

Historical Notes : The College of William and Mary

Mary Goodwin

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HISTORICAL NOTES

THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY

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THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM & MARY IN VIRGINIA

C O N T E N T S:

- I. Preface
- II. Brief Summary of History of College . . . . . Pages i-xv
- III. Notes on the College 1690-1900. . . . . Pages 1-687
- IV. Index

I L L U S T R A T I O N S:

Opposite page:

- 1. Survey of Land sold by Thomas Ballard for the  
College of William and Mary . . . . . 34
- 2. Original Boundary Stone - "W&M COLLEDGE-1694" . . . . . 38
- 3. Michel's crude Sketch of College Building  
ca. 1702. . . . . 82
- 4. Chelsea Hospital, London. . . . . 132
- 5. Brick dated 1729 in West End of Chapel Wing . . . . . 151
- 6. College Building ca. 1735 from Background of  
Blair Portrait. . . . . 157
- 7. Copperplate Engraving found in the Bodleian  
Library, showing Front and Rear of Wren  
Building, Brafferton and the President's  
House . . . . . 162
- 8. Jefferson's Plan for a proposed Addition to the  
College Building - ca. 1772 . . . . . 206
- 9. The College Building, Brafferton, and the  
President's House before the Fire of 1859  
(Century Company) . . . . . 284

Illustrations (continued):

Opposite page:

10. The College Building, Brafferton, and the President's House before the Fire of 1859 (Bishop Meade, <u>Old Churches &amp;c</u> ) . . . . .	325
11. Watercolor of College Building, Brafferton, and President's House (T. Millington), and C. L. Ludwig's Lithograph of same . . . . .	434
12. College Building from a Daguerreotype, ca. 1856 .	485
13. Student's Room in College Building - prior to 1856. . . . .	492
14. Girl's Sketch of Rear of College Building, 1856 .	496
15. Remaining Walls of College Building after Fire of 1859 . . . . .	529
16. College Building as erected on Surviving Walls after Fire of 1859. . . . .	541
17. Cranston Watercolor of College Building and President's House, after Fire of 1859 . . . . .	551
18. Rear View of College Building just prior to Fire of 1862 . . . . .	585
19. Rives' Front Elevation of College Building, as rebuilt after Fire of 1862. . . . .	604
20. College Building, Brafferton, and the President's House, ca. 1869-1870. (Coleman collection) . .	619
21. View of College Building, and Picture of Interior of Library; from <u>Scribner's Monthly</u> for November, 1875. . . . .	646
22. College Building ca. 1928 . . . . .	682
23. College Building ca. 1933 - after its Restoration . . . . .	687

## P R E F A C E

These notes on the College of William and Mary have been gathered over a period of years by members of the Research Department of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, with the helpful cooperation of those in charge of the archives of the College of William and Mary.

They do not represent all information on the history of the College, but are drawn from all available sources which throw light on the eighteenth century college buildings - when erected, repaired, rebuilt, their furniture, furnishings, uses, etc. Because of the three fires which destroyed all but part of the exterior walls of the main building of the College, it has been necessary to carry the notes through the nineteenth century rebuildings of that structure.

Unfortunately, many of the early records of the College are missing, and much pertinent information on the original "Wren Building," and the rebuilding after the fire of 1705, is lost.

A brief chronology of events concerning the history of the College appears at the beginning of the notes. The notes are arranged in chronological order. An index, with especial emphasis on architectural detail, is appended.

Mary R. M. Goodwin  
March, 1954.

THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY

A CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN ITS HISTORY

The first attempt to establish a university in Virginia - the result of the Virginia Company's instructions, in 1618, to Governor-elect George Yeardley to erect a university at Henrico - was wiped out by the Indian Massacre of 1622.<sup>1</sup>

Several secondary schools were successfully established in the Virginia Colony before the last quarter of the century.<sup>2</sup> Another start towards founding a College, "for the advancement of learning...& provision of an able & successive ministry in this country," was made in 1660/1, when Governor William Berkeley and several members of the Council and House of Burgesses subscribed "severall considerable sumes of money and quantities of tobacco" towards this end.<sup>3</sup> However, it was not until the last decade of the century that a plan for a college was evolved which was successful. This success was largely due to the interest and energies of two men: the Reverend James Blair,<sup>4</sup> commissary of the Bishop of

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1. For an account of this attempt see Robert H. Land, "Henrico and Its College," in the William and Mary College Quarterly, 2nd series, Vol. XVIII (1938), pages 453-498.
  2. Lyon G. Tyler, Williamsburg, The Old Colonial Capital (Richmond: 1907), page 112. Also Edgar W. Knight, A Documentary History of Education in the South Before 1860 (Chapel Hill: 1949), Vol. I, pages 202-234.
  3. H. R. McIlwaine, Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1659/60-1693 (Richmond: 1914), pages 12-13.
  4. James Blair was born in Scotland in 1656; received a Master of Arts degree at the University of Edinburgh in 1673; was ordained a minister in the Church of Scotland in 1679; and came to Virginia in 1685. He was minister of Varina Parish, Henrico County, from 1685-1694; minister of James City Parish from 1694-1710; and minister of Bruton Parish from 1710 until his death. He was appointed a member of the Council of Virginia in 1694, being sworn in on July 18th; but was suspended in April, 1695. He was reinstated to the Council through efforts of friends in England, and again took his seat in September, 1696. Blair married Sarah Harrison, daughter of Colonel Benjamin Harrison of Surry County, in 1687. She died in 1713, leaving no children. Blair was named first president for life in the charter of the College of William and Mary of 1693. He died on April 18, 1743. He left his library and £500 to the College - the remainder of his estate going to his nephew (John Blair, son of Archibald Blair) and nephew's family.

London in Virginia, and the Lieutenant-Governor, Francis Nicholson.<sup>1</sup>

1690-1691:

In July, 1690, the Rev. James Blair presented proposals for a college and grammar school in Virginia to a convention of the Clergy at Jamestown, who approved the proposals;<sup>2</sup> and agreed that they should be presented to the next General Assembly. The Lieutenant-Governor, Francis Nicholson, and the Council also approved the proposals, and appointed persons to collect subscriptions towards such an undertaking.<sup>3</sup>

In April, 1691, the Rev. James Blair presented the proposals to the House of Burgesses.<sup>4</sup> The Assembly gave them prompt consideration: a "Supplication" was prepared to King William and Queen Mary requesting a charter for the proposed college, to be named in their honor; possible sites for the college were considered; and the Rev. James Blair was sent to England to present the supplication, study the forms of other charters, solicit funds, and obtain masters and professors. He was given careful instructions by the Assembly as to his procedure in these matters,<sup>5</sup> and left for England in June, 1691. Blair spent many months in England - the charter was finally signed in February, 1693.<sup>6</sup>

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1. Francis Nicholson was born in 1655 at Downholme Parke, Yorkshire, England; entered military life, serving in New England and New York; and was sent to Virginia as Lieutenant-Governor under the absentee Governor, Lord Howard of Effingham, Nicholson's commission being dated November 14, 1689. He took his oath of office June 3, 1690. In 1692, Sir Edmund Andros succeeded Effingham as Governor, and came to Virginia. Nicholson returned to England, but was soon sent to Maryland as Governor. He was named trustee of the College of William and Mary in its charter of 1693, and continued an active interest in that institution; returning to Virginia as full Governor by commission dated July 20, 1698. He served as governor until 1705, when he was recalled, after a series of quarrels with the Rev. James Blair and other members of the Virginia Council. Nicholson was subsequently governor of Nova Scotia, and governor of South Carolina. He left the last place on leave of absence in 1725, and returned to England, where he died in March, 1728.
  2. See pages 1-2 following.
  3. See pages 2-4.
  4. See page 4.
  5. See pages 4-14.
  6. See pages 15-24.



