeling between the students and the faculty hardly known before. However, the releasing of scores of immature students from the restraint formerly exercised by their fear of being hazed

seemed to lead to more noise and disturbance in the dormitories. After a full conference with the President of the College the students decided in the spring of that year (1910), to adopt a system of self-government that would protect domestic comfort, secure quiet and good order for the campus and dormitories, and regulate any conduct of students individually or through student organizations that affected the health or reputation of the student-body.

To carry the new system into effect the student council mentioned was organized, consisting of the president of the student-body and the presidents of the three upper classes *ex-officio*. In addition, the Senior Class was given five representatives, the Junior Class, three, the Sophomore Class, two, and the President of the Freshman Class, when elected in December, was to be a member. The above fifteen men, chosen with the best judgment of the campus, with the president of the student-body as acting chairman, constitute the student council.

Thus through its wisest and most representative men the student-body could exert such influence over its less mature and undisciplined members as seemed necessary for the preservation of good order and the maintenance of the honor of the College.

The council has of course no legal authority over the students and does not run the College. This authority rests with the Faculty, delegated to them by the Board of Trustees, and every student has the right of appeal to the Faculty from any decision or request of the student council.

Practically, however, a request of the student council that the offender leave college, or a warning of the council to desist from a certain course of action, is promptly and without question obeyed by every student.

The responsibility rests upon each successive student council and it is hoped that its members will be always wisely chosen and have a clear idea of their own duty, responsibility, and opportunity.

As the student-body grows in size and the students are prepared at an earlier age than was formerly the case, thus entering college with less maturity, the preservation of honorable standards becomes more difficult. The system is based on the assumption that every man is trustworthy and honest and will undertake to remove any who prove themselves unworthy. The

evidence all goes to show that the students of Davidson have a keen sense of appreciation of the responsibility that rests upon them for the support of self-government.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The date of the organization is not definitely known. It is first mentioned in the catalogue of 1878-79. It followed or absorbed, because of its more popular method and appeal, the Williams Society of Missionary Inquiry, which dated from 1855, and was in existence in 1880, and was a large factor in the religious life of the earlier years of the College.

In 1888-89, Professor Smith visited forty or fifty churches of North and South Carolina pleading the cause of the Davidson Young Men's Christian Association, and taking collections for a building. This canvass not only raised the funds necessary, but it largely increased the student-body. The building was completed in 1891, the cornerstone having been laid at Commencement in 1890. The gymnasium on the first floor was at first entirely under the control of the Association, but this restriction was soon removed. The parlor and reading room (including a piano for the auditorium), were furnished by Mrs. Shearer.

Though lacking in many of the appointments of the modern Young Men's Christian Association homes, the building was noteworthy from the fact that it was the first one erected on a southern college campus and for many years it housed satisfactorily the activities of the growing organization.

The Association was well represented at the first Southern Students' Summer Bible Conference held in 1892 at the University of Tennessee, and Professor Smith was a leading speaker at the Conference. This was the beginning of the conferences now held at Blue Ridge, and the Davidson Association has furnished large delegations from year to year.

The outstanding incidents in the life of the Association are the visits of Doctor R. E. Speer in 1890, when seven men dedicated themselves to foreign missionary work, and of John R. Mott in 1899, of Evangelist R. G. Pearson in February, 1894, when twenty-five out of the twenty-eight non-church members were converted, and the Chapman-Alexander meeting in Octo-

ber, 1915, which was followed by a marked awakening of interest in things spiritual among the students.

There are special religious campaigns every year and many able and consecrated ministers have come to the assistance of the local leaders. Lyceum courses were begun in 1898-99 and excellent addresses have been provided through the Association.

In 1913 the Sunday morning chapel service, at which attendance had been compulsory, was discontinued by the Faculty on the promise of the students that they would attend voluntary Bible and mission study classes.

With the coming of the Students' Army Training Corps in the fall of 1918, the War Work Council assumed responsibility for the Association work among the soldier students, and Rev. James A. G. Moore was the efficient secretary. Needful rooms in the Gymnasium building were devoted to this use, moving pictures were added and the ordinary war-time Association services were rendered.

When the new students arrive large committees from the Young Men's Christian Association meet them at the trains, accompany them to the matriculation offices, and afterwards to their rooms. The Association does all that is within its power to make the new men feel at home and among friends from the hour of their arrival.

A reception at the home of President Shearer, in September, 1889, given by the students and village friends to the Freshman Class, was the first of the pleasant occasions which have since marked the opening of each college year. At this meeting, which is now entirely a function of the Young Men's Christian Association, the new men are given an introduction to college life. Its significance is pointed out from various angles. Upper-class men describe the major college activities. The President of the Student-body explains the working of the honor system, the Student Council, etc. The athletic coach invites the young men to assume their share of responsibility for the Varsity and class teams, and the President of the Young Men's Christian Association outlines the work undertaken by it, including the weekly meetings, Bible and Mission study classes, and the neighborhood Sunday Schools. The claims of the literary societies are presented, as well as the opportunities that are given for practical work in the student publications. In reality it is

an assemblage that combines a social hour with a serious presentation of the value and importance of entering into the best type of student activities.

The President of the Association has a group of devoted young men as his cabinet, and as an agency for good it is probably the largest factor on the campus.

The ministerial students and those who expect to spend their lives on foreign fields have vigorous organizations. The membership of the three organizations, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Ministerial Band, and the Volunteer Band are made up largely of the same students, and the religious work of the campus is carried on chiefly through the activities of the first named, the latter two virile organizations devoting themselves more particularly along devotional and informational lines.

The Volunteer Band had the privilege of entertaining the State Volunteer Union in 1920, when representatives from all the other colleges in the State were its guests for several days.

One of the outstanding needs of the College is for a modern building, substantial and roomy, with lounging rooms, and classrooms for all the activities of the Association.

PUBLICATIONS

The practical quality of student-life is nowhere better demonstrated on the Davidson campus than in the College Publications.

The first publication of the students appeared in March, 1870, and was named the *Davidson Monthly*. Its board of editors was composed of six members of the senior class. The magazine lived two years, dying with the issue of March, 1872. It represented the student-body as a unit and not the literary societies, but they, as organizations, recognized its importance and assumed some of its burdens. After its death the members of the Eumenean Society taxed themselves one dollar each to help meet its indebtedness and a year later committees from both societies were formed for arranging its accounts.

In 1882 the Philanthropic Society asked for Faculty permission to establish a magazine of its own, but the project proved too expensive. The two societies working together brought out

a new *Davidson Monthly* in March, 1886, almost fifty years from the date of the founding of the College. This publication has served as a medium of expression for those inclined towards literary production, and has had a life of marked usefulness. Its name was changed to the *Davidson College Magazine* in October, 1897, and in 1916-17 it became an organ of the student-body rather than of the Literary societies.

As the activities of the students increased it became recognized that a monthly publication was not meeting the campus needs, and a move for the establishment of a college weekly by the Class of 1915, resulted in the appearance of the *Davidsonian*, on April 1, 1914. From the beginning it has exercised a marked influence on student life. From a four column, four page issue, it has grown to an eight page paper. Next to athletics, the *Davidsonian* is the recipient of the largest amount of student interest and effort.

The college annual, *Quips and Cranks*, first appeared in 1895 and has with a few exceptions mirrored the campus life in each of the succeeding years. It was first published by the two societies, though all classes elected editors. The first issue was dedicated to President John Bunyan Shearer.

Since 1902 a Handbook has been issued annually by the Young Men's Christian Association, which is packed with information and good suggestions for college students.

ATHLETICS

The first mention of baseball was in September, 1870, when two clubs (The Mecklenburg and the Red Jackets) were in existence. This is the form of athletics that created local interest. Match games between these and probably others were exciting events. Members were excused from literary society meetings on Saturday mornings to take part. The games were an outflow of joyous interest in sport; there were no coaches and no admission fees.

In May, 1871, the Faculty declined a petition that "the college baseball team might challenge Charlotte young men for a game," on the ground that it "involved a departure from the path of duty which lies before students at a college." A similar petition in 1874 met the same fate.

The Rugby Football Association was formed in 1889 and was admitted to the North Carolina Football League two months later. Intercollegiate games were not permitted by the Faculty, but the Rugby organization continued in 1890 with Professor W. J. Martin, Jr., as Coach, and they played games (the opposing teams constituted from the members themselves) at Thanksgiving until 1898-99, when two intercollegiate games were allowed. The Faculty reported to the Board that "the affairs seemed to work very well," and the Board recommended that "the Faculty deal with the whole matter with such care and discretion as shall on the one hand not discourage the young men nor on the other hand lead to dissipation." One of these games was with the University of North Carolina and the score was 11 to 0 in the University's favor. The following year one game out of six was won and in 1900-01, the first year an outside coach was provided, Davidson won seven out of eight games, among these victories was one from Georgia School of Technology, the score being 38 to 6. In the spring of 1902 the first inter-collegiate games of baseball were played.

In 1903-04 an athletic field, the gift of Mr. William H. Sprunt of Wilmington, was provided. It is 400 by 500 feet and is the stage for football, baseball and track contests.

Permission to participate in inter-collegiate athletics had been granted on a pledge from the students of better care of college property and in April, 1904, two games were cancelled by the Faculty because of failure to live up to the pledge.

The alumni football cup was presented by alumni (through the activities of John Shenck, 1893), and it immediately stimulated interest in class athletics. So eager were the classes to win the beautiful trophy that teams practiced before Chapel. The cup was first won by the class of 1899, captained by Joseph Moore McConnell. The baseball loving cup was presented by the class of 1909 and is annually awarded as is the case with all the athletic trophies, to the class winning the highest percentage of games. A track cup had been presented previous to 1898, by E. H. Bean, 1897, but it disappeared in the early nineteen hundreds and another was given in 1919 by L. Richardson, Jr., 1912.

The Athletic Association was formed in 1893 with Professor Henry Louis Smith as its president. Four-fifths of the students

allied themselves with the organization and beginning with 1904-05 an athletic fee from each student was instituted.

The first mention of Field Days as now conducted was on March 13, 1894. A Field Day was held at Easter in 1891 when many out-of-town visitors were present. There were various contests not included in track meets of to-day, which furnished fun for the onlookers. A long jump of Charles Montgomery, 1893, so states a student of the period, has never been equalled since. The custom is now to devote most of the day to track contests under the control and direction of the Athletic Association and prizes are offered to the winners. The excitement culminates in the one-mile race, each class furnishing a team of four runners.

The men making the inter-collegiate teams organized "The Wearers of the D." club in 1909, in which all varsity players in the five major sports are eligible to membership.

The first tennis courts were prepared in the rear of Chambers building in 1890 and a golf club was organized in 1896. However, it played shinny a few times but soon disbanded. It was due to the efforts of Professor H. B. Arbuckle in 1913-14 that the present Golf Club came into being and secured the creditable nine-hole course now a part of the recreative facilities of the college and village.

Basketball was introduced in 1908 and since the completion of the new gymnasium building there is now ample room for its development.

Each team of the major sports, football, baseball, basketball, track and tennis, has its captain and its manager. The last named is responsible for the arrangement of schedules and all business connected with the team. He is usually a member of the Senior Class and is chosen for his tact and experience, as well as for his executive ability. The whole system is under the direction of a Faculty Committee on Athletics, which works in sympathetic relations with the various managers and participants.

Mr. W. W. Fuller of Briarcliffe Manor on the Hudson made the students a gift in 1910-11 of the first open-air gymnasium erected in the South. This is an attractive feature to those students who wish to secure healthful, out-of-door exercise with the minimum loss of time. In 1916-17 the Alumni of the College provided a modern gymnasium that is located directly in

front of the athletic field. The building is 95 feet by 90; the basement provides abundant room for lockers, showers, dressing rooms, etc. The second story contains the main gymnasium room with a balcony, an auxiliary gymnasium room, office, lobby and two physical examination rooms. The third story contains the quarters of the gymnasium director and "The Wearers of the D." room. The cornerstone was laid during the Commencement exercises in 1916, and the building was ready for use at the beginning of the college year, 1917-18.

Since 1902 all Freshmen have had to undergo a physical examination on entering and since 1913-14 regular gymnasium exercises have been required of Freshmen and Sophomores, athletics thus becoming a part of the curriculum. The physical efficiency of the student is carefully safeguarded at Davidson as well as the spiritual and intellectual. Lectures on personal hygiene are provided and attendance required of Freshmen.

The advantages of college athletics cannot all be enumerated. Loyalty to Davidson is noticeably stimulated. The physical vigor promoted is, unfortunately, limited to a small proportion of the students. Selfish interests must be eliminated for the good of the team. The training is in itself a discipline and results in alertness and skill, and every game affords vent for the boyish enthusiasm of the Faculty and the student-body. That harm can be produced is not disputed.

The menace of athletic sports to the real work for which any college is founded is avoided at Davidson by including in the regulation the requirements that no student shall represent the College on any athletic team away from the College, unless he is carrying successfully at least one-half of his college work. During any given athletic season the Faculty makes semi-monthly reports on each member of the team interested and on those making the second teams from which substitutes may have to be chosen.

THE LITERARY SOCIETIES

(Eumenean and Philanthropic)

The Eumenean Society was organized when the College was a month old, on April 14, 1837, as the Polemic Debating Society. The name was changed in 1838.

Their records begin with the thirty-ninth meeting on Novem-

ber 9, 1838, and show that their meetings were held in Professor Sparrow's classroom. The first officers were:

Rufus W. Morrison, President; L. D. Gaston, Vice-President; R. E. Sherrill, Secretary.