1693:

The charter,<sup>1</sup> granted by King William and Queen Mary was signed on February 8, 1693. It granted leave to establish "a certain Place of universal Study, or perpetual College of Divinity, Philosophy, Languages and other good Arts and Sciences" to consist of "one President, six Masters or Professors, and an hundred Scholars, more or less." The charter appointed the Rev. James Blair first President, "during his natural Life," and named some eighteen trustees, headed by Francis Nicholson, to direct the building of the College of William and Mary in Virginia. When established, with the full number of faculty, the trustees were to transfer the College to the President and Masters or Professors, who were to become "a Body Politick and incorporate." These trustees, and their successors, were also to be the Visitors and Governors of the College, with power to direct its policies and make its statutes.

The charter granted the following sources of income for building and maintaining the College: (1) the sum of £1985: 14s.: 10d. out of the Virginia quit-rents; (2) the proceeds of the tax imposed by act of Parliament, passed in 1673, of one penny per pound upon all tobacco exported from Maryland and Virginia to foreign ports other than England; (3) the fees from the office of Surveyor-General of the Virginia Colony; (4) all the rents and profits from 20,000 acres of land on Blackwater Swamp and at Pamunkey Neck in Virginia, to be held by the College for the quit-rent of two copies of Latin verses, to be delivered annually, on November 5th, to the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony.

While in England Blair also collected some private gifts and subscriptions; and obtained £300 from some pirates (Edward Davies, John Hinson and Lionel Delawafer) who were pardoned and allowed to keep part of their treasure with the understanding that £300 would be given to the proposed College.<sup>2</sup>

In October and November, 1693, the General Assembly selected Middle Plantation (a small settlement about seven miles from Jamestown, and subsequently the site of the City of Williamsburg) as the place for erecting the College of William and Mary.<sup>3</sup> Three hundred acres were purchased for the College at Middle Plantation from Thomas Ballard.<sup>4</sup> The Assembly passed an act laying a duty on skins and furs to further support the project.<sup>5</sup>

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1. See pages 24-29.

2. See pages 55 fn. and 57.

3. See pages 32-36.

4. See pages 33-34 fn.; and page 55.

5. See pages 35-37.

Ca. 1694-1695:

A Grammar School was established under the charter for the College of William and Mary. Until the College was erected, it occupied a school-house near the site of the proposed building. Salaries were paid to a Grammar Master, Writing-Master, and Usher, in 1695-1697,<sup>1</sup> and thereafter.

1695-1698:

On August 8, 1695, the ceremony of laying the foundation of the College of William and Mary was held, the Governor, Sir Edmund Andros, and members of the Council being present.<sup>2</sup>

The main building - designed by Sir Christopher Wren, their Majesties' Surveyor General - was to be in the form of a quadrangle. The work of building progressed slowly, hampered by quarrels between Governor Edmund Andros and trustees of the College, and by the scarcity of workmen;<sup>3</sup> and in 1697 the Rev. James Blair was again sent to England to procure further assistance in finishing the College.<sup>4</sup> An account of the funds already collected, and the money spent on the building and grammar school, was submitted in April, 1697. At that time only two sides of the proposed quadrangle had been carried up (the front, and the north wing, now known as the "Great Hall"); and the work was almost at a stop for want of money.<sup>5</sup>

The Rev. James Blair secured funds from the estate of the Hon. Robert Boyle (whose will of 1691 left certain money for charitable uses) for educating Indian children at the College "from the first beginning of Letters till they were ready to receive Orders" to go out and convert the Indians.<sup>6</sup> These funds came from the profits and rents of the Manor of Brafferton, in Yorkshire, England, in accordance with an agreement between the Earl of Burlington and the Bishop of London.

1699:

On May 1, 1699, a May-Day Celebration was held at the College, attended by Governor Francis Nicholson, members of the Council and House of Burgesses, and others. Several of the scholars made speeches before these guests; one of them urging

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1. See pages 56-58, 110.
  2. See page 47.
  3. See pages 48-68.
  4. See pages 53-54.
  5. See pages 53-58.
  6. See pages 61-62, 74-75, and 149-150.

1699 (continued):

the removal of the seat of government from Jamestown to Middle Plantation, the site of the College.<sup>1</sup> This project was of especial interest to Governor Nicholson; and in June, 1699, the General Assembly passed an act to build the Capitol and the City of Williamsburg at Middle Plantation.

Although only two sides of the proposed quadrangle were erected at this time, the building contained "all conveniences of Cooking, Brewing, Baking, &c. and convenient Rooms for the Reception of the President, and Masters, with many more Scholars than are as yet come to it; in this part are also the Hall, and School-Room."<sup>2</sup> The building has been described as being two-and-a-half stories high; "the recitation rooms were in the first two stories of the front, and the north wing was made into a hall, where meals were served and the college exercises held. The rooms of the president, officers and scholars were in the garrets, over the front and the hall."<sup>3</sup>

The Grammar School probably moved into the College building in 1700,<sup>4</sup> although they may have used some of the rooms before the building was completed.

1700-1705:

During its early years the College of William and Mary did not progress beyond the Grammar School status, although an attempt was made in 1700 to obtain a Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.<sup>5</sup> There were 29 scholars in the school in 1702.<sup>6</sup> The two chief promoters of the College, the Rev. James Blair and Governor Francis Nicholson, began to quarrel during these years;<sup>7</sup> and Nicholson was also at odds with several other members of the Council, to the detriment of the progress of the College.

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1. See pages 68-71.
  2. See page 110.
  3. Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, Williamsburg, The Old Colonial Capital (Richmond: 1907), page 123.
  4. See page 74 following. Unfortunately, most of the early records of the College were destroyed in the fires of 1705 and 1859. The earliest volume of Faculty Minutes now extant begins in 1729, after the second building had been completed and furnished. Therefore, there are many gaps in our information concerning the College.
  5. See pages 74 and 91.
  6. See page 85.
  7. See pages 84-103.

1700-1705 (continued):

In April, 1700, the Trustees and Governors of the College offered the Governor and Council use of rooms in the College building for meetings of the General Court and General Assembly (the statehouse at Jamestown having burned in 1698). The Court and Assembly used the building from 1700 until the new Capitol at Williamsburg was ready for use in 1704.<sup>1</sup> In June, 1702, a celebration was held at the College, attended by Governor Nicholson, the Council, Burgesses, the militia from the six neighboring counties, and representatives from the Indian tribes, to announce the death of King William, and the accession of Queen Anne.<sup>2</sup>

On October 29, 1705, the College building was destroyed by fire of an undetermined origin.<sup>3</sup> Governor Nott reported to the Board of Trade that the fire broke out "between 11 and 12 aclock at night," and that "the building, Library, and furniture was in a small time totally consumed."<sup>4</sup> Most of the exterior walls, which were very thick, withstood the flames.

1706-1723:

For the next four years the College lay in ruins. In 1709, Queen Anne granted £500 towards rebuilding out of the quit-rents.<sup>5</sup> In August, 1709, the Trustees of the College decided to rebuild "on the old walls and appointed workmen to view them and compute the charge." In 1710, Queen Anne granted an additional £500 out of the quit-rents towards the rebuilding.<sup>6</sup> Alexander Spotswood, lieutenant-governor, who arrived in Virginia in June, 1710, was active in promoting the rebuilding. Being first modelled by Sir Christopher Wren, according to Hugh Jones, Professor of Mathematics at the College ca. 1717, the building was "rebuilt, and nicely contrived, altered and adorned by the ingenious Direction of Governor Spotswood."<sup>7</sup>

Grammar students and Indian children were attending classes in a school-house before the second building was ready for occupancy.<sup>8</sup> It is probable that part of the building (again as at first, only two sides of the proposed quadrangle) was in use by 1716. The visitors met in "the Convocation Roome of the said Colledge" on March 26, 1716.<sup>9</sup>

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1. See pages 73, 76-87.
  2. See pages 81-84.
  3. See pages 104-115.
  4. See page 110.
  5. See pages 114-115.
  6. See pages 116-118.
  7. See page 132.
  8. See pages 116, 119-122.
  9. See page 122.

1706-1723 (continued):

The "keeping of the table" at the College commenced after the return of the scholars from their Christmas, 1716, vacation.<sup>1</sup> However, we are told that the building was not finished until 1723.<sup>2</sup>

1724-1754:

Ca. 1724 a brick building, known as "the Brafferton," was erected to house the Indian students (who had formerly lodged in town) and their school-master.<sup>3</sup> This was built out of funds from the Hon. Robert Boyle's legacy, which had been invested in the Manor of Brafferton, in Yorkshire, England.

By 1729, the College was finally fully established, with its six professorships, as follows: the Rev. Bartholomew Yates and the Rev. Francis Fontaine, professors in the Divinity School; Alexander Irwin and William Dawson, professors in the Philosophy School; Joshua Fry, master of the Grammar School; and Richard Cocke, master of the Indian School.<sup>4</sup> The transfer of the College of William and Mary from the surviving Trustees to the President and Masters and Professors, which was directed in the charter, was finally signed on February 27, 1729.<sup>5</sup> However, "Transfer Day" was subsequently celebrated by the College on August 15, 1729, being the day "the Transfer of the said College was Completed."<sup>6</sup>

In 1729, the building of the third wing - the Chapel wing - of the proposed quadrangle was begun. It was completed in 1732, and President Blair opened the Chapel with a sermon on June 28th.<sup>7</sup>

In July, 1732, the foundations of the President's House were laid, to be finished by October, 1733. At this time the Rev. William Dawson wrote the Bishop of London as follows: "The foundations of a common brick House for the President was laid opposite to Brafferton. ... These two buildings will appear at a small distance from the East front of the College, before which is a Garden planted with evergreens kept in very good order. The Hall and Chapel, joining to the west Front towards the Kitchen Garden form two handsome wings..."<sup>8</sup>

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1. See page 125.
  2. See page 131.
  3. See pages 133, 134.
  4. See pages 149-150.
  5. See pages 148-151, 152.
  6. See page 152.
  7. See pages 151, 152-a, 154.
  8. See page 154.

1724-1754 (continued):

In 1739 a "beautiful Monument, of curious Workmanship, in Marble" was erected in the Chapel to Sir John Randolph (died 1737), who had represented the College in the House of Burgesses, and was buried in the Chapel.<sup>1</sup>

The Rev. James Blair, first President of the College, died on April 18, 1743.<sup>2</sup> The Rev. William Dawson, Professor of ~~Divinity~~, *Moral Philosophy*, succeeded him as president. Blair left his books and £500 to the College.

In 1747 the Capitol in Williamsburg burned, and the General Assembly of Virginia again met in the College until a new Capitol was erected.<sup>3</sup>

The College prospered during these years.<sup>4</sup> In 1734 the General Assembly of Virginia passed "An Act for the better support and encouragement of the College of William and Mary in Virginia," which, among other things, set aside part of the money to be levied by the act for the purchase of books.<sup>5</sup> In 1736 there were "upwards of 60 Scholars present" in the College; and in 1754 there were "53 Students, 15 Scholars, and 7 Indians," in attendance.<sup>6</sup>

1756-1779:

In 1756 Benjamin Franklin received an honorary "degree of A.M." from the College.<sup>7</sup> Thomas Jefferson was a student in 1761 and 1762, boarding in the College during those years.<sup>8</sup>

The presidents of the College changed rapidly. The Rev. William Dawson, who succeeded James Blair in 1743, died in 1752. The following men held the office of President during the 1752-1777 period:

The Rev. William Stith	- 1752 - died 1755.
The Rev. Thomas Dawson	- 1755 - died 1760. <i>21760? See W.M. 2</i>
The Rev. William Yates	- 1761 - died 1764.
The Rev. James Horrocks	- 1764 - left for England 1771 - died on way 1772.
The Rev. John Camm	- 1771 - removed 1777 - because of Tory sympathies. <sup>9</sup>

1. See page 160.

2. See page 164.

3. See pages 165-166.

4. See pages 151-172.

5. See pages 155-158.

6. See pages 158-a, 172.

7. See page 173.

8. See page 178.

9. See Tyler, Williamsburg, pages 166, 194.

1756-1779 (continued):

Occasional accounts for building and repairs on the College buildings are extant for this period.<sup>1</sup>

In 1770 Norborne Berkeley, Baron de Botetourt, died at the Palace in Williamsburg, and was buried in the College Chapel.<sup>2</sup> He had been a warm friend of the College, and established two gold medals for scholarship, to be given annually.<sup>3</sup>

In 1772 the Visitors and Governors planned an addition to the main College building. It was probably about this time that Thomas Jefferson drew his plan for enlarging the building and making it a quadrangle. Building materials were purchased, and the foundations of the addition were laid; but the outbreak of the Revolution put a stop to the work.<sup>4</sup>

On December 5, 1776, the Phi Beta Kappa Society was founded by students of the College of William and Mary. The first meeting may have been held at the Raleigh Tavern in Williamsburg, in that the minutes of November 29, 1777, ordered that the members would meet on "the 5<sup>th</sup> of next Month, being the Anniversary, to be kept at the Raleigh."<sup>5</sup>

The Rev. James Madison, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics, became president of the College in 1777.<sup>6</sup>

In December, 1779, while he was Governor of Virginia, and a member of the Visitors and Governors of the College, Thomas Jefferson brought about the reorganization of that institution. The six professorships established by the charter were changed. The Grammar School and the Divinity School were discontinued, and the following professors were appointed: James Madison, President, and Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics; George Wythe, Professor of Law and Police; James McClurg, Professor of Anatomy and Medicine; Robert Andrews, Professor of Moral Philosophy, the Law of Nature and Nations, and Fine Arts; and Charles Bellini, Professor of Modern Languages.<sup>7</sup> The College was now considered a university.

In 1779 the beginning of what has become known as the "Honor System" was practiced at William and Mary.<sup>8</sup> When he established the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Thomas Jefferson transplanted this feature to that institution.

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1. See pages 161, 173, 178, 179, 182, 183, 185, 186-188, 189, 193, 194, 198, 199, 205, 206, 207, 210, 211, 212, 213, 219, 222, 223, 226, 226-a, 227, 230, 231.
  2. See pages 198-203.
  3. See pages 196, 196-a.
  4. See pages 206, 213, 222, 226-a, 238.
  5. William and Mary College Quarterly, 1st series, Vol. IV (1896) pages 213-244.
  6. See Tyler, Williamsburg, page 166.
  7. See pages 232-238 following.
  8. See Tyler, Williamsburg, page 176.

1780-1812:

The British invaded Virginia in the fall of 1780. By October most of the students had left the College. On January 18, 1781, the Rev. James Madison wrote: "The University is a Desert. We were in a very flourishing way before the first invasion ... we are now entirely dispersed. The student is converted into the Warrior, some of the professors thought it prudent to retire..."<sup>1</sup> In June, 1781, the British were in Williamsburg for ten days, and General Cornwallis used the President's House as headquarters during that time.<sup>2</sup>

In 1781 the main College building became a hospital for the French soldiers who were fighting for the American cause.<sup>3</sup> The President's House, which was given over to the French officers, was accidentally burned while so used; but it was subsequently rebuilt with money from the French government.<sup>4</sup>

A house in town was rented for President Madison<sup>5</sup> (the house now known as the "Archibald Blair House" on Nicholson Street), until the President's House was rebuilt.