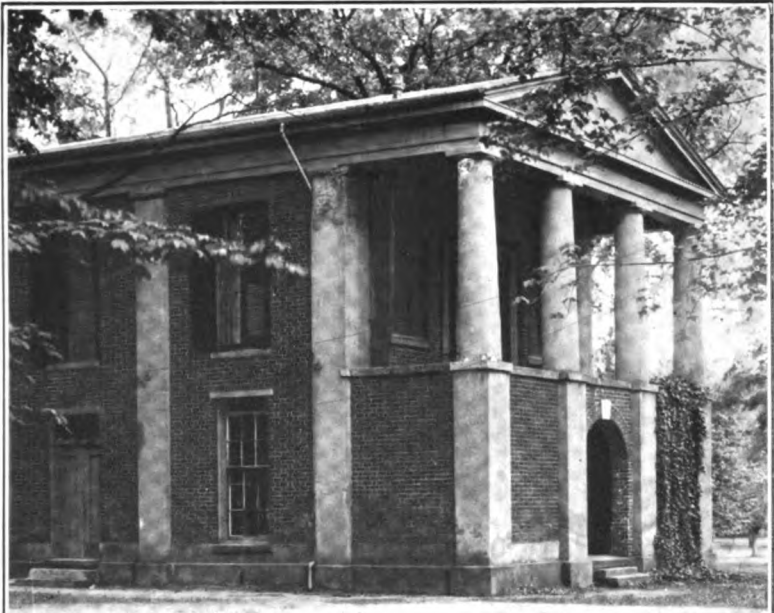
The Philanthropic Society held its first meeting on June 22, 1837, in one of the "Row" rooms, and meetings were announced as being held "at early candle light." Later the Society met in the "lower room of Chapel, next the hall." The officers were:

A. McNeely, President; L. B. Gaston, Vice President; J. E. McPherson, Secretary.

Thirty members were enrolled during the first calendar year. In one of the meetings in July, 1837, a committee was appointed "to get funds," for the purchase of books, and the constitution arranged for "letting out of books two days a week at or before 8 A. M." The constitution is neatly written in ink that has browned by the passage of time, and is full of quaint expressions. It contains eleven articles and thirty-one sections, and carries such words as "duty," "Hous," "prair," and "commity." In the minutes are found expressions like "to show politeness to the annual orator," "Intelligence was received," "Inclemency of his health," "ardent spirits," etc. All communications were read "in the hearing of Society," and a "Censormorum" was long an officer in the Eumenean Society. When a chaplain was added to the corps of officials in the Philanthropic Society it was made his duty "to read a chapter and compose a prayer at each meeting." The constitution carried the provision that each meeting "shall be opened with prare, if any suitable member be present." The president was evidently reluctant to call on himself as being "suitable," so it was not until the twentieth meeting that "prare" marked the opening and afterwards for a considerable period the opening petition, if made, was led by "Mr. A. McNeely."

The first query chosen was: "Is slavery a blessing or a curse?" All queries until rather recent years were stated in the form of a question.

Both Societies united in securing a speaker to address them at the first Examination (Commencement), in August, 1837, and the September records say that they "were all cheerful in bearing our proportionable part of the expense." The custom begun in that early day of the Societies choosing and paying



PHILANTHROPIC AND EUMENEAN SOCIETY HALLS

the expenses of the Commencement Orator (known as the Orator before the Literary Societies, and for years an honorary member of one of them) lived until 1913, when, nettled by the fact that they were not consulted as to the speaker invited, they declined to pay the bill. Since that date the Faculty selects the speaker and the College bears the expense.

For the first Commencement it was decided to wear a "bow of blue ribbon on the left side of the coat collar" as the Philanthropic badge of distinction. It is assumed that the Eumeneans chose pink bows, but we have no minutes of those weeks. This is the genesis of the handsome regalias of the present. The present Society pins were evolved from the 1840 "medals" which members were permitted to procure for themselves, the form and quality to be selected by a committee. They were not to be larger than a fifty-cent piece, and were not to cost over five dollars. The first Eumenean design was a crescent with a tiny chain from the two ends to fasten it to a pink ribbon, this brave ornament to be worn on "the right side of the coat collar."

The ribbon bow was too modest to remain long in favor and for the 1838 Commencement a badge was chosen the design of which was "a rose made of ribbon, with a button in the center on the end of a yard of ribbon," to be worn on "the left lapel of coat."

Troubles in securing Commencement speakers began early. In 1839 the two Societies invited five men to address them and the five declined as promptly as invited. On July 13, they turned in desperation to their own Professor Sparrow, who, in the goodness of his heart, accepted the service for July 31.

Fines were a vital part of the constitution. So early as in 1841 a Philanthropic Committee was appointed to look into the lessening of fines which reported that "The honor of Society is lightly enough esteemed even when the maximum fine is assessed and were those fines diminished the laws would be transgressed, order would be destroyed and our Society would be little better than a party of mad-men where every one acts for himself as he listeth." Just about that time two of the Philanthropic Society Orators chosen for commencement speakers were suspended by the College and by the Society and substitutes had to be selected in short order. In the Eumenean Society there is an early record of two members fined fifty cents each for "fiting" and one twenty-

five cents for "indecorous language." The fears expressed above may have been justified.

The Eumenean Motto, "Pulchrum est colore," was in existence in 1840 as there is a minute that it "be forbidden to be used on a flag to be taken to a political meeting," as "being highly improper and derogatory to that high and honorable course which the Literary Association has ever pursued." The Philanthropic Motto, "Verite sans peur," was adopted on January 5, 1839, after being presented by a Committee composed of Messrs. W. H. Moore, William Flinn, and O. D. McNeely. This motto in large gilded letters encircled the door of the hall until a recent overhauling.

Secrecy was protected by an initiatory oath and fine. The secrets to be kept inviolable seemed to be:

- "Any part of the constitution and by-laws,
- "The names of the officers,
- "The amount of the initiation fee,
- "The amount of the semi-annual dues."

The entrance fee was one dollar with an additional one dollar fee for the privilege of taking two books from the library at one time.

The usual mourning for a deceased member was a band of crepe for the left arm, worn for thirty days, but at the Commencement of 1841 the Eumeneans decorated their candlesticks in crepe as an additional honor to a lately departed member. Later, when two student deaths were reported, the Eumeneans added also the abstaining "from music and jolly crowds for one week."

Their queer queries touched every phase of life, educational, political, moral, and social. Some of them were:

- "Is wealth a blessing or an injury?"
- "Does marriage militate against a man's prospects?"
- "Should students be excluded from female society?"
(Unanimously decided in the negative)
- "Is the moderate use of intoxicating drinks dangerous?"
- "Has eloquence more influence over the human mind than music?"
- "Is love voluntary?"

The first political question recorded (June 1, 1838) was "Is the present administration such as is best calculated to promote the best interests of our Republic?"

Beginning in 1839 and mentioned through 1843 there was a standing offer of a "premium" to be given to that member of the Philanthropic Society who brought back at the opening of the fall term the largest sum for Society use, secured by solicitation during the vacation. A meeting in 1842 was omitted because it "is improper" to hold it as "services preceding the communion of the Lord's Supper were to be held."

In 1842 the Philanthropic Society showed appreciation of President Williamson by having his portrait painted "by Mr. Mittag," and for long an occasional item of expense named was for gauze to cover this prized possession. The portrait now hangs in the Library Building and was the beginning of the modest collection of portraits now existing. Mr. W. L. Davidson's portrait is mentioned as belonging to the Faculty, but it was loaned to the Eumenean Society of which Mr. Davidson was an honorary member.

To the Eumeneans belong the credit of the first movement towards the erection of the Society halls which have been the center of so much student interest and affection. Mr. A. M. Boger, on November 12, 1842, moved (and his motion received unanimous sanction) "that we make an attempt to erect a Society Hall." On January following the Philanthropic Society appointed a committee to confer with the Eumeneans about halls, and from this time till they were completed, the zeal and earnestness of the young men in their behalf was second only to that of the Fathers of Concord Presbytery in their efforts to secure the initial buildings for the College.

The conferring committees decided that each Society should act independently, but that the halls should be "alike in size, material and magnificence," and cost \$1,500 each. Sites were selected on December 14, 1848, and every detail of the plans was affectionately considered. To the Trustees was sent a petition, praying for assistance, but there is no record that direct help was received from them further than the advice to postpone the building on account of the "extreme hardness of times." In the face of this the Eumeneans borrowed \$100 to buy books for their library and appointed a new building committee which was urged to go on with their plans. The question: "Have we sufficient encouragement to go on with our Hall?" was debated in due form and order, the affirmative winning. The entrance

fees were raised at once to four dollars. During the spring and fall of 1849 the buildings were climbing slowly. The students played on the rising walls and watched (almost) the laying of every brick. The Philanthropic Hall was dedicated on February 16, 1850. Rev. W. W. Pharr made the dedicatory address at 2 P. M. A president's chair had been ordered "from the north" to be trimmed in blue. Sufficient money to complete the payments was borrowed in April, 1850, and the debt was cleared away by the end of 1854. The Eumenean Hall was dedicated in November, 1849, "Mr. McDowell" delivering the dedicatory address. This was Mr. R. I. McDowell, father of F. B. McDowell, 1869, for twenty-five years treasurer of the Board and a friend of the students in many of their undertakings.

The first evidence of friction between the two Societies appeared in 1850, though in June, 1845, the Philanthropic members were given permission to leave the Steward's hall and board elsewhere. Certain college rooms were occupied by members of the two societies and it developed that "room No. 8, which is and has always been a Philanthropic room," was seized by a Eumenean, though the bed and books of a Philanthropic member were in it "and he was reserving it for himself or a friend." This conduct was "a direct and aggravated insult, a gross and palpable infringement of rights that are to be maintained * * * peaceably if we can, forcibly, if we must." So said the Philanthropic men in solemn conclave. The Eumeneans stated that "A serious difficulty having arisen between the Eumenean and Philanthropic Societies, it was about to be terminated by a decision of the Faculty. To this the Society agreed with the proviso that an equal number of rooms be granted to us, otherwise we will secede as a body from all connection attached to this institution and no longer consider ourselves as students of Davidson College."

The Faculty agreed to an equal distribution of rooms, but all rooms were to be held and assigned by that body. Peace then reigned.

In 1853 lightning rods, blinds and "spit boxes" were ordered for the Eumenean Hall and \$1,000 was borrowed to buy furniture. Messrs. R. I. McDowell and S. Withers endorsed their note for this sum. This furniture was received in July, 1854. That same year a committee was appointed to "lift our note" at a

Charlotte bank. In 1855, the hall "and the property appertaining thereto" was transferred to the two gentlemen named. Ten years later their honorary member, Colonel William L. Davidson, of Alabama, saved them by a legacy of a thousand dollars. Six hundred of this was used in payment of the debt. An equal sum left by Colonel Davidson to the Philanthropic Society, during the war gap, seemed to be invested by the college treasurer in Confederate securities which were worthless at the end of the war. This is not definitely stated, however. From suggestions it would seem that the Philanthropic Society borrowed from the Trustees to complete payments on furniture and their loss of the Davidson legacy, if entire, was made up to them by the cancellation of their note to the Trustees in 1876.

In regard to the beautiful chandelier which has been in the Philanthropic Hall, the following items are shown: On April 8, 1854 "a committy of correspondence" was asked to write to Columbia and request a Mr. Standly "to purches for us a chandelier suitable for this hall." On June 3, 1854, is the statement that the money "for chandelier is to be sent by mail to Columbia." On June 17, 1854, bill of Mr. McNeely "for putting up our chandelier" was to be paid.

The following statement is presented by Mr. R. M. Miller, 1876:

"The chandelier in the Philanthropic Hall is a duplicate of the original under which Napoleon III (Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, 1806-1873) was married to Eugenie de Montigi, Comtesse de Teba, in 1853.

"It is a French production and was exhibited at the Royal Palace in London in 1851, and afterwards sent to New York and exhibited there in the Crystal Palace in 1853.

"The latter exhibition was a financial failure and to pay its obligations, a number of the exhibits were sold and among them this chandelier. It was purchased by Mr. William White of Sumter, South Carolina, and presented to the Philanthropic Society of Davidson College during the latter part of 1853."

The chandelier is of French glass and no doubt was originally imported from France. The error in the statement given above probably lies in the impression that it was presented. The records indicate that it was bought.

The furniture for the Philanthropic Hall was selected by Mr. H. P. Helper and when starting to New York he was instructed

"not to get red curtains in any shape or form." The rostrum was designed by R. H. Caldwell, 1856.

In regard to the following there is no reference in the Faculty records of the period:

"Called Meeting, Eumenean Hall,
"April 3, 1854.

"Whereas certain actions have been of late perpetrated such as indecorous conduct to the persons and families of the Faculty of the College, by disturbing them with unlawful assaults and outrages, and especially by a treatment of the ladies not only unbecoming but exceedingly offensive and wholly unworthy of palliation, all of which we consider as violent and flagrant transgressions of our established laws, and as such:

"Resolved 1. That we, members of the Eumenean Society, wholly disapprove of such conduct as being injurious to the institution, as afflictive and annoying to the families of the Faculty and disgraceful to us,

"2. That we desire peace and harmony, love justice and hate wrong, do frown upon all similar and otherwise unjust attempts to injure by word or action the innocent and harmless,

"3. That we, in order to procure a strict conformity to our requirements, do severely correct all of our number who may be found guilty of such proceedings as above mentioned,

"4. That we, the members of this Society, be required to sign our names to these resolutions."

They were passed unanimously, and it was decided to send a copy to each Faculty family. On April 8, however, the matter was reconsidered and the resolutions were not sent out.

By Philanthropic regulations somewhat later, "any member found guilty of attacking faculty houses" was to be suspended for the first offense and expelled for the second.

As has been stated, the Societies took cognizance of deportment of members on the campus and in classrooms. Moral and ethical questions were discussed and promptness in attendance was a cardinal principle. By January, 1838, six members had been suspended for non-attendance. Violations of their moral code called forth a reprimand, or fine, or expulsion, and were handled in most cases carefully and sympathetically. One of the earliest records of this nature carried the addition, "he expressed his sorrow, was censured, and forgiven." Members found guilty of intoxication or of "lying to the Faculty" were fined heavily for a first offense and expelled if the action was repeated. There were vigilance committees for reporting offenses and the members were fined one dollar for failure to report any known

violation of their code. It is unlikely that many escaped being brought to the bar of their fellow-students. As practically all students were members of the societies, student government really dates from the beginning, though in a modified form. One record has the name of the offending student censured so effectually that posterity will never know the name of the weak brother. Members were fined or suspended for revealing their society secrets, the names of officers being the information most frequently divulged. When the college bell was destroyed in 1849 and the chapel desecrated the Philanthropic Society put all members under oath to tell what they knew. A member who failed to attend that meeting, or to testify, was suspended for six months and the condition of his restoration was that he should state on oath that he had no part in the transaction. A year later this part of the requirement was withdrawn. The Eumeneans had a called meeting to investigate the same "as the faculty cannot get hold to act." It was decided that if any member be found guilty, and of "signing away his honor before the faculty," he should be forthwith expelled from the Society. Each member proved to the satisfaction of the whole that he was not guilty and a committee was appointed to present the matter before the Faculty.

As early as 1843 the members taxed themselves to pay for bands of musicians for Commencement and one of the Committees appointed each year was "to wait on our band." Another important functionary was the candle-snuffer, who existed until after the Civil War, though they had some lamps after 1846. A recorded student prank was of a student putting powder into the snuffer, the explosion of which injured the eyes of the acting "snuffer." The fine for failure to act on either of these committees was one dollar. In 1857 lamps were bought "suited for burning with camphire." Sperm candles were frequently a part of the expenses noted and a sign of Philanthropic economy was shown in 1850 when each member was required to bring a candle. When his was consumed he was expected to bring another. Many of the students brought home-molded candles with them. In alphabetic order members were expected to "make fiars and sweep the hall" every Saturday afternoon.

From 1846 for several years they celebrated the Fourth of July in a spirit of robust exuberance, but the war mutterings

showed themselves in the queries presented and used. The question of secession was debated as early as 1850, and at several times in the following years. The Philanthropic Society was called to mourn with the Eumeneans on April 7, 1856, the death of their honorary member, "John C. Calhoun, whose departure arrived while struggling for our Southern rights." "Should the South secede from the Nation if a black republican is elected president," was decided in the negative. "Should the South submit to Lincoln's administration?" and "Were the delegates of some of the Southern States right in seceding from the Democratic convention which met in Charleston on April 23?" were 1860 queries.

Not infrequently were the burial expenses of deceased members borne by the Society and for those buried here in the students' plot, and at least in one other case, the stones were furnished by the Society of which the deceased was a member. The halls were hung in black for thirty days when members died at College, and in 1861 two soldier members were so honored. When a member of one society died the other was always "invited" to mourn with the afflicted one and always "accepted."

Electioneering for honors for himself or for a friend barred the member guilty from any office or honor within the gift of the societies. Members were fined twenty-five cents for spitting on the floor or out of the window and the amount of funds accruing from this source showed the necessity for the ruling.

In 1858, when his books and \$161 in money were stolen from the Treasurer of the Philanthropic Society, the amount was replenished by gifts from the members. In February, 1859, "our brother member having been robbed," the Eumeneans furnished his room rent, board, and pocket money and when the same young man died at the close of his final examinations four months later, they placed the handsome stone which marks his grave. A quaint lack of hospitality is recorded in 1859. Four ladies were reluctantly permitted to "attend our next irregular debate, to gratify an earnest desire on their part." The following minutes state: "They remained about seventeen minutes, which time was amply sufficient to satiate their awful anxiety and then made their exit." In 1857 the halls were opened and "illuminated on Wednesday night of Commencement." Until the year 1859 the meetings were held semi-weekly. Four "martial

to keep order during the exercises at Commencement" were appointed in 1849. The "sashes" were bought for them in 1857, the "golden-headed cane," in 1869, and the badges or seals which hang over the president's chairs, in 1870. The additional canes provided in 1880 are still in use.

On April 25, 1862, the Philanthropic Society was adjourned sine die, the keys to be left with some member or person "remaining in this place." The Eumeneans met on April 19, 1861, and not again until February 13, 1862, but there is not a word of explanation either of an expected exodus, or of reason for the year of silence. At the reorganization ten members were on the campus; four others made application to join. The Philanthropic Society did not meet until November 31, 1863, when "the bell rang and all the members were present. The president delivered a feeling and instructive address." New members were received and new officers were elected. In 1864 the initiation fee was raised from ten dollars to twenty and for a short time sub-Freshmen were admitted "as the best of all the evils which present themselves for consideration." In April, 1864, they adjourned sine die again, and there is a gap in the Philanthropic records till called to order by R. H. Morrison, Jr., in November, 1866. The Eumeneans held on till February, 1865, and were able to open in March, 1866.

In 1868 a political revolution occurred in North Carolina, resulting in the election of W. W. Holden as governor, with a subservient legislature. Under its radical and iconoclastic policy all State aid for the University was withdrawn. In consequence, the Institution was eventually closed. Its Faculty and students were scattered abroad, before the actual closing took place. Four or five of its students came to Davidson in the fall of 1868, most of whom joined the Philanthropic Society. They at once set about its rehabilitation, with a new and ampler constitution and laws modeled after those of the Dialectic Society to which they had belonged at the University. The Society at once took on new life and influence in the student-body. A complete schedule of literary exercises was provided and a full set of parliamentary rules were adopted and rigidly enforced. The fine parliamentary drill here obtained formed no mean part of the equipment of many who in subsequent years were called on in one capacity or another to preside over deliberate bodies.

One of those thus trained is said to have made the best Speaker that the South Carolina Legislature ever had.

The disturbed conditions prevailing during the Reconstruction Period is evidenced in the character of the queries used. The question: "Are we justified in emigrating from the South now?" was decided in the negative. "Was John Wilkes Booth a patriot?" was decided also in the negative. "Was the reconstruction of the Southern States justifiable?" was debated in the spring of 1873, "Was the introduction of slavery into the United States beneficial to the human race?" the first query recorded by the Philanthropic Society, was used over and over and "Was the death of Lincoln beneficial to the South?" was debated. In the same period some names were stricken from the list of honorary members of both societies, because of offensive prominence in the carpet-bagger days and, in 1870, "Negroland," "No-joque," and "The Impending Crisis," were barred from the Eumenean library. Confessing ownership of the last named almost amounted to social ostracism.

A member of the class of 1869 writes:

"In the Literary Societies freedom reigned supreme, subject to certain constitutional rules and here we learned to govern ourselves and foment resolutions against the ruling rules. The faculty seldom visited our meetings, but left us alone to play politics as we chose. Nearly everybody in college joined one of the societies. They were institutions of much value in furnishing instruction, exercises and incentives we did not get in college."

In 1867-68, one of the years of low ebb in attendance, it happened that the Philanthropic Society had four members and the Eumenean about twenty. One of the Philanthropic members says:

"There was an old rule we raked up that provided that if one society doubled the other in membership, it could take in no more till the other caught up. We were mean enough to hold the Eumenean to the rule. They did not like it, but, like the gentlemen they were, they made a face and swallowed their medicine. We four met in regular session as if we had a plenty for several months. Each had one or two offices."

Among the honorary members elected in the years immediately following the war were Generals Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, and Matt W. Ransom, also Professor W. F. Coe of Elmira,

New York, in recognition of his kindness "to Confederate prisoners in the late revolution."

Beginning with February, 1873, the Philanthropic Society began to count the Saturday meetings as regular ones and the series has now (February, 1923) reached the 5497th number.

Previous to 1881 the Societies bore the Commencement expenses except providing for the Sunday services. Up to 1871 they advertised Commencement in the near-by papers instead of issuing invitations. In 1881 the Trustees decided that the College would "hereafter make a contribution towards Commencement expenses"—band hire, lights, printing, etc., etc.

As late as 1885 one of the society officers was a chaplain and beginning with that time both societies required a pledge of all members to have no part in hazing new students. In 1882-3 an oratorical club was organized, which was living in February 1886, but which was changed into a debating club in November, 1887. The first wedge in the secrecy of the societies was the admission of non-members to the debates in 1886. Each member was allowed to bring a lady friend to the Commencement meeting after that date.

The colors of the two societies, pink and blue, combined, made the colors of the college until December, 1895, when by a vote of the student-body crimson and black¹ became the official colors.

The prizes offered in debating and essay work are described elsewhere. In 1896 the debates now known as the Junior and Senior prize debate were instituted. Junior speaking began in 1893, and it was until 1923 a part of the requirement for graduation that every member of the Junior class was expected to prepare and deliver publicly an original oration, subject to certain regulations. This requirement made Junior Speaking not strictly speaking, a society event, though only members of the societies were chosen from the speakers to compete at Commencement for the medal offered by the two societies jointly.

In 1920-21 the combined membership of the two Literary Societies was 179, or thirty-five per cent of the students, while

¹ The first College yell on record is:

Rah, Rah, Rah, Run, Run, Run,
Pink and Blue, Davidson.

This was speedily repudiated when the students were permitted to participate in intercollegiate athletics.

in 1899 only forty-two students were not in one of the Societies.

Intercollegiate debating began in the year 1907-08, when S. A. Linley and R. A. McLeod, both of the Senior class, met a team from Wake Forest at Greensboro, N. C. So great was the interest in this meet, (combined with a baseball game,) that a train was secured and the entire student body went with the teams. Beginning with this debate Davidson students have engaged in contests with teams from Pennsylvania to Georgia, and out of the first twenty contests held fourteen have been won for Davidson College.

An inter-society debating cup was presented by some alumni of the societies in the spring of 1912, which is competed for each year in the Junior-Senior debate. The side winning the question secures the possession of the loving cup for the following year.

The fact is a noteworthy one that from the beginning it has been the aim of the two organizations to stimulate their members to their best endeavor. The dignity and order maintained in the meetings surpass that of the House of Representatives in Washington. The students of to-day do not realize how the societies have dominated campus life for most of the years of the College's existence. Around the two halls centered college loyalty and affection. The secrecy and the rivalry of the earlier years created an absorbing interest. Nothing connected with the institution has so continuous a history, or so fine a tradition, or has contributed so much to the intellectual life and morale of the College as have these two Literary Societies.

ADDITIONAL SOCIETIES

The Metrophilian Literary Society was organized on December 1, 1921, in the Philanthropic Literary Society Hall, with fifty charter members. The motto selected was "Through difficulties worthy of honor." The membership was composed entirely of former members of the Philanthropic Society.

The Pandeinic Society, a daughter of the Eumenean, was organized also on December 1, 1921, with twenty-three charter members. Two mottoes were chosen. "*Fit fabricando faber,*" and "*A dei mathontas poiein, tauta poiountes manthanomen.*"

Both of the new societies continue to meet in the halls of the parent organizations and will do so until their own buildings can be erected.

CLUBS AND FRATERNITIES

The Chi Phi Fraternity had an organization in 1859, but it was evidently sub rosa. The B Chapter of Pi Kappa Alpha was the first Greek Letter fraternity organized at the College. This was in 1869. As soon as its badges were displayed the Faculty indicated its disapproval and the Chapter at once cheerfully acquiesced and returned its charter to the home Chapter, and was suspended until 1893. It held its first meeting in the old Henderson brick building on Main Street. There was a regulation against fraternities on the statute books at one time; when it was repealed is unknown. The Kappa Alpha was here in 1880 but sub rosa until 1884 when it was recognized by the Faculty and granted rooms in Chambers Building. The Sigma Alpha Epsilon was established here in 1883. The Mystic Seven (Sword and Shield Chapter) was established in 1885 and assigned to 50 south-wing Chambers. In 1889 it was merged into a dormant chapter of Beta Theta Pi. The Kappa Sigmas were established in 1890. In March, 1892, forty-two per cent of the students were in fraternities. In 1919-20 twenty-five per cent were initiates. The Phi Alpha Chi was established in 1887-88, but nothing more is known of it. This was a short-lived fraternity largely limited to Virginia. Sigma Nu Kappa is mentioned in the Annual of 1896-97 but no chapter at Davidson is named in Baird's list. Phi Kappa Phi was established in 1911-12 and existed until 1917-18.

The Fraternities and the Bachelor's Club have attractive quarters in the quaint old Rows, Elm and Oak, and on the first floors of the Philanthropic and Eumenean Society Halls. A regulation of the Trustees provides that Freshmen may not join a fraternity until the second semester and can do so then only if three-fifths of his work has been successfully completed. In the upper classes no one may enter until after one semester of residence on the campus and the completion of three-fifths of the work of the term immediately preceding his initiation.

In 1894 a petition signed by fifty-four non-fraternity students asked the faculty for the abolishment of fraternities. This was

followed by a similar request to the Board of Trustees from Albe-marle Presbytery in 1898.

In 1911-12 in the effort to stimulate scholarship in the chapters, Mr. William Henry Belk, of Charlotte, North Carolina, presented a large beautiful silver loving cup, to be awarded each year to that fraternity whose undergraduate members made the highest grades in their college work. The fraternity winning it the largest number of times in ten years retained the cup permanently. The awards were:

Kappa Sigma, 1911-12, 1912-13.

Kappa Alpha, 1913-14, 1918-19, 1920-21.

Beta Theta Pi, 1914-15, 1915-16, 1916-17, 1919-20.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1917-18.

In 1897 an Historical Society made a brave beginning. One worth-while pamphlet was issued, it being given largely to a treatment of the Peter Stuart Ney mystery. The Society, however, was born for an early death, though a friend had agreed to meet the expense of a tri-annual publication.

The Bachelors Club was organized in 1913. The Gryphon Society, organized in 1914, was merged into the Omicron Delta Kappa in 1916-17.

Sigma Upsilon Literary Fraternity, International Relations Club, Gamma Sigma Epsilon (a chemical fraternity), Le Cercle Française, the Æsculapian Club, the Delta Pi Kappa, Delta Theta Chi, Phi Alpha Pi, and the Gavel and Forum are recent organizations. The Quadwranglers is a club made up of members of the Faculty. The Mimir Society, established in May, 1915, is a scholarship society, the eligibility requirement of which is that each member must average 92.50 for the first three years of college work. Phi Beta Kappa was established in 1923.

In 1918-19 the Greater Davidson Club was organized by the students. Its purpose is to encourage a greater spirit of co-operation among the students in college activities, to foster and promote the ideals and traditions of the College, and to extend its influence more widely.

In the early nineties there were a number of clubs not existing to-day. Among them was a Gun Club, a Bicycle Club, a Boating Club, a Boxing Club, a Soc and Buskin Club, a Current History Club, a Shakespeare Society, etc., etc. Dramatic entertainments

were barred by the Faculty in 1897-98, and the Dramatic Club passed out of existence. It was reorganized by Professor Erwin in 1920-21.

Music

In connection with the development of musical talent of the students, a word or two in regard to the growth of the College Band is not amiss. Fifty years ago when the student body was small, there were correspondingly few who played on instruments, but while the music of that time was not of marked volume it was of excellent quality. One of the alumni of that period recalls the really remarkable work on the violin of such men as T. W. Palmer of Florida, and the equally remarkable work on the flute of such men as Watson Rumble, of Salisbury, and T. W. Dixon, now of Charlotte. There were two or three excellent pianists, especially Watson Rumble and George Bryan, now a leading lawyer in Richmond, Virginia, but the piano was not used in the campus music. The orchestra consisted at that time only of violins and flutes, and these, as stated, were few in number.

Some thirty-five years ago, when the number of students had increased somewhat, but when they were still of very narrow means, the great era of material prosperity in the South not having yet set in, the boys, feeling the need of a greater variety of instruments, and being unable to purchase a bass viol, illustrated again the maxim that necessity is the mother of invention by adopting a device already used in some other parts of the world. They procured a large jug and put water into it just high enough for the performer to produce the right bass note by blowing into the top of it. As this was the most picturesque and unusual feature of the outfit, the orchestra of that day came to be known as "the jug band." Such were the small beginnings and the crude devices which have resulted in these days of larger numbers and easier means into a well-organized band of nineteen pieces. This was organized in 1919-20 under the efficient leadership of D. R. Freeman, 1921, and has added much to the pleasure of all student gatherings and functions.