In the fall of 1782, the College re-opened,<sup>6</sup> and by 1784 there were eighty undergraduate students in attendance.<sup>7</sup>

The School of Anatomy and Medicine was discontinued in 1783, when Dr. James McClurg left it. In 1792 the Grammar School at the College was re-established.<sup>8</sup>

The Rev. James Madison, President and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, died on March 6, 1812, and was buried in the College Chapel, where a tablet was erected to his memory.<sup>9</sup> Madison had become first Bishop of Virginia in 1790.

At the outbreak of the American Revolution, William and Mary is said to have been the richest college in the country. However, during that struggle it lost its most important sources of revenue by the depreciation of paper money; the diversion of English endowment funds, especially the Boyle trust, into English channels; the abolition of the tobacco tax; and the cession to the

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1. See page 239.
  2. See page 240.
  3. See pages 242-251.
  4. See pages 244, 246, 247, 249, 250, 255, 258-259, 263, 265, 267, 269-270.
  5. See pages 249, 256, 258-259.
  6. See pages 250, 252-253.
  7. See page 259.
  8. See Tyler, Williamsburg, page 178; also page 282 following.
  9. See Tyler, Williamsburg, page 182; also page 297 following.



1780-1812 (continued):

United States of Virginia's claims to western lands, and the consequent loss of the Surveyor's fees.<sup>1</sup> The removal of the seat of government from Williamsburg to Richmond was also a loss to the College, in that the political and social support which the capital brought to the College was destined to fall away. The act to remove the capital was passed in 1779, and the offices of government moved to Richmond in the spring of 1780. The one economic gain to the College by this removal was the Palace lands in and adjoining Williamsburg, which the General Assembly of Virginia vested in the College. Although probably an over-statement, President Madison said, in 1784, that the value of the lands thus given to the College amounted to about £10,000.<sup>2</sup>

1812-1860:

After President Madison's death in 1812, the Presidents of William and Mary College were as follows:

The Rev. John Bracken, 1812-1814.  
 Dr. John Augustine Smith, 1814-1826.  
 The Rev. William H. Wilmer, 1826-1827.  
 The Rev. Adam Empie, 1827-1836.  
 Thomas R. Dew, 1836-1846.  
 Robert Saunders, 1846-1848.  
 Benjamin S. Ewell, 1848-1849.  
 The Rt. Rev. John Johns, 1849-1854.  
 Benjamin S. Ewell, 1854-1888.<sup>3</sup>

The College had its ups and downs.<sup>4</sup> The number of students varied,<sup>5</sup> ranging from 19 to 140 between 1812 and 1860. In 1824, in an effort to defeat Thomas Jefferson's project for a state university at Charlottesville, a plan was proposed for the removal of the College of William and Mary to Richmond. Joseph C. Cabell wrote Jefferson from Williamsburg on May 5, 1824: "A scheme is now in agitation at this place, the subject of which is to remove the College of William and Mary to the city of Richmond. All the professors of the college, except the professor of law [Judge James Semple], are decidedly in favor of it. Chancellor Brown and others, of the Board of Visitors, will give it their support. ... It will most unquestionably be attempted, and will be powerfully supported." Jefferson said: "Let

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1. Herbert B. Adams, The College of William and Mary (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1887 - Circulars of Information of the Bureau of Education - No. 1), pages 56-57. See also pages 237-238, 273 of notes following.
  2. Adams, The College of William and Mary, page 57.
  3. Tyler, Williamsburg, page 194.
  4. See pages 282-509 of the notes following.
  5. See pages 316, 657-658 following; also see Index, under Students, number of.

1812-1860 (continued):

them petition for the removal; let them get the old structure completely on wheels, and not till then put in our claim to its reception." (Jefferson apparently meant to try to get the entire appropriation of the General Assembly for his own university at Charlottesville.)<sup>1</sup> The plan to remove William and Mary did not succeed.

Repairs were made on the college buildings from time to time - some of them extensive.<sup>2</sup>

On February 8, 1859, the main building of the College of William and Mary was burned - the fire starting in the north wing. The Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, the books in the Library, the monuments in the Chapel, and most of the furniture in the College, were all destroyed. Some lecture-room and Philomathean Society furniture, a few books which were not in the Library, the portraits in the "Blue Room," the College seal, and the College records were saved.<sup>3</sup>

A house near the College (which became known as the "College Hotel") was purchased to house the students, and lectures were held in the Brafferton.<sup>4</sup>

Plans for rebuilding the College were immediately considered; funds were raised; and, in spite of some opposition, it was decided to rebuild on the old walls. The exterior walls, though warped and cracked, had withstood the flames; although all the chimneys and most of the interior walls fell in the fire.<sup>5</sup> Mr. Eben Faxon was the architect for the new building, which differed considerably in appearance from the old.<sup>6</sup> Within a year, the rebuilding was completed, lectures being resumed in the building in October, 1859.<sup>7</sup>

1860-1888:

On July 4, 1860, Commencement exercises were held in the College Chapel, the usual place for these ceremonies.<sup>8</sup> There were 63 students in the College in 1860.<sup>9</sup>

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1. See Adams, The College of William and Mary, pages 58-59. See also pages 314-322 of following notes.
  2. See Index following notes under Repairs (dates following entries).
  3. See pages 510-518.
  4. See pages 515, 516, 523, 533.
  5. For notes on the fire and the rebuilding see pages 510-566.
  6. See picture op. page 541, and notes on interior changes, pages 558-559.
  7. See page 548.
  8. See page 566.
  9. See page 658.

1860-1888 (continued):

In May, 1861, Civil War being imminent and the majority of students having already left the College to join the Confederate Army, college exercises were suspended.<sup>1</sup> They were not resumed until the fall of 1865.<sup>2</sup>

The main College building was used first by the Confederate Army as barracks, and then as a military hospital.<sup>3</sup> In May, 1862, after the Battle of Williamsburg and the evacuation of the Confederate forces, Williamsburg was taken over by the Federal Army, and remained a military garrison until the close of the war. As soon as possible the Federals evacuated the hospital in the main College building;<sup>4</sup> and after that the building was used as a depot for Federal commissary stores.<sup>5</sup>

On September 9, 1862, in retaliation for an attack on the town by a force of Confederate Cavalry, the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry burned the main College building.<sup>6</sup> Most of the philosophical apparatus, college records, and some of the books had been moved to the Eastern State Hospital for safe keeping. Some of the books in the Library were saved at the time of the fire. The remainder were burned, with the furniture, chemical apparatus, etc. The exterior walls were again left standing - somewhat less warped and cracked than by the fire of 1859.<sup>7</sup>

The Brafferton was stripped of most of its woodwork, windows, doors, and floors. All the fences and enclosures around the College were removed and used for fuel. The vaults in the College Chapel were broken open and robbed. The President's House, which was occupied by the Southall family of Williamsburg from 1862 until 1864, suffered only slight damage.<sup>8</sup>

The Federals were still in possession of the College property in September, 1865; but it was agreed that if the College should reopen that fall, they would release the buildings necessary for the students.<sup>9</sup> The Brafferton was repaired for lecture-rooms, the "College Hotel" repaired to house students; and in December, 1865, there were 18 college students and 32 grammar students in attendance.<sup>10</sup> A wing

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1. See pages 579, 580, 589-590.
  2. See pages 597, 599.
  3. See pages 580-581, 582-584, 585, 586, 594.
  4. See pages 585-589.
  5. See page 594.
  6. See pages 589-597.
  7. See page 594.
  8. See pages 591-592, 594-596.
  9. See pages 598-599.
  10. See pages 597-599, 600, 602.