The present Glee Club was organized in 1890, by A. K. Pool, a notable singer, and it too has been an important part of student activities.

CHAPTER IX

DAVIDSON MEN IN THE WORLD'S WORK

OWING to the fact that for sixteen years of the College life no catalogue was issued, and to the additional fact that the College has had no alumni secretary, full information as to the contribution the Institution has made to the work of the world cannot be procured. A few general statements can be given and representative men named, but men equally representative and influential, whose lives and services have brought honor to their Alma Mater, may be omitted from lack of definite information in regard to them. There are approximately 5,800 matriculates, including the college year 1922-23, and of these 1752 were graduated.¹

Among the graduates, the number of ministers ranks highest; next in numerical succession come teachers, lawyers, physicians, business men. Among the non-graduates farmers constituted the largest number while next in order are business men, physicians, lawyers, ministers and teachers, the proportion being reversed in the two groups.

Until recent years there has been little opportunity for farmers to attain distinction, but among the large number of Davidson-trained men who have given themselves to agriculture, three may be mentioned: Augustus Leazar, Leonidas L. Polk, and E. M. Williamson.

Augustus Leazar, 1860, in addition to being Speaker of the House of Representatives in North Carolina, a Trustee of Davidson and the University of North Carolina, and a writer of marked merit, framed the bill, passed on March 7, 1885, which created

¹ Of these 1339 received their degrees since 1881. Of the graduates previous to 1919, 495, or 33.4 percent, entered different forms of religious work. In education and other professions, 472, or 31.8 percent, have been enrolled, leaving 515, or 34.8 percent who entered lines of work other than professional.

the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Engineering, and he was Trustee of the same until his death. It may be said in passing that Davidson College has furnished three professors and one president (Daniel Harvey Hill, 1880) to this Institution. Associated with Mr. Leazar in its founding was Colonel R. W. Wharton, 1849, a member of the Board for several years, and Mr. H. E. Fries, 1878, for seven years a Trustee. W. S. Primrose, 1868, was president of its governing board from its foundation until 1894. He came into office again in 1896, when the democratic control was renewed, and was President for five years longer. When the College passed under the control of the State Board of Agriculture, Mr. Primrose was elected President of the Board of Visitors, which office he held for five years. Altogether, his services to the institution covered a period of something like eighteen years.¹

Colonel L. L. Polk, ex-1859, at that time editor of the newly established *Progressive Farmer*, threw the weight of his influence and that of his paper into the plan of making the school a mechanical as well as an agricultural institution. Colonel Polk was Commissioner of Agriculture for North Carolina, and was President of the National Farmer's Alliance from 1888 until his death in 1892.

E. M. Williamson, ex-1884, was awarded a medal by the University of South Carolina, where he studied law, for "the greatest service to humanity conferred by any of its graduates," by the discovery of the Williamson method of corn culture, through which the production of corn in the South has been greatly increased. He was one of two of whom Professor E. L. Green in his *History of the University of South Carolina* says:

"They added to the agricultural wealth of South Carolina more in one year than the University cost the state in its century or more of existence or will for many decades."²

Among business men can be mentioned, Julius A. Gray, 1853, President of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, and

¹ Mr. Primrose was also president of the first North Carolina State Exposition, 1884.

² John Robinson, ex-1852, of Wadesboro, was also Commissioner of Agriculture in North Carolina, and W. D. Johnson, 1884 (an attorney) was a member of the Board of Agriculture in South Carolina.

of the National Bank of Greensboro; G. W. F. Harper, 1859, Merchant and banker of Lenoir, President of the Carolina and Northwestern Railroad, and of the Bank of Lenoir; Colonel F. H. Fries, 1874, who when only thirty-two years of age shouldered the burden of building and financing a railroad from Roanoke, Virginia, to Winston-Salem, and in 1892 he projected and is now President of the Wachovia Loan and Trust Company at Winston-Salem, now the largest bank in North Carolina, with branches in five other cities. Colonel Fries is also President of the Washington Banking and Trust Company of Fries, Virginia, and of the Mayo, Avalon, and Washington cotton mills. His brother, H. E. Fries, 1878, has been equally active and prominent. Some of his services to the cause of education have been mentioned in the preceding pages. The latest of his larger business achievements was the building of the South-Bound Railway from Winston-Salem to Florence, S. C., connecting with the Atlantic Coast Line. Other notable business men who can be named are: Lunsford Richardson, 1874, who was until his death in 1919, President of the Vick Chemical Company, large manufacturing chemists of Greensboro, and B. F. Watkins, 1876, of New York City, J. W. McLaughlin, 1874, of Raeford, (the father of Hoke County,) John R. Pharr, ex-1876, of Charlotte, Milton S. Brown, ex-1877, of Salisbury, Peter Marshall Brown, 1880, of Charlotte, O. L. Clark, 1886, of Clarkton and the Carson Brothers of Charlotte. John McC. Beall, 1887, of St. Louis, it is stated, brought the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from an obscure property to a foremost transportation system.

S. P. Smith, 1855, organizer of the Traders' National Bank and the Commercial Bank of Charlotte, General R. D. Johnston, ex-1857, for many years banker and capitalist of Birmingham, Alabama, D. S. Burwell, 1865, president of the Merchants' Exchange Bank of Norfolk, George E. Wilson, 1867, president of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Charlotte, O. D. Davis, 1873, president of the Davis and Wiley Bank of Salisbury, William R. Walker, 1875, president of the National Bank of Leaksville, Emslie Nicholson, 1882, of Union, South Carolina, J. B. Johnstone, 1890, president of the Bank of Davie in Mocksville, and Lloyd H. Smith, 1912, president of the Easley Loan and Trust Company at Easley, South Carolina, are among the bankers who have gone out from the College. Nelson Z. Graves, 1868,

has made a marked success in the manufacture of paints in Philadelphia, and Stephen A. Lynch, ex-1905, has accumulated large holdings through moving picture enterprises.

In the development of the manufacturing interests of the South, the following have been among the leaders: James N. Williamson, 1864, of Graham, Lawrence S. Holt, ex-1871, of Burlington (to whose credit it should be written that he was the first manufacturer in the South who voluntarily shortened the hours of labor in his employ. This he did in 1886 and again in 1902), Major W. A. Smith, 1865, of Ansonville, F. B. McDowell, 1869, of Charlotte, H. W. Malloy, 1878, of Wilmington, Charles T. Holt, 1880, of Haw River, J. L. Scott, 1881, of Graham, W. Lawrence Holt, 1880 and E. C. Holt, ex-1882, both of Burlington, C. W. Johnston, 1884, of Charlotte, R. M. Miller, 1886, of Charlotte, Joel D. Woodside, 1898, of Greenville, South Carolina, S. A. Robinson, 1899, and Lewis Fred Smyre, 1900, of Gastonia.

Among physicians who have benefited their day and generation, are Doctors J. G. Ramsay, 1841, a member of the Confederate Congress, R. L. Beall, 1851, of Lenoir, J. A. Hodges, 1879, for several years president of the Medical College of Richmond, Virginia, R. J. Brevard, 1867, of Charlotte, J. F. P. Robinson, 1876, of Lowell, John Whitehead, 1875, founder of the Whitehead-Stokes Hospital of Salisbury, John P. Munroe, 1882, President of the North Carolina Medical College until it was merged into the College at Richmond, J. D. Nesbit, 1881, specialist in gastro-enterology in New York City, W. S. Boyd, 1882, and William F. Faison, 1886, of Jersey City, New Jersey, who was (until his death in 1923) regarded as one of the leading authorities in America on the subject of radium treatment of cancer. J. M. Faison, 1883, was a member of the 62nd and 63rd Congresses from the Third District in North Carolina.

Among the younger men attaining prominence along the same line are Doctors Thomas P. Sprunt, 1903, Bernard P. Smith, 1906, of Asheville, Rufus T. Reid, 1907, of the staff of the Bellevue Hospital in New York City, and W. C. Von Glahn, 1911, of the Presbyterian Hospital in the same city. Doctors Sprunt and Von Glahn were on the teaching staff of the medical department of Johns Hopkins University before going into the army medical service in 1917. Fred W. Rankin, 1905, Porter P. Vinson, 1909, and William H. Sprunt, 1914, are on the staff of

the Mayo Hospital in Rochester, Minnesota. Major H. W. McKay, 1906, is a specialist in Charlotte, and R. B. Hill, 1910, is in the medical department of the United States Army, having been commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel in the American Expeditionary Forces. J. Steven Simmons, 1911, is in charge of the Hawaiian Department Laboratory at Honolulu.

In Law can be named A. Q. McDuffie, 1843, a member of the Constitution Convention in South Carolina, Judge W. D. Johnston, 1842, of South Carolina, elected to the Chancery Bench by the Legislature, William P. Bynum, 1843, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, James M. Baker, 1844, a member of the Confederate Congress, and Judge of the Supreme Court of Florida, A. C. Davidson, 1843, member of the 49-51st Congress, from Alabama, M. L. McCorkle, 1843, Newton, J. A. P. Campbell, ex-1847, member of the Confederate Congress, for eighteen years on the Supreme Court Bench of Mississippi, and afterwards appointed by the Governor to codify the State laws, M. M. Duffie, ex-1856, president of the Senate and Lieutenant-Governor of Arkansas, D. J. De Vane, 1857, of Wilmington, D. A. Townsend, 1858, Attorney-General of South Carolina in 1892 and on the Seventh Judicial Circuit until his retirement in 1905, Riden Tyler Bennett, ex-1859, Congressman at large for North Carolina, forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions, and chairman of the Judicial Committee in the Constitutional Convention in 1875, Armistead Burwell, 1859, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, H. A. Chambers, 1864, of Chattanooga, George McNeill Rose, 1865, and Duncan Rose, 1876, both of Fayetteville, James E. Boyd, ex-1866, United States District Judge, Western District of North Carolina since 1900, Henry Gaston Bunn, 1868, member of the Constitutional Convention and of the Judiciary Committee of Arkansas, J. S. Verner, 1869, Comptroller General of South Carolina, P. H. Pitts, 1871, a member of the Constitutional Convention of Alabama, and Judge until his death in 1918, R. M. Foster, of St. Louis, Thomas B. Bailey of the same class, and E. L. Gaither, both of Mocksville.

Frank I. Osborne, 1872, for four years Attorney General in North Carolina, and for three years Judge of Land Claims (appointed by President Roosevelt), was, at his death in 1920, leading counsel for the Southern Power Company, while his brother,

James W. Osborne, 1879, was for a long period District Attorney of the Fifth Judicial District of New York City, Robert Brodnax Glenn,¹ ex-1875, was District Attorney, Governor of North Carolina, and from 1913 until his death, May 16, 1920, a member of the International Boundary Commission. W. F. Carter, 1876, of Mount Airy, George McCorkle, ex-1878, of Washington, George Bryan, ex-1878, of Richmond, Virginia, and Lindsay Patterson, of the same class, at Winston-Salem, have all reflected honor on their Alma Mater. Ed Chambers Smith, 1881, of Raleigh, has devoted himself largely to corporation and insurance law. T. D. Crawford, 1882, is the author of ten volumes of Digests of Decisions of Arkansas and Oklahoma, and William Mack, 1883, of New York City, is editor-in-chief of the *Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure*, forty-six volumes, issued between 1900 and 1912, and of *Corpus Juris*, issued in 1914. J. R. Oeland, 1885, is an attorney in New York City, W. F. Stevenson, 1885, is a member of Congress since 1917 from the Fifth District in South Carolina, and F. L. Fuller, 1887, of New York City, is Counsel for Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company. H. N. Pharr, 1887, is located in Charlotte, W. H. Baker, 1888, is on the Judicial Bench of Florida, L. T. Mills, 1894, is located at Camden, South Carolina, and D. Kirby Pope, 1896, is on the Supreme Court Bench of Oklahoma.

A large number of others have done faithful and efficient work on the Superior Court Benches of various Southern States.

In Journalism, F. Brevard McDowell, 1869, was for many years editor of the *Charlotte Observer* and the *Southern Home*, L. L. Polk, 1859, was editor of the *Progressive Farmer*, J. M. P. Otts, 1859, was on the editorial staff of the *Presbyterian Journal*, George Summey, 1870, edited the *Southwestern Presbyterian*, D. F. St. Clair, 1884, was editor of the *Charlotte Chronicle* (this work being followed by editorial work in New York City), P. R. Law, 1874, edited the *Presbyterian Standard* from 1907 until his death in 1911, R. A. Lapsley, 1877, until 1922, was editor of the *Earnest Worker*, and H. A. Banks, 1888, is on the Board of Editors of the *Sunday School Times*. Of local papers,

¹ During his administration Governor Glenn called a meeting of the North Carolina Legislature and secured the passage of the Statewide prohibition law, and he won a great victory in the taxation case against the Railroad Companies.

F. M. Williams, 1879, was editor of the *Newton Enterprise*, E. W. Faucette, 1884, of the *Milton Advertiser*, B. E. Harris, 1886, of the *Concord Standard*, and Hugh A. Query, 1909, is editor of the *Gastonia Gazette*. R. A. Torrence, 1893, is doing editorial work in Lincoln, Nebraska.

As nearly as can be ascertained without an exhaustive study of the matter, about three hundred Davidson College men have gone into educational work. Of these, thirty are now or have been presidents of colleges, universities, or theological seminaries, and ninety-six have been professors in the same grade of institutions, teaching subjects which include Latin, Greek, mathematics, English, history, chemistry, physics, biology, philosophy, theology, ethics, law, economics, geology and astronomy.

Of some of these Rev. Walter W. Moore, 1878, President of Union Theological Seminary, whose life has been full of well-earned honors, wrote in 1912:

"The queen of all the sciences is theology, and to the teaching of this supreme subject Davidson has given a goodly group of her sons, including such men as Dr. William Flinn, 1840; Dr. George Summey, 1870; Dr. John W. Rosebro, ex-1869, of the Divinity School of Southwestern University; Dr. Edward Mack, 1886, of Lane Seminary (now at Union Seminary at Richmond); Dr. W. T. Hall, 1854, and T. C. Whaling, 1877, of Columbia Seminary (now at Kentucky Seminary, Louisville); Drs. T. R. English, 1872, and W. L. Lingle, 1892, of Union Seminary, and Dr. John W. Davis, 1869, head of the Union Theological Seminary at Nanking, China.

"To the teaching of philosophy, ethics, and pedagogy, Davidson has given men like E. B. McGilvary, 1884, to the University of Wisconsin; M. C. S. Noble, 1879, to the University of North Carolina; J. A. Matheson, 1890, to the Greensboro State Normal School, and has kept for herself, M. E. Sentelle, 1894.

"In the teaching of law she is represented by men of the stamp of Charles McGuffey Hepburn, 1878, of the University of Indiana, and A. C. McIntosh, 1881, of the University of North Carolina.

"To the teaching of medicine she has given such men as Dr. John P. Munroe, 1882; Dr. John R. Irwin, 1875, both of Charlotte, N. C., and Dr. J. A. Hodges, 1879, of Richmond.

"To the teaching of chemistry, such men as William B. Burney, 1875, to the University of Texas (now of the University of South Carolina); William B. Phillips, ex-1877, President of the Colorado School of Mines; W. A. Withers, 1883, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina, and W. J. Martin, 1888, of Davidson College.

"Fourteen of the Davidson men have given themselves to collegiate work in ancient and modern languages, including the three accomplished

linguists in her own faculty at present. I find that one of these fourteen was for a brief period Professor of both Greek and Mathematics.

"To the fascinating work of teaching the English language and literature, Davidson has given not only such veterans as that walking encyclopedia and charming author, Professor Henry E. Shepherd, ex-1862, long President of Charleston College, but also a splendid group of richly furnished and enthusiastic younger men like J. B. Wharey, 1892, of the University of Texas; D. F. Eagleton, 1884, of Austin College; W. G. Perry, 1898, of the Georgia Institute of Technology; J. M. Farr, 1894, of the University of Florida (Dr. Farr is also Vice-President of the University); Reed Smith, 1901, of the University of South Carolina; Stockton Axson, ex-1888, of Princeton University (now of Rice Institute at Houston, Texas); J. C. DuFour, 1890, of the College of Geneva—surely a brilliant roster which may be fitly capped with the name of that gifted son of Davidson whose luminous and inspiring work in this department has won for him the most coveted laurels in both the Old World and the New, Charles Alphonso Smith, 1884, of the University of Virginia. (Now of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.)

"It may not be improper for me to close this sketch with a brief reference to the galaxy of men who were students here in the seventies, with whom I had the honor of being contemporary, whom I have known long and intimately, and whose work in the field of higher education would alone have been sufficient to give our alumni a distinguished place in the educational annals of our land. Exactly twenty of the men who were in college in my time have engaged in the work of higher education, seven as presidents of well-known institutions, and thirteen as professors, some of whom I have already mentioned. The most famous of these, Woodrow Wilson, matriculated in the class immediately preceding the one in which I had the honor of being enrolled, and while according to his own statement he did not fully find himself here, all the world knows that he did find himself later, and that he has carried the Davidson impress throughout his distinguished career. Two of my younger college contemporaries, belonging to the group of twenty, have done work of so much value to the cause of higher education, both as professors and college presidents, that the mere mention of their names will be sufficient to call before you their splendid services, namely, Dr. D. H. Hill, President of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, honored throughout the commonwealth as scholar, author, and administrator, and Dr. Henry Louis Smith—concerning whom it is only necessary to quote the inscription to Sir Christopher Wren on the porch of the great Cathedral reared by his genius: '*Si monumentum requiris, circumspice.*'

"Wendell Phillips had a caustic tongue. When some one asked him why there was so much learning at Harvard, he answered, 'Because nobody ever takes any away.' In view of the shining roll of Davidson Alumni who have wrought well and faithfully in the field of higher education, and from which I have selected only a few specimen names, no truthful man can make such a remark about Davidson College. The

list of her college presidents and professors is not only creditable, it is illustrious; and on this happy anniversary we may devoutly thank God for what Davidson has done in the cause of higher learning."

To the list of teachers given by President Moore, the following names can be added:

In Theological Seminaries, E. D. Kerr, 1904, Professor of Hebrew and Greek; W. H. Mills, 1892, Professor of Rural Sociology, and Hugh R. Murchison, 1893, Professor of Missions in Columbia Theological Seminary; Donald W. Richardson, 1903, of Nanking (China) Theological Seminary; and W. T. Thompson, 1905, Professor of Pastoral Theology in Union Theological Seminary.

In Philosophy, S. G. Stukes, 1908, of Agnes Scott College, and in Education, C. F. Arrowwood, 1908, of Southwestern Presbyterian University.

In Medicine, Marvin H. Stacy, ex-1890, Dean of the Medical Department of the University of North Carolina, and, at his death in 1919, Acting President of the University; Thornton Stearns, 1906, of the School of Medicine of Shantung (China) Christian University; Everard Wilcox, 1907, of the Medical Department of the University of Georgia; Robert Sydney Cunningham, 1911, Instructor in the Medical Department of Johns Hopkins University; Joseph Treloar Wearn, 1913, Instructor in Medicine, Harvard University; Harold Myers Marvin, 1914, on the Faculty of the Yale Medical School.

In Chemistry, R. N. Brackett, 1883, of Clemson College; J. E. Mills, 1896, of the University of South Carolina; J. S. Guy, 1905, of Emory University; W. C. Rose, 1907, of the University of Illinois.

In Political Science, Edgar Dawson, of Hunter College in New York City.

In English, C. A. Cornelson, 1904, of the University of Washington State; J. W. Pratt, 1908, and G. W. Gigniliatt, 1915, both of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

In Bible, Albert Bruce Curry, Jr., 1907, Professor of English Bible in the Biblical Seminary of New York.

In Physics, Henry Le Roy Moore, 1908, of the Carnegie School of Technology, Pittsburgh.

In Economics and Sociology, J. A. Tillinghast, 1891, of Converse College.

In Literature those who have distinguished themselves are few. Doctors Henry E. Shepherd, ex-1862, C. Alphonso Smith, 1884, and Woodrow Wilson, ex-1877, are easily the outstanding names.

Representing the Fine Arts, in music, Joseph McLean, 1882, for years Director of Music in Agnes Scott College, and Everett L. Bishop, 1912, a concert singer in New York City, can be named; in painting, Norwood H. McGilvary, 1896, is Professor of Art in the Carnegie School of Technology, and some of his landscapes are in the National Museum of Art, while McKendree R. Long, ex-1910, of Statesville, has done worthy work, and in Architecture, R. F. Smallwood, ex-1906, of New York, and Edwin B. Phillips, 1911, of Chattanooga, are leading representatives.

To the Gospel Ministry at least seven hundred have devoted themselves. Of this number at least 391 are living (March, 1923). Thirty-seven are in the foreign field and twenty-nine are known to be doing mission work in America. This is Davidson's crown of glory. Here has been her greatest service to the world. This steady stream of men have served their Lord and His Church so valiantly that to name any seems to be an injustice to the whole.

From the beginning such men and ministers as Jethro Rumble, 1850; William A. Wood, 1852; W. W. Pharr, 1853; F. H. Johnston, 1855; George L. Petrie and William S. Lacy, 1859; John F. Cannon, 1869; Alexander Sprunt and W. S. P. Bryan, 1875; A. M. Fraser, 1876; W. H. Neel, 1878; W. B. Jennings, 1880; Egbert W. Smith, 1882; B. F. Wilson, and W. B. McIlwaine, 1884; Neal L. Anderson and J. M. Clark, 1885; W. A. Nisbet, 1887; C. G. Vardell, and D. N. McLauchlin, 1888; J. K. Smith, 1889; Byron Clark and J. E. Thacker, 1890; A. A. McGeachy and W. A. Gillon, 1891; George H. Cornelson, W. R. Minter, and C. M. Richards, 1892; D. A. Blackburn and S. W. Moore, 1893; D. M. Douglas, 1894; W. E. Hill, 1900; and B. R. Lacy, 1906; have been aggressive leaders in the Church.

Multiply this number by the figure necessary to total seven

hundred, and we have here the answer to the hope in the heart of the founders. They planned a school for the promotion of learning "preparatory to the Gospel ministry," and nobly has Davidson fulfilled that vision, though she has no theological department and has never taught a course in theology.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX I

SOURCES :

Records of Trustee Meetings from 1836 to the present
Faculty Minutes
Catalogues of the College
Minutes of Concord Presbytery
Minutes of Bethel Presbytery
Semi-Centennial Catalogue, 1837-1887
Semi-Centenary Addresses, 1887
Minutes of the Eumenean Society
Minutes of the Philanthropic Society
Davidson Monthly, 1870-72
Davidson Magazine, 1886-1920
Quips and Cranks, 1895-1917
The Davidsonian, 1914-1920
North Carolina Booklets
Foote's Sketches of Presbyterianism in North Carolina
Presbyterians in Educational Work in North Carolina since 1913,
C. Alphonso Smith
History of Rowan County, J. Rumble
North Carolina Schools and Academies, 1790-1840, Coon
Appreciations, W. W. Moore
Church and Private Schools of North Carolina, Raper
History of Education in North Carolina, Smith
Sketches of Western North Carolina, Hunter
Davidson College Bulletins
Influence of Presbyterianism on Our National Life, Law
North Carolina Regiments, Clark
Battle of Gettysburg, Young
Reconstruction in North Carolina, Hamilton
History of the University of North Carolina, Battle

In addition to acknowledgments in the body of the book, the following individuals aided with letters, suggestions, or information: R. H. Morrison, J. W. Lafferty, E. C. Smith, J. M. McConnell, W. T. Thompson, T. W. Lingle, F. H. Wardlaw, J. L. Douglas, H. L. Smith, Neal L. Anderson, W. J. Martin, E. J. Erwin, F. L. Jackson, Mrs. B. G. Clifford, Mrs. Oetzel, Miss Etta Hepburn, Mrs. W. D. Vinson, Misses Lafferty.

APPENDIX II

FIRST CHARTER OF DAVIDSON COLLEGE

WHEREAS the Constitution of North Carolina provides that all useful learning shall be encouraged and promoted by the establishment therein of one or more Colleges, and whereas many worthy citizens have, by petition, respectfully manifested their earnest desire for the establishment of a College in the Western part thereof, to educate youth of all classes without any regard to the distinction of religious denominations, and thereby promote the more general diffusion of knowledge and virtue:

THE TRUSTEES—A BODY CORPORATE

I. Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that John Robinson, Ephraim Davidson, Thomas L. Cowan, Robert H. Burton, Robert H. Morrison, John Williamson, Joseph W. Ross, William L. Davidson, Charles W. Harris, Walter S. Pharr, Cyrus L. Hunter, John D. Graham, Robert Potts, James M. H. Adams, David A. Caldwell, William B. Wood, Moses W. Alexander, Sr., D. C. Mebane, Jas. W. Osborne, Henry N. Pharr, John M. Wilson, P. J. Sparrow, James G. Torrence, Charles L. Torrence, John L. Daniel, Pierpont E. Bishop, George W. Dunlap, and John Springs, and their successors, duly elected and appointed in the manner as hereinafter directed, be, and they are hereby made, constituted, and declared to be a Corporation and body politic and corporate in law and in fact, to have continuance fifty years, by the name, style, and title of the "Trustees of Davidson College," and by name and title aforesaid, to have perpetual succession and a common Seal, and shall forever hereafter be persons able and capable in law to take, receive, and hold, all manner of lands, tenements, rents, annuities, and other hereditaments which at any time or times heretofore, have been granted, bargained, sold, released, devised, or otherwise conveyed, and the same lands, rents, annuities, and other hereditaments, are hereby vested in the said Corporation and their successors forever; also that the said Trustees and their successors at all times hereafter, shall be able and capable to purchase, have, receive, take, hold, and enjoy in fee simple, or lesser estate, or estates, any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, or other hereditaments, by the gift, grant, bargain, sale, alienation, release, confirmation, or devise of any person, or persons, or bodies corporate or politic, capable and able to make the same; and further, that the said Trustees and their successors, under the corporate name aforesaid, shall be able and capable in law, to take, receive,

and possess, all moneys, goods, and chattels, that have been given, or shall hereafter be given, sold, or released, or bequeathed, by any person or persons for the use of said College, and the same to apply according to the will of the donors, and all such lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, moneys, goods, and chattels, of whatever kind, nature, or quality soever the same may be, the said Trustees and their successors to have, hold, possess, and use in special trust and confidence, for the purpose of establishing and endowing said College, at the site heretofore selected therefor in the county of Mecklenburg.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said Trustees and their successors, by the name aforesaid, shall be able and capable in law to bargain, sell, grant, convey and confirm to the purchaser or purchasers, such lands, rents, tenements, and hereditaments aforesaid, when the condition of the grant to them, or the will of the devisor does not forbid it; and further that the said Trustees and their successors, by the name aforesaid, shall be able and capable, in law, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, in all courts of Record whatever, in all manner of suits, complaints, pleas, matters, and demands.

TRUSTEES TO PROVIDE LAWS FOR THE COLLEGE

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said Trustees and their successors shall be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to make, ordain, and establish such by-laws, ordinances, and regulations for the government of said College, and the preservation of order and good morals therein, as are usually made in such Seminaries, and to them may seem necessary: Provided the same be not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of this State or of the United States.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said Trustees and their successors shall have power and authority to make and use a common Seal, with such device and inscription as they may think fit and proper, and the same to alter and renew at their pleasure.

TRUSTEES, NUMBER, HOW OFTEN AND BY WHOM ELECTED

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said corporation shall not consist of more than forty-eight¹ members, one-fourth of whom shall go out of office every year, subject, however, to re-election; and that the number of members necessary to make up the complement, not appointed by this Act, and to keep up the succession of Trustees, shall be from time to time appointed by the Presbyteries of Concord, Bethel, and Morganton, and such other Presbytery or Presbyteries in the State of North Carolina,² and may hereafter become associated with them in patronizing said College, in such manner as may be

¹ Increased to "one hundred," March 4th, 1885.

² Amended, December 11th, 1873, to leave out the words "in the state of North Carolina."

mutually agreed upon by said Presbyteries and the corporation aforesaid: ¹ Provided, nevertheless, that, in case the said Presbyteries fail at any time to make such necessary appointments, then the right of election shall devolve upon and be exercised by the aforesaid Trustees and their successors.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND PROFESSORS

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Presbyteries aforesaid, with whatever other Presbytery or Presbyteries may become associated with them in patronizing said College, shall be authorized and empowered, whenever necessary and expedient to appoint a President of said College, and such Professors, and Tutors, or other officers, as to them may appear necessary and proper, in such manner as may be mutually agreed upon: ² Provided, nevertheless, that, should said Presbyteries fail at any time to make such appointments as may become necessary for the instruction and government of said College, then the election of such officer or officers shall be made by the Trustees aforesaid and their successors.