1860-1888 (continued):

was added to the President's House to house professors.<sup>1</sup>

Although it was decided to restore the main building on its old walls in 1865,<sup>2</sup> and Col. Alfred Rives was selected as architect, and plans were approved in 1867,<sup>3</sup> the building was not completed until 1869. It was furnished and ready for students in October, 1869.<sup>4</sup> The faculty was reorganized at this time.<sup>5</sup>

In 1865 the President and Professors of William and Mary petitioned the English High Court of Chancery to receive money which had accumulated since the Revolution in the trust fund of Mrs. Mary Whaley, who had left funds for educating needy children of Bruton Parish in memory of her son, Matthew (or "Mattey") Whaley, who died in 1706. After paying attorney's fees and charges, the College of William and Mary obtained \$8,470 from this fund. In 1867 the grammar school became known as the "Grammar and Mattey School," and it was continued in the Brafferton for a time. In 1869 it was decided to erect a new building for the Grammar and Mattey School, on the Palace lot, which had been given to the College after the Revolution. This new school-house was completed in 1870.<sup>6</sup>

The cost of repairing the College, new buildings, and the professors' salaries were more than the College endowment and the students' fees could pay.<sup>7</sup> The number of students (both college and grammar) ranged between 35 and 86 in the years 1865-1877.<sup>8</sup> Attempts were made to raise money in the North by personal subscription; and appeals were made to Congress for indemnity of the damage done during the Civil War.<sup>9</sup> These failed, and in 1881 it was necessary to suspend college exercises.<sup>10</sup> The College continued closed until 1888.

1. See page 602.
2. See pages 597-599.
3. See pages 603, 604.
4. See pages 599-619.
5. See page 624.
6. See pages 615, 625, 631. See also William and Mary Quarterly, 1st series, Vol. IV (1896), pages 3-14.
7. See Tyler, Williamsburg, page 192.
8. See page 658 of notes following.
9. See Tyler, Williamsburg, page 192. Also notes following - pages 590, 623, 626-627, 631, 633-636, 638, 642, 651, 654.
10. See pages 672-673 of notes following. Apparently, although the Visitors intended to continue the college exercises in 1882-1883, there were no students.

1888-1906:

In March, 1888, the General Assembly passed an act "to Establish a Normal School at William and Mary College in Connection with its Collegiate Courses."<sup>1</sup> This act appropriated \$10,000 to the support of the College, provided for a new Board of Visitors - ten to be appointed under the charter, and ten appointed by the governor. The College faculty was reorganized. President Ewell declined to act further, and retired as president emeritus; and Lyon G. Tyler succeeded him as president. The attendance was 104 in 1889, and it increased steadily. In 1893 the Congress of the United States finally passed a bill to partially indemnify the College for its losses in the Civil War.<sup>2</sup>

1906-1953:

In 1906 the College of William and Mary was transferred to the State of Virginia by an act of Assembly passed in March of that year. The newly organized Board of Visitors consisted of eleven members: the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and ten others appointed by the governor every four years.<sup>3</sup> In 1918 women were admitted to the College by an act of the General Assembly. The College has grown tremendously both in attendance and in buildings during the twentieth century. Between the years 1919 and 1932, fifteen new buildings were erected on the campus, and the enrollment grew from 150 to 1300 students.<sup>4</sup> It has continued to grow.

Dr. Lyon G. Tyler was president from 1888 to 1919, when he retired as president emeritus. He was followed as president by:  
 Julian A. Chandler, 1919-1934  
 John Stewart Bryan, 1934-1942  
 John Edwin Pomfret, 1942-1951  
 Alvin Duke Chandler, 1951-

Between the years 1928 and 1932 the three principal buildings in the College yard - the main building, the Brafferton, and the President's House - were restored to their eighteenth century appearance through the generosity of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., whose restoration of Williamsburg got under way in 1928. The main building was again ready for use by the fall term of 1931. Archaeological and architectural information as to this restoration may be found in the reports of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., the organization in charge of the restoration of Williamsburg.

M. Goodwin

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1. See Tyler, Williamsburg, page 192. See also notes following - pages 663, 672.
  2. See Tyler, Williamsburg, pages 192-193. Also pages 671, 672, 678 following.
  3. See Tyler, Williamsburg, pages 192-194.
  4. See Catalogue of The College of William and Mary - current.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, London. C.O. 5/1305 *£ 102-103* C.W.M-233.  
 [Typed copy William and Mary Archives from Sainsbury Transcripts,  
 Vol. IV, Virginia State Library]

*Sched with  
 from  
 P.R.O.  
 M.9.*

[Proposals of the Clergy - 1690]

SEVERALL PROPOSITIONS to be humbly Presented to the Consideration of ye next Generall Assembly, for ye better encouragement of Learning, By the founding a Colledge in this Country, to consist of three Schooles, Vizt Grammar, Phylosophy, & Divinity.

It is proposed yt the Genll Assembly would humbly address their sacred Majties to grant their Lysence and Royall Charter to enable & impower certain fitting persons to found & erect a Colledge in some convenient place in this Country, & yt out of their Royall bounty & favour, their Majties would be graciously pleased, to grant part of their Quittrents of this Country, towards the better enabling the sd persons to build the said Colledge, and provide for the yearly maintainence of ye same.

That either by continuening the psent dutyes upon all Liquors imported into this Country, or an Additionall Duty on ye same, or by any other better wayes or means, as to the Wisdom of the Assembly shall seem most Certaine and effectual, a sufficient yearly maintenance may be settled & provided for ye paying the Stipends, and yearly Allowances of ye Mastrs and Professrs and the defraying other charge of the said Colledge.

That Care be taken for ye providing able & fitting Mastrs and Profesrs for the said Schooles, Vizt for the Grammar School, a Master, & an able Usher. For the Phylosophy school, two able Profesrs, one for Logick & natural Phylosophy, & the other for ye Mathematicks; for the Divinitie schoole one able Professor, skill'd in ye Orientall Languages, & one able & grave divine, to be President of the Colledge, who may be fitting in case of mortalitie, or Disabilitie of any of the said Profesrs to supply their place while another may be procured.

That for the better Encouragement of able and Learned men, to undertake the said places, there may be allowed to the said President, and to Every of the said Mastrs & Professrs ye yearly allowances following. Vizt -

To ye President of ye Colledge, .....£150  
 To ye Professrs of Divinity, .....£150  
 To Each Professr of Phylosophy, .....£080

and liberty to take £1 yearly of each Schollar, excepting tenn poor Schollars who are to be taught gratis.

To the Mastr of ye Grammar schoole £80, with the liberty to take fifteen shillings pr Annum of each schollar, excepting 20 poor schollars, who are to be taught Gratis.

To ye Usher £50 & liberty to take five shillings yearly of each schollar, except the twenty poor schollars aforesd.

That for ye better encouragemt and enabling fitting persons to transport themselves into this Country, to undertake ye said places, there be advance, & allowed to ye President, and each of ye sd Mastrs & Profesrs £50 a piece, & to ye Usher £25.

That a Convenient place may be appointed as near as may be to ye Centre of ye Country for ye seating of the said Colledge, and a sufficient Quantity of land purchased for ye same, whereon may with all possible expediçon be

builded Convenient & necessary houses.

That due Regard be had for ye making Statutes & Ordinances, for ye well Governmt of ye said Colledge.

[Endorsed] Virginia, 1690  
Proposall of ye Clergy for ye founding a Colledge.

EXECUTIVE JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA- 1680-1699  
Vol. I (Richmond: 1925) p. 121

July 25<sup>th</sup> 1690. Present as before [Francis Nicholson, Lt. Gov., Nath. Bacon, Wm. Cole, John Page, Wm. Byrd, John Lear, Chr: Wormeley, John Armistead.]