POWER TO CONFER DEGREES

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Faculty of said College; that is, the President and Professors, by and with the consent of the Trustees, shall have the power of conferring all such Degrees or marks of literary distinction, as are usually conferred in Colleges or Universities.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD, AND QUORUM

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the aforesaid Trustees and their successors shall, and may, as often as they shall see proper, according to rules by them to be prescribed, elect out of their number a President, and shall have authority to appoint a Treasurer, Secretary, and such other officers or servants, as shall by them be deemed necessary, to continue in office for such time, and to be succeeded by others in such manner, as the said Trustees shall direct; and further that not less than nine of said Trustees shall be required to constitute a Quorum for the transaction of business.

GAMING, THEATRICALS, ETC., AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS PROHIBITED

IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to set up or continue any gaming or billiard table, or any device whatever for playing at any game of

¹ Amended, March 4th, 1885, to allow the Alumni Association to elect members of the Board under the same conditions that govern the presbyterial appointees.

² Changed, December 27th, 1852, to election by Trustees.

chance or hazard, by whatever name called, or to exhibit any sleight of hand, theatrical or equestrian performances, dramatic, recitations, rope or wire dancing, or other itinerant, natural, or artificial curiosities, or to receive or use any license to retail spirituous liquors, or otherwise to sell, give or convey to the Students of said College¹ any intoxicating liquors within two miles of said College, without the special permission in writing of the Faculty of said College; and any person or persons, who shall offend against the provisions of this Act or any of them, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars, to be recovered in any Court of Record having cognizance of the same, one-half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of said College.

LIMITATION OF POWER TO HOLD PROPERTY—TAXATION

X. Be it further enacted, that the whole amount of real and personal estate belonging to said corporation shall not at any one time exceed in value the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.²

XI. Be it further enacted, that whenever the said College shall hold and possess lands exceeding in quantity five hundred acres, including the College buildings, it shall, for such excess, pay into the public Treasury the usual Tax.

XII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified 28th of December, A. D. 1838.

¹ Changed, December 11th, 1873, from "to the students of said college," to read "to any person."

² Increased to "five hundred thousand," December 13th, 1859.

Increased March 4th, 1885, as follows:

"The real property of said corporation shall not exceed in value the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, and the personal property thereof shall not exceed in value the sum of five hundred thousand dollars."

Increased February 20th, 1913, to read: "the sum of five hundred thousand dollars and the personal property thereof shall not exceed in value the sum of one million dollars."

Changed, April 13th, 1920, to read as follows:

"The real property of said corporation shall not exceed in value the sum of five million dollars, and the personal property thereof shall not exceed in value the sum of five million dollars."

APPENDIX III

ORATORS BEFORE THE LITERARY SOCIETIES

- 1837. "Mr. Beard of Salisbury"
(Probably Major John Beard, Jr.,
owner of *The Western Carolinian*)
- 1838. Rev. J. H. Thornwell, D. D.
- 1839. Professor P. J. Sparrow
- 1840. Rev. A. W. Leland, D. D.
- 1841. Hon. J. G. Bynum
- 1842. Hon. B. Craige
- 1843. Mr. J. W. Osborne
- 1844. Rev. H. B. Cunningham
- 1845. Rev. A. Baker
- 1846. Rev. G. Howe
- 1847. Rev. S. B. O. Wilson
- 1848. Rev. C. Johnson
- 1849. Hon. Robert Strange
- 1850. Judge O'Neal
- 1851. Mr. Ralph Gorrell
- 1852. Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D.
- 1853. Rev. Benjamin Rice, D. D.
- 1854. Rev. Samuel F. Phillips, D. D.
- 1855. Rev. J. Jones Smyth
- 1856. Hon. Laurens Keith
- 1857. Hon. Moody B. Smith
- 1858. Mr. Frierson
- 1859. Hon. William Eaton
- 1860. Hon. S. J. Pearson
- 1861. Hon. D. K. McRae
- 1862.
- 1863.
- 1864.
- 1865.
- 1866.
- 1867. Hon. Z. B. Vance
- 1868. Rev. Robert L. Dabney, D. D.
- 1869. Hon. Seaton Gales
- 1870. Judge A. P. Aldrich
- 1871. Hon. M. W. Ransom

1872. Rev. J. H. Smith, D. D.
1873. Gen. T. L. Clingman,
1874. Rev. M. D. Hoge, D. D.
1875. Bishop Thomas Atkinson
1876. Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D.
1877. Rev. T. D. Witherspoon
1878. Hon. G. J. Orr
1879.
1880. Rev. W. E. Boggs, D. D.
1881. Hon. M. W. Ransom
1882. Col. T. M. Hardeman
1883. Gen. B. H. Young
1884. Rev. J. H. Carlisle, D. D.
1885. Hon. L. F. Youmans
1886. Hon. M. W. Robbins
1887. Centennial Program
1888. Dr. Kemp P. Battle
1889. Col. J. N. Staples
1890. Hon. D. A. Townsend
1891. Hon. J. S. Verner
1892. Rev. J. M. P. Otts
1893. Ex-Governor T. M. Holt
1894. Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D.
1895. Dr. J. A. Hodges
1896. Dr. W. M. Thornton
1897. Hon. M. W. Ranson
1898. Hon. T. F. Kluttz
1899. Hon. R. B. Glenn
1900. Hon. John Bellamy
1901. Hon. Locke Craig
1902. Senator H. D. Money
1903. Dr. I. T. Remsen
1904. Governor C. B. Aycock
1905. Dr. C. W. Kent
1906. Dr. C. A. Smith
1907. (No address)
1908. Governor M. F. Ansell
1909. Hon. J. Y. Joyner
1910. Dr. S. C. Mitchell
1911. Governor W. W. Kitchin
1912. 75th Anniversary
1913. Dr. W. T. Ellis
1914. Hon. Josephus Daniels
1915. Dr. H. L. Smith
1916. Hon. John Barrett
1917. (No address)
1918. Hon. E. Y. Webb

Appendix III

- 1919. Dr. J. H. McCracken
- 1920. Rev. H. N. Snyder, D. D.
- 1921. President W. L. Poteat
- 1922. Rev. J. I. Vance, D. D.

In a number of cases the records of the Literary Societies show only that the speakers named were invited. In case they failed to accept and a substitute was provided there is nothing to indicate it.

APPENDIX IV

SCHOLARSHIPS

To be eligible to a scholarship a Freshman must be able to enter without conditions, must take one of the regular courses required for a degree, and must present satisfactory evidence of worthy character, need for assistance, ability, earnestness of purpose, and economical habits.

On account of the great number of worthy applicants, it has become quite common to divide a scholarship among several applicants.

No scholarship is awarded for longer than one year at a time, and it may be withdrawn at any time for misconduct or inattention to duty.

The following scholarships have been awarded:

The Maxwell Chambers	\$1,000, by Presbyterian Church, Salisbury, N. C.
The William Murdoch	1,000, by Presbyterian Church, Salisbury, N. C.
The J. J. Summerell	500, by Presbyterian Church, Salisbury, N. C.
The J. J. Bruner	500, by Presbyterian Church, Salisbury, N. C.
The D. A. Davis	1,500, by Presbyterian Church, Salisbury, N. C.
The George Bower	1,000, by Mrs. A. C. Davis, Salisbury, N.C.
The Kate Williams	1,500, by G. W. Williams, Wilmington, N. C.
The Carr	1,000, by J. S. Carr, Durham, N. C.
The Thomas Brown	1,000, by Brown & Brother, Winston-Salem, N. C.
The Wiley	1,000, by S. H. Wiley, Salisbury, N. C.
The Wilson & Barringer	500, by Gen. R. Barringer and George E. Wilson, Charlotte, N. C.
The Oates	500, by R. M. Oates & Brothers, Charlotte, N. C.
The Willie J. Brown	500, by Col. John L. Brown, Charlotte, N. C.
The P. T. Penick	500, by Presbyterian Church, Mooresville, N. C.
The A. K. Pool	500, by Class of '93.
The R. W. Allison	1,000, by Mrs. J. M. Odell (nee Miss Addie Allison), Concord, N. C.
The Annie Phifer Allison	1,000, by Mrs. J. M. Odell, Concord, N. C.
The Frances Taylor (5)	5,000, by Miss Frances Taylor, Newbern, N. C.
The Worth	1,000, by Mrs. D. G. Worth, B. G. Worth, C. W. Worth, Wilmington, N. C.
The M. H. McBryde	1,000, by Capt. M. H. McBryde, Laurinburg, N. C.

The Isaac Harris	1,000, by First Presbyterian Church, Mooresville, N. C.
The Neill Ray	1,000, by Mrs. N. W. Ray, Fayetteville, N. C.
The Henry Winthrop Malloy	1,000, by H. W. Malloy, Laurinburg, N. C.
The J. E. Sherrill	1,000, by J. E. Sherrill, Mooresville, N. C.
The Brown and Kate Newell McCallum	1,200, by Mrs. Janie B. Hamer, Hamer, S. C.
The Robt. Hall Morrison	1,000, by Dr. R. H. Morrison, Mooresville, N. C.
The Marion and Milton Morris	1,000, by W. W. Morris and Mary F. Morris, Concord, N. C.
The J. M. Bernhardt	1,000, by J. M. Bernhardt, Lenoir, N. C.
The C. M. Morris	500, by W. L. Morris, Concord, N. C.
The Knox-Johnstone	1,000, by Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Johnstone, Mocksville, N. C.
The Hobbs-Yonan	1,000, by A. L. Hobbs, Davidson, N. C.
The Robt. Simonton Young	1,000, by Mrs. Nannie E. Young, Concord, N. C. (For a Barium Springs graduate.)
The Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Phillips	1,000, by L. V. Phillips, Lexington, N. C.
The A. J. Davis	1,000, by A. J. Davis, Mt. Olive, N. C.
The Jno. H. West	1,000, by Jno. H. West, Fayetteville, N. C.
The Maggie Blue	1,000, by Miss Maggie Blue, Raeford, N. C.
The Kate Parrott Memorial	1,000, by Miss Lillie Parrott, Morristown, Tenn.

The following have not been established as to principal, except by pledge, but yearly interest is paid and the scholarships are therefore available for use:

The J. I. Medearis	1,000, by J. I. Medearis, Greensboro, N. C.
The R. H. Lafferty	1,000, by Dr. R. H. Lafferty, Charlotte, N. C.
The J. A. Cannon	1,000, by Jas. W. Cannon, Concord, N. C.
The Burlington Church	1,000, by the Burlington Presbyterian Church.
The Lowe Brothers	1,000, by the Lowe Brothers, Kannapolis, N. C.

MINISTERIAL SCHOLARSHIPS

Davidson College esteems it a high privilege to train, free of charge, the future religious leaders of the church. A movement, therefore, has been inaugurated looking to the endowment of a number of scholarships of \$1,000 each, whose income shall counterbalance the loss of these tuition fees. As the actual cost of the tuition of each student is, however, twice the tuition fee, the donor who establishes such a scholarship shares with the college for all time the high privilege of training for enlarged usefulness and consecrated leadership the future ministers of the church. The following scholarships of \$1,000 each have already been established, and pay to the college every year the tuition of one candidate for the ministry:

- The J. M. Knox,
The Thomas Payne Bagley Memorial,
The Daniel and Margaret McBryde Memorial,
The W. J. Roddey,
The T. J. Brown and J. M. Rogers,
The Mary Jane McNair Memorial
One Ministerial Scholarship,
One Ministerial Scholarship,
The Blue Ministerial Scholarship,
The Alexander McArthur Memorial,
One Ministerial Scholarship,
One Ministerial Scholarship,
One Ministerial Scholarship,
One Ministerial Scholarship,
One Ministerial Scholarship,
One Ministerial Scholarship,
One Ministerial Scholarship,
One Ministerial Scholarship,
One Ministerial Scholarship,
One Ministerial Scholarship,
One Ministerial Scholarship,
The T. W. Swan Memorial,
The David Fairley,
The Joseph Bingham Mack,
The Rufus D. Brown Memorial,
The Frontis H. Johnston Memorial,
The John W. McLaughlin,
The E. B. Simpson Memorial,
The Neill McKay Memorial,
The Brookshire Memorial,
The Chas. H. Belvin Memorial,
The Julia M. Holt,
- by J. M. Knox, Salisbury, N. C.
by Mr. and Mrs. Thos. F. Bagley, Wilmington, N. C.
by J. A. and M. H. McBryde, Laurinburg, N. C.
by W. J. Roddey, Rock Hill, S. C.
by Messrs. Brown & Rogers, Winston-Salem, N. C.
by John F. McNail, Laurinburg, N. C.
by Mrs. N. T. Murphy, Salisbury, N. C.
by J. Bailey Owen, Henderson, N. C.
by Misses Flora, Sarah and Margaret Blue, Laurinburg, N. C.
by his family, Fayetteville, N. C.
by Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Turner, Augusta, Ga.
by J. E. Sherrill, Mooresville, N. C.
by John J. Eagan, Atlanta, Ga.
by Board of Deacons, First Presbyterian Church, Statesville, N. C.
by John McSween, Timmonsville, S. C.
by C. E. Graham, Greenville, S. C.
by Presbyterian Church, Maxton, N. C.
by First Presbyterian Church, Reidsville, N. C.
by John Whitehead ('75), Salisbury, N. C.
by Tenth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Charlotte, N. C.
by Ashpole and Rowland Presbyterian Churches, Rowland, N. C.
by R. P. Richardson, Reidsville, N. C.
by "A Friend," Columbia, S. C.
by Mrs. Susan A. Swan, Goldsboro, N. C.
by Messrs. Blue & McLaughlin, Raeford, N. C.
by William Mack ('83), New York, N. Y.
by George T. Brown, Winston-Salem, N. C.
by First Presbyterian Church, Winston-Salem, N. C.
by Presbyterian Church, Raeford, N. C.
by Session of First Presbyterian Church, Statesville, N. C.
by family and relatives, Lillington, N. C.
by Mrs. Brookshire and Mrs. Lula B. Wynne, Raleigh, N. C.
by Mrs. Jno. W. Harden, Raleigh, N. C.
by W. E. Holt, Memphis, Tenn.