His Honr the Lt Govr acquainting this Board, that it is requisite and convenient for the forwarding and Carrying on the good Designe of having a free School & Colledge in this Governmt (a thing already proposed by some pious Men) that persons be appointed & Impowerd to take the Subscriptions of such as are willing to Contribute towards soe good a designe, which by the blessing of God Almighty may be for his Glory, the honor of their Majesties, and the Good of this Country, and the whole Board agreeing herewith, Severall persons being Named, His Honor is requested to Authorize and Impower them soe to doe.

Ibid., p. 156 [Communication of the Governor to the Sheriffs of the Colony.]

...  
Give me an account who are ye great promoters or discouragers in your County of ye good design of a Free school & Colledge, and what lands there are in your County that have been given to either of those uses.

...  
Given under my hand at James Citty Decembr ye 2d Ano Dom 1690...  
Fr: Nicholson.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, London. C.O. 5/1305.  
[Typed copy William and Mary Archives from Sainsbury Transcripts, Vol. IV, Virginia State Library]

Instrument app'ting Comrs for taking Subscriptions towards a Colledge to be erected:

WHEREAS I understand that a good Proposicon concerning ye building & endowing of a free school & colledge in this Colony of Virginia, hath been made by several pious, & charitable Gentlemen & by them p'sented to

ye honble councel of State; who likewise approved of ye same, as an excellt design, for ye good education of ye youth, & for a continual supply of ye Ministry, of this Colony. And that towards ye effecting of so good a work, the two chief things yt are wanting, are Sufficent subscriptions, for charities & free gifts, to defray ye charge of ye building, together wth an Act of Assembly, providing a yearly Revenue, for ye Endowing, of ye sd free Schoole & Colledge, according to ye meaning, & intent of ye sd Proposicon: & being most willing & desirous yt so good, & necessary a work may be carried on, wthout farther delay, wee do hereby impower & Authorize you-

Mr James Blair Commissary, Capt Wm Randolph, Coll: Edward Hill, Mr Francis Eppes, & Capt Joseph Foster, Mr Patrick Smith, Minister of Southwark, Mr Benj: Harrisson, Mr Hen: Baker, Coll. Tho: Milner, Coll: Joshua Lawson, & Coll: Lemuel Mason. Mr Samll Ebon, Minister of Bruton, Edm: Jennings Esqe, Capt Fran: Page, Mr Hen: Hartwel, & Mr Wm Sherwood & Capt: Hen Duke.

Mr Dewel Pead Minister of Middlesex, Mr Christopher Robinson, Mr John Buckner, Majr Lewis Burrell, Coll: Phill: Lightfoot, Majr Hen: Whiteing, Capt: John Smith, Mr Tho: Foster, Coll: Rich: Johnson & Mr Wm Leigh

Mr John Farnfold, Minister of Bowtracey, Capt Geo: Cooper, Mr Christopher Neale, Capt Wm Hardrick, Capt Lawrence Washington, Coll: Wm Fitzhughes, Capt Wm Ball, Capt John Pinkard, Mr Rob: Carter, & Capt Wm Lee

Mr Teagle, Minister of Accomack, Coll Danll Jenefer, Coll Char: Scarborough, Coll Jno West & Capt Jno Custis

Jointly or Severally, to procure as many Subscriptions gratuities & benevolences as you can wthin this Colony of Virginia, towards ye defraying ye charge of ye sd buildings, hoping if it shall appear by ye largeness & numbers of ye sd subscriptions, yt ye Countrey intends sincerely & seriously to advance so good a work, yt then it will meet wth no Obstruccon, neither from their Majesties, nor from ye generall Assembly but will be duely carried on & receive all Legal approbacon, & encouragemt. Given under my hand & Seal this 25th day of July in ye 2d year of yeir maties reign. Ao Domini 1690.

{Francis Nicholson.}

Wee whose names are Subscribed being desirous to promote ye good design of a free schoole & Colledge in Virginia,- to Show or forwardness therein, for ye good Example of others, Do hereby freely offer towards ye building of ye sd schoole & colledge & other necessary houses, thereunto belonging, the several Sums here affixed to our names wch sums we do hereby bind orselves, or heirs & executrs to pay, or cause to be paid wthin six months after ye Generall Assembly of this Colony shall have passed An act, for endowing of ye sd free schoole & Colledge, & their Majties have confirmed ye same, to such Collector, or Collectors, as by Law shall be appointed, for Receiveing ye sd paymts. In witness whereof we have hereto Set or hands & Seales.

[Endorsed] - Virginia, 1690



PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, London. C.O. 5/1305  
 [Typed copy William and Mary Archives from Sainsbury Transcripts,  
 Vol. IV, Virginia State Library]

To ye Honble Merchts of London, especially such as Traffick in  
 Virginia:

Honble Gentlemen.- The Lieut Governr, Councill, Gentry & Clergy  
 of this Collony being at p'sent about a Charitable design of erecting &  
 founding a Free Schoole & Colledge, for the Education of our youth, a  
 constant supply of our Ministry, & p'haps a foundation for ye Conversion  
 of our Neighbouring Heathen to ye Christian Faith, they have not only  
 contributed very liberally themselves, but being well assured of yor  
 Kind Dispositions towards this poor Country, they have commanded us to  
 send you the enclosed Breefe, & withall in their names to entreat, not  
 only yor own charitable subscripcions towards soe good a work; but also  
 yor Intercessions wth such of yor Friends & Acquaintance as you know  
 to be men of Publick Spirits, or to have any p'ticular respect to this  
 place. ...

Honble Gent. we subscribe ourselves

Your faithfull & ready servts

James Blair, Comiss:

Pat: Smith, Sur: Sam: Eburn, Sur:

Deuel Pead, Sur: John Farnefold, Sur:

James Citty in Virginia  
 July 25th 1690.

[Endorsed] Proposals of the Clergy to the Merchts of London for the  
 founding of a Colledg.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES 1659-1693  
 (Richmond: 1914)

Friday ye 24th of Aprill 1691 [p. 343]

...

The Petition of Mr James Blaire on behalfe of himselfe the rest of  
 ye Reverend Clergy together with a proposition for the erecting a publique  
 Colledge being referred by ye Lt Governor [Nicholson] & Councell were  
 ordered to be read & Considered in a full house on Munday next in the  
 afternoone.

Munday ye 27th of Aprill 1691 [p. 344]

...

The Petition of James Blayre Minister on behalf of himselfe & the  
 rest of ye Clergy...abt the better paymt of their Salaries...

Severall propositions for the founding of a Colledge referred by ye  
 Rt Honble the Lt Governor & Councell read and referred to the consideration  
 of ye Committee of propositions.

LEGISLATIVE JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA  
Vol. I (Richmond: 1918) pp. 137-8

Wednesday Aprill 29th 1691

Mr Benja Harrison &c wait upon ye Rt Honble ye Lt Governr and prayed that some of ye Councill might be appointed to hold a Conference with some of ye members of their house about considering ye best method for Securing ye Country, & ye most expedient way for erecting of a Colledge.

Ordered that William Edwards Clerk of ye Genll Assembly go to ye house of Burgesses and acquaint them that Wm Cole Esqr Secry Ralph Wormeley Esqr Wm Byrd Esqr, Chr: Wormeley Esqr Edwar Hill Esqr and Henry Whiting Esqr are appointed to hold a Conference with such members as Should be appointed by their house tomorrow after morning prayers, in ye Councill Chamber to consider ye Security of this Country and ye most expedient method of Erecting a Colledge.

...

Thursday Aprill 30th 1691

WM COLE Esqr reports from ye Conference held with Some of ye house of Burgesses ye Several methods proposed for ye Security of ye Country erecting a Colledge and ye same are approved of.