- The Elliott M. Braxton, Jr., Memorial,
 The W. H. Belk,
 The W. F. Carter,
 The W. T. Brown,
 The Col. W. J. Martin,
 The W. B. and J. P. Taylor,
 The John S. Carson,
 The Sarah and Evelyn Bailey,
 The R. A. Dunn,
 The James McDowell,
 The A. M. Kistler,
 The A. J. Crowell,
 The Chas. W. Johnston,
 The A. J. Yorke,
 The McCallum,
 The Cassandra J. Vaughn,
 The Ralph Barbour Johnston,
- by F. L. Fuller, New York, N. Y.
 by W. H. Belk, Charlotte, N. C.
 by W. F. Carter, Mount Airy, N. C.
 by W. T. Brown, Winston-Salem, N. C.
 by Julian S. Carr, Durham, N. C.
 by Taylor Brothers, Winston-Salem, N. C.
 by Mrs. John S. Carson, Charlotte, N. C.
 by Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Bailey, Mocksville, N. C.
 by R. A. Dunn, Charlotte, N. C.
 by Mrs. C. M. Richards, Davidson, N. C.; Dr. J. D. McDowell, York, S. C.; Mrs. E. M. Seabrook, Edisto Island, S. C.
 by A. M. Kistler, Morganton, N. C.
 by Dr. A. J. Crowell, Charlotte, N. C.
 by Chas. W. Johnston, Charlotte, N. C.
 by A. J. Yorke, Concord, N. C.
 by Mr. and Mrs. D. A. McCallum, Hamer, S. C.
 by R. G. Vaughn, Greensboro, N. C.
 by Thomas P. Johnston, Salisbury, N. C.

1837

1912

APPENDIX V

CELEBRATION

OF THE

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

FOUNDING OF DAVIDSON COLLEGE

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES

DAVIDSON, NORTH CAROLINA
May Twenty-ninth
MCMXII

MORNING SESSION

9:30 *Procession Forms on Campus*

First Division—Speakers
(To assemble West of Shearer Hall)

Second Division—Trustees
(To assemble South of Shearer Hall)

Third Division—Delegates, Guests, Alumni
(To assemble near Eumenean Hall)

Fourth Division—Faculty
(To assemble near Philanthropic Hall)

9:50 *Procession Starts for Commencement Hall*

10:00 *Commencement Hall*

Appendix V

PRESIDING

The Honorable Robert Broadnax Glenn
 Ex-Governor of the Commonwealth of North Carolina

SELECTION BY THE ORCHESTRA

INVOCATION

The Reverend John Bunyan Shearer, D. D., LL. D.
 Ex-President of Davidson College

HYMN—The 100th Psalm

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. All people that on earth do dwell,
 Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice:
 Him serve with mirth, his praise fore-
 tell,
 Come ye before him and rejoice.</p> | <p>3. O enter then His gates with praise,
 Approach with joy His courts unto:
 Praise, laud and bless His name al-
 ways,
 For it is seemly so to do.</p> |
| <p>2. Know that the Lord is God indeed;
 Without our aid he did us make:
 We are his flock, he doth us feed,
 And for his sheep he doth us take.</p> | <p>4. For why? the Lord our God is good,
 His mercy is for ever sure;
 His truth at all times firmly stood,
 And shall from age to age endure.</p> |

HISTORICAL ADDRESS

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, 1887-1912

The Reverend Angus Robertson Shaw, D. D.
 Pastor of Tenth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Charlotte, N. C.

MUSIC

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESSES

From the Alumni Association:
 The Reverend William Edwin Hill
 Pastor of West End Presbyterian Church, Atlanta, Ga.

From Sister Presbyterian Colleges:
 The Reverend Davison McDowell Douglas, M. A.
 President of the Presbyterian College of South Carolina, Clinton, S. C.

From State Schools and Higher Institutions:
 Francis Preston Venable, Ph. D., LL. D.
 President of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

MUSIC

From Technical and Industrial Institutions:
 Daniel Harvey Hill, M. A., Litt. D.
 President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.

From Independent Colleges and Universities:
 William Spencer Currell, M. A., Ph. D.
 Professor of English Literature, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.

From State Universities:
 Edwin Anderson Alderman, D. C. L., LL. D.
 President of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

AFTERNOON SESSION

3:30 *Commencement Hall*

MUSIC BY ORCHESTRA

INVOCATION

The Reverend Charles Malone Richards, D. D.
 Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Davidson, N. C.

HYMN—90th Psalm

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Our God, our Help in ages past,
Our Hope for years to come,
Our Shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal Home. | 3. A thousand ages in Thy sight
Are like an evening gone;
Short as the watch that ends the night
Before the rising sun. |
| 2. Before the hills in order stood,
Or earth received her frame,
From everlasting thou art God,
To endless years the same. | 4. Our God, our Help in ages past,
Our Hope for years to come,
Be Thou our Guard while troubles last,
And our eternal Home. |

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS

From Presbyterian Theological Seminaries:
 The Reverend Thornton Curle Whaling, D. D., LL. D.
 President of Columbia Theological Seminary, Columbia, S. C.

ADDRESSES

THE SERVICE OF DAVIDSON COLLEGE TO THE CHURCH
 The Reverend Abel McIver Fraser, D. D.
 Pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Staunton, Va.

MUSIC

DAVIDSON MEN IN HIGHER EDUCATION

The Reverend Walter William Moore, D. D., LL. D.
 President of Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va.

DAVIDSON MEN IN THE WORLD'S WORK

The Reverend Neal Larkin Anderson, D. D.
 Pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Winston-Salem, N. C.

EVENING SESSION

8:00 *Commencement Hall*

MUSIC BY THE ORCHESTRA

INVOCATION

The Reverend Archibald Alexander McGeachy, D. D.
 Pastor of Second Presbyterian Church, Charlotte, N. C.

HYMN

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Onward, Christian soldiers,
 Marching as to war,
 With the cross of Jesus
 Going on before!
 Christ, the royal Master,
 Leads against the foe;
 Forward into battle,
 See, His banners go.</p> <p>Onward, Christian soldiers,
 Marching as to war,
 With the cross of Jesus
 Going on before!</p> | <p>2. Like a mighty army
 Moves the Church of God;
 Brothers, we are treading
 Where the saints have trod;
 We are not divided,
 All one body we,
 One in hope and doctrine,
 One in charity.</p> <p>Onward, Christian soldiers,
 Marching as to war,
 With the cross of Jesus
 Going on before!</p> |
|---|--|

ADDRESS

The Church College, Its Place and Function
 The Reverend Edwin McNeill Poteat, D. D., LL. D.
 President of Furman University, Greenville, S. C.

MUSIC

CLOSING ADDRESS

Henry Louis Smith, Ph. D., LL. D.
 President of Davidson College

BENEDICTION

The Reverend Walter Lee Lingle, M. A., D. D.
 Professor of Hebrew Language and Old Testament Literature, Union Theological
 Seminary, Richmond, Va. President of Board of Trustees, Davidson College.

COMMITTEE ON CELEBRATION

Thomas Wilson Lingle, '93, Chairman

TRUSTEES

Byron Currie Clark, '90
Charles Malone Richards, '92

FACULTY

Henry Louis Smith, '81
Thomas Wilson Lingle, '93

ALUMNI

Solomon Reid McKee, '88
Archibald A. McGeachy, '91

APPENDIX VI

CLASSICAL SCHOOLS, GROUPED BY COUNTIES

(By A. J. MORRISON)

MECKLENBURG

Joseph Alexander's
Queen's Museum
Liberty Hall
Dr. Henderson's
Sugar Creek Academy (S. C. Caldwell)
Charlotte Academy, 1824
Sugar Creek Academy (W. S. Pharr)
Hopewell Academy, 1821
Providence Academy, 1819
Poplar Tent School (John Robinson)
Rocky River School, 1812-1824
(John M. Wilson)
Rocky River School, 1827 (John M. Wilson, Jr.)

IREDELL

Crowfield Academy
James Hall's School
Statesville Academy (Active in 1815). John Mushat, Principal. In 1821 he established a school of his own at Statesville.
Ebenezer Academy, 1823-29
Robert Hett Chapman, Mt. Mourne School, 1828-30 (offering full collegiate course)

ROWAN

Salisbury Academy (Charter of Liberty Hall Transferred, 1784. Maxwell Chambers, Trustee)
McCorkle's, 1885-96
Salisbury Academy, Revived, 1807. Maxwell Chambers, Trustee. Teachers: John Brown; R. L. Edmonds, 1818 (Univ. of Glasgow); Jonathan O. Freeman, 1821; P. J. and T. W. Sparrow, 1834.

LINCOLN

Pleasant Retreat Academy, Lincolnton. Active, 1820. Traceable to 1834
Catawba School, 1824
Buffalo Academy, P. J. Sparrow, 1827

GUILFORD

David Caldwell's
Greensboro Academy
Caldwell Institute, 1836

Out of the above activity Western College came to be projected in 1820 and Davidson College in 1835 was projected by a definite, strictly business plan.

FURTHER EDUCATIONAL CHRONOLOGY ARRANGED BY A. J. MORRISON

1772. General William Davidson was a student at Queen's Museum.
1785. John Makemie Wilson was a student in Dr. Henderson's School, a successor of Queen's Museum and Liberty Hall.

1789. The University of North Carolina established. Joseph Graham on first Board of Trustees.
1812. John Makemie Wilson's School established in Cabarrus. It lived until 1824, when John Robinson's Poplar Tent School took on new life.
- 1814-16. Robert Hall Morrison a student at John Makemie Wilson's School.
1818. Robert Hall Morrison graduated at the University of North Carolina.
1820. Robert Hall Morrison, pastor of Providence Church and principal of academy, and so in line with John Robinson, John Makemie Wilson, McCorkle, Hall, etc., as minister of the congregation and teacher of its boys.
1820. On September 22nd, Rev. John Makemie Wilson offered resolution for Western College.
- Trustees of Western College:
 John M. Wilson (died 1831), father of John M. Wilson, Charter Trustee of Davidson College.
 John Robinson, student of Queen's Museum, Trustee of Davidson College and President of its Board.
 Robert H. Burton, Trustee of Davidson.
 Joseph Graham.
1824. Rev. John Makemie Wilson offered resolution for fixing site of Western College in Mecklenburg County. Committee of Trustees appointed to fix upon a site in Mecklenburg:
 Rev. James McRee
 John Robinson
 General Joseph Graham.
- This was the last Committee appointed for managing the affairs for Western College. John Robinson became the first President of the Board of Trustees for Davidson College. General Joseph Graham died November 12, 1836, three days after his son-in-law had been chosen President of the Western College to be—Davidson.

A LINKING OF FAMILIES INTERESTED IN AND CONNECTED WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DAVIDSON COLLEGE. A. J. MORRISON.

- Samuel Wilson, Sr., lived on Catawba River, four miles northwest of Hopewell Church.
- Moses Winslow (1730-1813) married Jean Osborne, daughter of Alex. Osborne, who was the father of Adlai Osborne.
- Sam. Wilson, Sr., married Mary Winslow, sister of Moses Winslow. Their daughter, Violet Wilson, married Major John Davidson, son of Robert Davidson and Isabelle Ramsay.

Children of John Davidson and Violet Wilson:

1. Sally, married Rev. Alex. Caldwell (son of David Caldwell, the famous teacher).
2. Isabella, married Joseph Graham.

3. Elizabeth, married William Lee Davidson.
4. Rebecca, married Alex. Brevard.
5. Mary, married Dr. Wm. McLean.
6. Violet, married Wm. Bain Alexander (son of John McKnitt Alexander).
7. Margaret, married Major James Harris.
8. Robert, married daughter of Adlai Osborne.
9. John, married daughter of Adam Brevard.
10. Benjamin ("Independence Ben," born May 20th).
(John Davidson and his sons-in-law, Joseph Graham and Alex. Brevard, partners in the iron business.)

John McKnitt Alexander, of the "Declaration," married Jane Bain.

Children:

1. William Bain Alexander, married Violet Davidson.
2. Dr. Joseph McK. Alexander, married Dory Winslow, daughter of Moses Winslow. (Their son, Dr. Moses W. Alexander, married Violet Graham, daughter of General Joseph Graham.)
3. Abigail, married Rev. Sam. C. Caldwell (son of David Caldwell, the teacher), pastor of Sugar Creek Church and teacher there, 1792-1826.
4. Jane, married Rev. James Wallis of Providence Church and School, 1792-1819.

APPENDIX VII

RANK OF DAVIDSON MEN IN THE CIVIL WAR

(Compiled largely from the Semi-Centennial Catalogue, issued in 1891.)

Major-Generals	1
Brigadier-Generals	2
Colonels	14
Brevet Colonels	1
Assistant Adjutant Generals	2
Lieutenant-Colonels	3
Majors	16
Surgeons	11
Paymasters	1
Captains	49
Adjutants	5
Lieutenants	38
Aides	4
Sergeant-Majors	4
Sergeants	8
Privates	125
Chaplains	12
Navy	2
In Confederate Congress.....	3
In Confederate Treasury.....	1

302

Killed in action or died of disease—83

APPENDIX VIII

RANK OF DAVIDSON MEN IN THE EUROPEAN WAR

(Compiled, April, 1923.)

Brigadier Generals	1
Colonels	2
Lieutenant-Colonels	5
Majors	20
Captains	47
Captains (Chaplains)	2
First Lieutenants	94
First Lieutenants (Chaplains).....	19
Second Lieutenants	144
Lieutenants (Navy)	3
Lieutenants (Navy, J. G.)	3
Ensigns	19
Commanders	1

Something of the variety of service rendered by non-commissioned men is shown by the following:

Young Men's Christian Association Secretaries..	24
Camp Pastors	5
Christian Science Workers	1
Army Field Clerks	3
Local Attorneys for P. M. G.....	1
Inspectors of Transports	1
Red Cross Workers	2
In Gas Mask Factories	1
In Gun Cotton Laboratories.....	1
Cooks	2
Corporals	30
Sergeants	47
Sergeants, First-class	9
Sergeants, First-class, Medical Corps.....	5
Battalion Sergeant-Majors	2
Master Signal Electricians.....	1
Quarter-master Sergeants, s. g.....	2
Seaman, Second-class	5
Seaman, First-class	2

Firemen, Third-class	1
Signalmen	1
Storekeepers, First-class	2
Pharmacist Mates	1
Hospital Apprentices, First-class	1
First Gunners' Mates.....	1
Chief Gunners' Mates	1
Machinist Mates, Second-class	1
Yeomen, First-class	3
Chief Quarter-masters	1
Chief Quarter-master Cadets.....	1
Landmen Electricians	1
Dental Surgeons	1
Assistant Surgeons	1

DAVIDSON ALUMNI WHO DIED IN SERVICE, EUROPEAN WAR
(1917-1918)

	Class	
Edgar B. Anderson	1915	Franklin, Tenn.
Joseph Sidney Bachman	1918	Bristol, Tenn.
Samuel Chandler Baker	1886	Sumter, S. C.
Pressly Robinson Brown	1906	Charlotte, N. C.
Thomas McNeill Bulla	1907	Emporia, Va.
Reid Davis Cranford	1919	Davidson, N. C.
James McCants Douglas	1910	Winnsboro, S. C.
George Carlyle Hall	1912	Atlanta, Ga.
Samuel Chalmers Hart	1912	Mooreville, N. C.
Samuel Reeves Kessler	1917	Greenwood, Miss.
Charles Dodd Montgomery	1909	Atlanta, Ga.
Tazewell Norvell Morton	1918	Oxford, N. C.
Deane, Mortimer Orgain	1918	Danville, Va.
John Cannon Paisley	1917	Gibsonville, N. C.
David Reid Poole	1919	Mocksville, N. C.
Erwin David Shaw	1915	Sumter, S. C.
Harry Faison Shaw	1918	Wilmington, N. C.
Frank Hollingsworth Smith	1916	Easley, S. C.
Frank Martin Thompson	1908	Raleigh, N. C.
John McDonald Wearn	1919	Charlotte, N. C.
George French Worth	1911	Creswell, N. J.