...

Mr Christopher Robinson &c wait on ye Rt honorable ye Lt Govr and pray that Some of ye Councill may be Assign'd to Joyn wth Some members of their house in drawing an humble address to their Mas for a Colledge, and accordingly Councill were Assign'd to meet in ye Councill Chamber imediately after prayers tomorrow morning.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES 1659-1693  
(Richmond: 1914)

Thursday Aprill ye 30th 1691 [p. 347]

THE house mett, and called Over.

Mr Xtopher Robinson Colll Law Smith Major Cha: Scarbrough Capt Jno Smith Capt Miles Cary Capt Wm Randolph Mr Ben Harrisson Mr Robt Carter Mr Hen. Heartwell Mr Wm Lewis Mr Wm Leigh Mr Jo Ring are appoynted to manage the conference in the Councill Chamber, with the Councill appoynted by the Lieut Governor concerning wt forces are now necessary to be raised... & also aboute such an Expedient as may be most Suitable for the obtayning their Mats Royall Charter to enable fitting persons to found and erect a Colledge together with their Mats most gracious grant of Some part of the Quitt rents towards the maintenance & Support thereof.

...

Post Meridiem

...

It being reported to this house from the Managers of ye sd Conference with the Councill, touching that part of the Conference, which related to the findeing out fitt methods for ye advancemt of Learning in this

Country, that the Councill were of Opinion, that before any proceedings could be had therein, it were first necessary by an humble addresse to their Matys to pray their Mats Royall Charter for the enableing Some persons to erect a Colledge in Such part of the Country as may be most Convenient and that they might as much as in them lye, promote & forward so Good a desygne, they were pleased to declare that they would at all times be free & ready to joyne with this house in such an addresse.

The house most kindly received ye Motion & ordered a Message... to be Sent to the Councill to request their Honrs would be pleased to appoynte Some of the Councill to joyne wth Such Members of this House as shall be appointed in the preparing & drawing up an address to their Mats for that purpose.

LEGISLATIVE JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA  
Vol. I (Richmond: 1918) p. 138

May ye 1st 1691

MR Secy Cole reports ye Severall parts of ye Address agreed to, to be presented to their Mas for a Colledge and ye Same are approved of.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES 1659-1693  
(Richmond: 1914) p. 352

Thursday ye 7th May 1691 ... Post Merediem ...

A message from the Councill by Mr Edwards to acquaint the house, that three of the Councill will be ready to morrow morning after prayers to meete and joyne with Such members of the house as shall be appoynted for the drawing up an addresse to their Maties for the obtaineing their Maties Royall Charter for the enableing Some persons to erect a Colledge in this Country.

Mr Hartwell Capt Randolph, Colll Lawrence Smith, Mr Lewis, Mr Willson, Mr Carter, Mr Harrison & Mr Church-hill are appointed to meet tomorrow morning after prayers and accordingly Joyne with the Councill in the prepareing such an addresse.

Then a debate ariseing concerning the place where the Colledge should be nominated to be built after Some motions thereupon, the further debate thereof was referred till to morrow morning Seaven a Clocke & ye Members of the House required then to give their respective attendance.

Fryday May ye 8th 1691.

THE house mett. and resumeing the debate about ye place for the Colledge.

Resolved, upon the Question, that the place to be nominated for erecting the Colledge upon, by Gods Leave intended to be in this Country, be upon the Land of Ralph Greene Junior, now in the Tenour of Mr Thomas Baytop lyeing upon the North Side of yorke River in gloucester County &

& over agast the Plantation of Edmund Jennings Esq.

Mr Secretary Cole Ralph Wormely Esq Colll Edward Hill  
Coll. Jno Page Colll Nath. Bacon Coll. Thom: Millner Mr Xpher Robinson  
Capt Jno Smith Mr Benj. Harrison Coll Law: Smith Colll Wm Fitz-hugh  
Majr Cha: Scarburgh Capt Miles Cary Mr Hen: Heartwell Mr James Blayre  
and Mr Robt Carter are persons nominated by ye house to be presented  
to take their Maties Royall grant for the erecting of a Colledge accordingly.

Upon a motion made that Mr James Blaire a worthy Minister of this  
Country, and a person well acquainted wth the Methods & proceedings  
of Such a desygne, might be desired to assist the Comittee appoynted to  
Joyne wth the Councell in the drawing up an addresse to their Maties  
for their Royall grant of a Charter to some fitting persons to found &  
erect a Colledge in this Country.

Ordered, That the sd Comittee doe request the assistance and direc-  
tions of ye sd Mr Blayre in such matters as they shall finde necessary  
for their better prepareing Such addresse.

LEGISLATIVE JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA  
Vol. I (Richmond: 1918) p. 142

Monday May 11th 1691

...  
Ordered that ye Clerk of ye Genll Assembly go tomorrow morning  
to ye house of Burgesses ...

...And that he deliver them ye opinion of ye Councill about a  
fitt place for a Colledge by Gods P<sub>er</sub>mission design'd to be erected  
in this Country and of fitt P<sub>er</sub>sons to be presented to their Mas to  
take their Royal grant for erecting thereof.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES 1659-1693

Tuesday May ye 12e 1691 ... [p. 357]

Mr Edwards likewise brought from the Councill their Honrs opinion  
& proposition concerning the obtaining their Maties Grant for the erect-  
ing of a Colledge which was laid upon the Table.

...  
Fryday May ye 15th 1691. [p. 360]

...  
Then the house entred into debate of ye place for the Colledge, &  
the Question being put whether it Should be on the South Side or the  
North Side of Yorke River.

Resolved That it be on the South Side of Yorke River upon the land  
late of Colll Townesend deceased now in the possession of John Smith and  
near to the port appoynted in York County.

Mr Cr Robinson Majr Scarburgh, Mr Hartwell Capt Smith Mr Cary,  
Mr Harrisson & Colll Lawson being appointed to manage a Conference with

the Councill upon the pointes agreed about the Colledge Mr Cr Robinson reported from the said conference.

That having acquainted the Honble Councill (the Lt Governor being present) that the house had agreed, pursuant to their Honrs proposition, that the place be on the South Side of York River on the plantation late of Colll Townesend &c The Councill agreed thereto, and to the other part the Councill Concurred.

That the Number exceed not twenty to take the Royal Charter for erecting the Colledge.

That the honble ye Lt Governor be one.

That there be four of ye honble Councill as their Honrs shall agree.

That there be foure of the Clergy whereof two to be in place of Master of ye Colledge & professor of divinity, And that nine others be nominated and appointed by this house & Ordered, that every Member of the house doe prepare a list of nine persons in paper whome he shall think fitt to be presented to their Maties for the Takeing of their Majesties Royall grant of a Charter for the Colledge & put the Same upon the Table in the afternoone.

...  
...

Post Meridiem.

Mr Hartwell reported, that the nine persons upon whome the Majority fell were Colll Nath. Bacon Colll Jno Page Lt Colll Thomas Millner Speaker, Mr Christopher Robinson, Mr Charles Scarburgh, Capt Jno Smith, Mr Benjn Harrisson, Mr Miles Cary, Mr Henry Hartwell, and it was Resolved That their names accordingly be inserted in the instructions in order to be presented to their Maties for that purpose.

...

A Message from the Rt honble the Lieut Governor & Councill by Mr Edwards to acquainte the house they had agreed upon foure of ye Councill Vizt Mr Secretary Cole, Ralph Wormely Esqr Wm Byrd Esqr & Jno Leere Esqr two of the Clergy viz. The Reverend Mr James Blaire, & the Reverend Mr John Banister to be presented to their Maties to take their Royall grant of a Charter for a Colledge, and left the other two of the Clergy to ye election and nomination of the House.