APPENDIX IX

OLD RULES

In the second catalogue issued, that for 1845-46, are given the following regulations as to deportment:

1. The denial of the being of a God, or the inspiration and divine authority of the Holy Scriptures; or an endeavor to propagate principles subversive to the Christian Religion,—by any Student, shall subject him to expulsion from College.

2. Students shall, at all times and places, be very respectful in their deportment towards the Officers of the College; and give no just cause of offence or insult to a fellow-student, or any person whomsoever.

3. Students shall abstain from merriment, music, or noise during the hours of study; and on all occasions from commotion or riot among themselves or with other persons.

4. No Student shall play at cards, dice, or any other immoral game; or buy, keep, or use in his room or elsewhere any intoxicating liquors; or keep a dirk, pistol, or any deadly weapon; or visit tippling-houses, or other places of ill-fame; or use profane language; or be guilty of any grossly immoral conduct whatever, under severe penalties.

5. No Student shall leave the College grounds to visit his home, or any other place whatever, or to go beyond the limits of an ordinary walk for recreation, without obtaining express permission from a member of the Faculty.

6. The violation of any law of the State shall be regarded as a violation of a law of the College.

7. Students shall appear cleanly in their persons; shall keep their rooms in becoming order; and shall not pollute or deface any College building in any unbecoming manner.

8. Students shall appear before the Faculty, or any member of it, when required; and shall give testimony in all cases whatever when called upon to do so by the proper authorities of the College.

9. Any concerted combination of Students, with a view of showing disrespect to the Faculty or any member of it; or with a view of committing any outrage, or perpetrating any crime, or resisting any law or regulation of College, shall subject all Students engaged in the same to severe penalties.

10. During vacations or when absent from College, Students shall observe all the rules of orderly and moral conduct.

APPENDIX X

HYMN TO DAVIDSON COLLEGE

Our College! 'tis of thee,
This day, in loyalty
And love we sing;
School old and true and tried,
Our hearts' delight and pride,
In joyful swelling tide,
Let praises ring!

Let anthem burst from choir,
And rise in notes yet higher
Loud, gladsome song;
Let tuneful tongues awake,
Mute lips their silence break—
Exultant music make
The notes prolong!

We love thee, rich in fame
And wisdom's store,—in name
A hero's heir!
We love thy pillared walls,
Thy classic shade and halls,
Thy matin bell that calls
Each morn to prayer.

Dear Davidson! Of thee,
Fair nurse of piety
And truth, we sing.
Long may thy torch be bright
With learning's noble light;
We rally in God's might,
Our tribute bring.

—C. R. HARDING, 1880.

Sung on Davidson College Day, October 26th, 1916.

DAVIDSON FOR AYE

Davidson, thy name so glorious
Ever shines it bright before us;
Over all thy foes victorious

Appendix X

Waves thy banner high.
Davidson we're singing—
Davidson 'tis ringing
In the hearts of all thy children
To thy precepts clinging.
Thou our glorious Alma Mater
Lead us on to fight and conquer.
And our hearts' complete surrender
E'er will be to thee.

Davidson, again we sing thee;
Full devotion now we bring thee;
Thou the queen of all that name thee
Hail! forever hail!
Davidson we're singing—
Davidson 'tis ringing
In the hearts of all thy children
To thy precepts clinging.
All thy love shall be requited
As thy sons we stand united.
Hail to thee, our Alma Mater!
Davidson for aye!

—W. A. MCLWAIN, '15.

APPENDIX XI

ADDITIONAL TUTORS AND ASSISTING PROFESSORS

APPOINTED	TUTORS	RETIRED
1841	Thomas Morgan Kirkpatrick	1849
1869	Paul Patterson Winn, 1869	1871
1880	Charles McGuffey Hepburn, 1878	1881
1881	James Porter Paisley, 1880	1884
1893	James Blanton Wharey, 1892	1896
1896	Fred Finger Rowe, 1896	1900
1900	Carl S. Matthews, 1895	1901
1905	James W. Currie, 1904	1908
1907	James Alexander McQueen, 1905	1910
1910	Thomas Curry Merchant, 1907	1911
1909	William Barham Davis	1910
1910	Fred Le Roy Blythe, 1907	1912
ASSISTANT PROFESSORS		
1920	William Thomas Johnston, Second Lieut.	1921
1920	Murray H. Ellis, Captain, Cavalry
1921	Loren A. Wetherby, Captain, Cavalry
1921	Julian H. George, Captain, Infantry
ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS		
1916	Alfred Miles Withers, A. M.	1918
1917	Hinton Baxter Overcash, 1915	1919
1918	Harry Jennings Garnand	1919
1918	Harold D. Clayberg, Ph. D.	1919
ACTING PROFESSORS		
1883	William Scott Fleming, 1878	1885
1884	William Nelson Mebane, 1883	1885
1917	James Walter Lea (Military Science)	1918
1919	Harding Hunt	1921
1920	Earl Alexander Byers, Ph. D.	1921

APPENDIX XII

ARTICLE FROM THE SOUTHERN CITIZEN

An article from the *Southern Citizen*, February 18, 1837, published also in *North Carolina Schools and Colleges, 1790-1840. A Documentary History*, by Charles L. Coon.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE

The friends of education and religion in the western part of North Carolina, and the adjoining district of South Carolina, have long felt and acknowledged the necessity of an Institution of learning under the control of Christian principles, and accessible in its privileges to that large and deserving part of Society who are not able to reap the advantages of expensive Colleges. In the spring of 1835, the Presbytery of Concord resolved with confident reliance upon the blessing of God to undertake the establishment of a Manual Labor Seminary. In this noble attempt the Presbyterians of Morganton and Bethel have since manifested the most cordial co-operation.

After due investigation, a farm was selected in the upper part of Mecklenburg County, distinguished for its healthy and central location; 469 acres of land were procured of sufficient fertility in the estimation of many wise and practical men to justify the erection of the necessary buildings. Agents were immediately appointed to lay before the public the claims of this benevolent enterprise. The cordial and generous liberality manifested in all directions, proved that the expectation was well founded, that such a plan of education would be highly approved and cheerfully sustained by an intelligent and pious community. In a few months over thirty thousand dollars were subscribed.

It was determined to call it Davidson College, in commemoration of General W. L. Davidson, a brave, generous and intelligent officer, who was killed in 1870, at Cowan's Ford, seven miles from its site, opposing Lord Cornwallis, in crossing the Catawba River.

Three buildings for students, two Houses for professors, and a steward's House, with the necessary outbuildings will soon be completed. A Chapel to contain recitation rooms on the first floor, and a place of worship in the second, has been contracted for, and will it is expected be finished during the next summer.

It has been determined to commence the exercises of the College on the first day of March, 1837. The year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. August and February will be the vacation months.

All the students will be required to perform labor, Agricultural or Mechanical, three hours each working day. A Steward and Farmer has been engaged whose business it will be to manage the Boarding House, and to accompany and direct the Students in their hours of labor.

The price has been fixed at six dollars per month, or thirty dollars a Session. The students will be divided into three classes for labor. The strongest and most sufficient laborers will compose the first class.

The second class will embrace those whose labor may be of less value. The third class will contain the smallest and weakest boys.

The first class of laborers will be allowed a reduction on their board, \$15 by the session, or \$30 by the year.

The second class will be allowed a reduction of \$12 by the session, or \$24 by the year.

The third class, a reduction of \$9 by the session, or \$18 by the year.

Those who labor in the first class will be required to pay only \$15 by the session for their board.

Those in the second class, \$18.

Those in the third class, \$21.

Price of tuition to the Students in the Languages and the Sciences will be fifteen dollars by the Session.

Price of tuition to those who may enter to study English Grammar, Geography and other branches of an English education, will be ten dollars by the session.

Payments for Board and Tuition are to be made in advance by the session. Money for Board to be paid to the Steward—Fees for Tuition to be paid to the President.

Nothing will be required for room-rent or fuel.

It is believed that most of the Students may be supplied with their Candles and procure their own washing with very little expense. Many active and benevolent Ladies have already made provisions to supply parts of the rooms with bedding and other necessary furniture. Others it is understood are making similar preparations. By a united effort all the rooms might be furnished, much to the honor of the most interested and untiring agents of Christian benevolence.

All the Ladies who engage in this good work, are respectfully requested to make choice of the Students who they wish to occupy the rooms furnished by their liberality. While such a selection would confer a tribute of respect, it would remove from the officers the necessity of making any distinction among Students equally deserving. Those who may have articles for this purpose, are requested to forward them if opportunity occurs, to Abel Graham, Esq., with the names of the Students for whom they were intended.

If Students, who come from Congregations where no such provisions may be made, could unite and bring with them the articles they need, it might prevent trouble and expense after they arrive at the College.

Particulars are thus minutely given, to afford all necessary information to prevent as far as possible, every unwarranted apprehension.

From these facts, it must be apparent, that the expenses of enterprising and economical youth, at this institution will not be half so great as at most Colleges in our Country, and even much less than at the majority of good academies.

That students should be afforded an opportunity of reducing their board from \$18 to \$30 each year without interfering with their advancement in mental improvement, should commend this College to the most favorable regard of the public.

Many promising and enterprising youths may receive the benefits of a Liberal Education in this way, whose circumstances prevent them from encountering heavy expenses. Every effort has been made to redeem the pledge given, that the expenses would be as small as they could be made. A strict and uniform regard to economy has marked all the improvements and stipulations thus far made.

It is confidently believed that these terms will fully meet the expectation of all who inform themselves respecting those arrangements which are necessary to commence and sustain such a course of education. Some may have formed the unwarranted and unreasonable expectation, that no expense whatever would attend a course of Manual Labor Education. If

a sufficient amount had been contributed by a generous community to render this college free of cost to all who might enter it, none would have rejoiced more than those who are its managers. But such is very far from being the fact. It should be remembered that only one-fifth of the amount subscribed is payable each year. It should also be known that the cost of the land, buildings, stock, implements, etc., etc., will consume the whole of the subscriptions paid for the first three years at least, and perhaps more. No other course was left to its managers, but to fix the Board and Tuition at a moderate price, and promise a very liberal compensation for the labor required. But the diminution of expense will not be the only advantage of the Manual Labor Department. The regular and cheerful exercise afforded by it, will preserve the health of the Students. This is a consideration of the first importance. The great object of a good Education is, to train and cultivate a *sound mind in a sound body*. Neglect of health has led multitudes of the most promising young men in this country to a premature grave. Without health, men of the brightest talents and attainments must linger out a painful existence, and be cut off from distinguished usefulness. Perhaps no class in society are exposed to more danger in this respect than Students. It is natural for the mind in acquiring knowledge, to become engrossed with the employment, so far as to neglect exercise and recreation.

The most promising scholars are in the most danger from sedentary habits and immoderate study and often before danger is perceived, the seeds of death are sown and the constitution ruined beyond recovery. Remedies come too late after the injury is inflicted. The evils to be avoided must be anticipated and guarded against by regular and appropriate exercise. The law of our nature demands activity to the body as well as to the mind. Suitable and uniform labor is essential to permanent vigor of the Constitution. The time thus spent in preserving the health will be amply repaid by the ease and vigor with which the mind will act when called to study.

It is very certain that exercise, to be healthful, should be taken at regular periods of time and to uniform extent. If left to the discretion of youth, who are often governed more by feeling than reflection, it will be neglected when most needed or taken in no salutary manner.

The deep solicitude and repeated warnings of parents and teachers will not avail, unless it be required by the existing rules of the Institution; and made honorable by its constitution. If expected of all no odious distinctions can exist. Being required for the highest and most reputed purposes, the wisdom and good sense of those who reflect upon the demand, will justify the expediency.

Another salutary result from the Manual Labor Department will be the cultivation of independence and good habits among the Students. A constant and strong temptation to those who are receiving an education is, to look with dread and contempt upon the labor which others perform. To this temptation multitudes so far yield, as to become fond of ease and indulgence. This is a mistake injurious to their own welfare, and at war with the best interests of society. The undivided and practical influence of all educated men should be given to render labor honorable, and the most efficient way to do this is, not to shrink from it themselves. No more direful calamity could settle upon our country, than for intelligent men to fix odium upon the labor which is essential to its prosperity. No youth should be trained to feel that proper attention to business is either disreputable or unnecessary. Habits of industry and economy constitute the best fortune.

True benevolence consists in providing the means of education so far as to render them accessible, and then in adopting those measures which will lead youth to put forth their own efforts, and as far as possible to rely upon their own resources. No doubt it is a noble part of Christian

benevolence to aid indigent young men of talents and moral worth—but it is doubtless essential to its successful exercise to bring the sincerity of those who receive it to a practical test, or to develop their powers by teaching them their own strength.

The Presbytery of Concord, at its last meeting, passed the following resolution:

“Resolved, that the Beneficiaries under the care of Presbytery be expected to prosecute their studies at Davidson College, if they receive aid from the Education Board.”

At an early period it was resolved that the privileges of this College should be open to persons of all religious denominations of good moral character. Its friends are known to be as far removed as any other class of society from motives of sectarianism, and as far as having any to gain by its exercise. The influence of party spirit has not been exerted in this great undertaking. The highest and purest interests of Learning and Religion have been honestly and exclusively aimed at.

Difficulties from various sources and of different kinds are to be expected. Sacrifices must be made. Nothing great can be accomplished without them. But let an enlightened and pious community sustain this enterprise by their prayers and their patronage, and with the blessing of God success will be certain.

It is desirable that the names of those who may wish to enter the first session, should be forwarded, as soon as convenient, either to the President at Charlotte, or to the Rev. Mr. Sparrow at Salisbury.

January 1st, 1837.

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