...

LEGISLATIVE JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA  
Vol. I, pp. 144-5

ffryday, May 15th 1691

...

Mr Christopher Robinson &c wait up6n ye Councill in ye Councill Chamber...

...

And acquaint them that ye house of Burgesses had agreed that ye Land of mr Wm Buckner on ye South side York River was a fitt place for ye Erecting of a Colledge, and proposed that ye Rt Honble ye Lt Govr and four of ye Councill and four of ye Clergy to be nominated by ye Councill, and ten

more to be nominated by them were a fitt number of P[er]sons to be presented to their Mas to take their Royal grant for ye Erecting thereof.

Ordered that ye Clerk of ye Genll Assembly carry ye following message to ye house of Burgesses and acquaint them that they approved of ye place for ye Colledge to Stand on and had nominated Wm Cole Esqr Sec Ralph Wormley Esqr William Byrd Esqr and John Lear Esqr of ye Councill ye Reverend James Blair Comissary to ye Bishop of London and ye Reverend John Banister two of ye Clergy and desired them to nominate ye other two, of ye Clergy to be presented with those that should be nominated by them to take their Mas Royal grant for ye Erecting of a Colledge in this Country.

...

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES 1659-1693

Munday ye 18th day of May 1691. cp. 363

...

The Reverend Mr Jno Fornifold & ye Reverend Mr Stephen Fauce were nominated by ye house to be inserted with the persons already nominated to take their Maties Royall Grant of a Charter for a Colledge.

Tuesday May the 19th 1691. cp. 364

...

Upon a debate concerning a person to be employed for ye Solicitting & Carrying on the desygne of ye Colledge, the Question being put Whether it be not of absolute necessitie for the obtaineing of the Royall grant for the erecting a Schoole & Colledge in this Dominion, that Some fitting person of the Clergy here be employed in England to Solicit and endeavour the same, It passed in the Negative.

Ordered That Mr Wm Church-hill accompanied with divers other members doe waite upon the Honble Councill & present the addresse to their Maites this day read in the house.

...

The humble Supplication of the General Assembly of Virga to their Maties concerning a Colledge being brought into the house by Mr Xr Robinson who was appoynted with Several others members to conferre with the Councill about that affair was read in the house and approved of.

LEGISLATIVE JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA  
Vol. I, p. 151

Wednesday May 20th 1691

...

Mr Christopher Robinson &c wait upon ye Councill in ye Councill Chamber with an humble Address to be presented to their most Sacred Mas which followeth and desire their Concurrence, and also acquaint them that

their house had made Choice of ye Reverd Mr James Blair to go for England & manage ye Same, & desired their Concurrence.

...

Ordered that ye Clerk of ye Genll Assembly carry ye following messages to ye house of Burgesses...

...

And ye humble Supplication to be presented to their Mas for their Royal grant and Charter to Erect a Colledge in this Colony is approved, as also Your Choice of ye Reverend mr James Blair to present ye Same.

...

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES 1659-1693

Wednesday May ye 20th 1691. [pp. 366-68]

...

Resolved that the Rt Honble the Lt Governr be desired in Such time and Such manner as his honr shall thinke fitt to issue out new breifs to the Severall Counties of this Countrey for the receiveing of Such contributions towards the erecting & Supporting of the Grammer Schoole and Colledge as intended in moneyes tobaccos or other benevolences as the respective benefactors shall be capable and willing to bestow.

... Post Meridie. ...

The Supplication concerning the Colledge returned from the Councill approved of, Ordered to be Entred upon the journall & fairly transcribed against to morrow

To their most Excellt Maties Wm & Mary by ye Grace of God of England, Scotland, France, Ireland & Virga King & Queene Defenders of the Faith &c The humble Supplication of ye Generall Assembly of Virga

Wee the Lt Governr Councill & Burgesses of this general Assembly which is the first since your Maties most Gracious & happy reigne over us being encouraged by your Princely Zeall for Promoting Religion & vertue, and incited by ye urgent necessities of this your Maties Dominion, where our youth is deprived of the benefitt of a liberal & vertuous Education, and many of our Parishes of that instruction & comfort which might be expected from a pious & learned ministry have unanimously Resolved as the best Remedy for those great evils, and as the most Suitable expression wee can make of our hearty concurrence with your Maties in Supporting the Protestant Religion, & the Church of England, humbly to Supplicate your Maties for your Royall grant & Charter to erect & endow a free Schoole & Colledge within this your Maties Dominion, as to the perticulars relateing to the sd Desygne wee have given our Instructions to the Reverend Mr James Blayre whome wee have appointed to present this our humble Supplication, & to attend & receive your Maties Comands thereupon, But since wee desygne that our intended free Schoole & Colledge together with learning and vertue may convey to future generations the memory of our Obligacons to your Maties which there is noe fear that wee of the present age can ever forgett, besides what is contained in the sd Instructions wee humbly pray that the said Schoole & Colledge may transmitt to our Posterity those names which are so deare & auspicious to us, and may accordingly be called the College of King William

and Queen Mary, That God may make yor Maties happy in thankfull & obedient Subjects, as your Subjects are in a King & Queen that answer, their very wishes is the hearty prayers of.

Thursday May ye 21st 1691. rpp. 372-73,

...  
Mr Robinson Majr Scarburgh Capt Smith & Mr Carter were appointed to withdraw & Consider of Instructions to be given to the Reverend Mr James Blayre for the soliciting & prosecution of ye businesse of the Colledge and report the Same to the house. Ordered that the Sum of 200 £ Sterl. be put into the hands of the Reverend Mr James Blayre towards the Expences & costs of procureing a Charter for the erecting of the Colledge...

Mr Cr Robinson Reported from the Committee to whom the Same was referred that they had considered of & drawn up severall Instructions to be given to the Reverend Mr James Blayre for ye Soliciting the businesse of the Colledge, which he delivered in at Table & were read & approved of by ye house & ordered to be carried to the Governor & Council for their approbation.

...  
 ... a message to the honble Council...who Reported that their Honrs concurred wth the house in the Same, & alsoe in ye Sum, ordered the Reverend Mr James Blayre towards his expence in Soliciting the businesse of ye Colledge.

...  
 A Message by Mr Edwards from the Lieut Governr as followeth,  
Mr Speaker

I have the Resolve of yor house desireing me to issue out new breifes in order to the receiveing of Contributions for erecting a Grammer Schoole & Colledge and a draught of one is herewith Sent you.

The Requests of ye house of Burgesses have beene very agreeable to mee...

Fr. Nicholson

Upon which the sd Breife was read in the house & approved.

LEGISLATIVE JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA  
 Vol. I, pp. 153-54

Thursday May 21: 1691

...  
 Ordered that ye Clerk of ye Genll Assembly carry ye following message to ye house of Burgesses ...

Mr Speaker

Having considered ye Instruccons to Mr James Blair Comissary &c. We propose that ye third Instrucon be Vizt You shall as soon as you arrive in England make your application to his Excellcy ffrancis Lord Howard of Effingham their Mas Lieut & Govr Genll of Virginia if he be there and acquaint this Lordp with ye Address, and desire his Lordps Assistance in promoteing ye Same.

...



## JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES 1659-1693

...  
Fryday May ye 22d 1691. [p. 373]

Resolved That it is not Safe for Mr James Blayre who is now by Gods leave bound for England... to take his passage or goe with Capt Jno Jennings, for that it hath plainly appeared to this genll Assembly how maliciously and disdainfully he hath contemned the Governmt & abused the inhabitants thereof.

A Message from the Councill by Mr Edwards, That the Councill doe desire an immediate conference with Some of the members of his house abt the instructions to Mr James Blayre ...

...  
 Upon report of the Conference with the Councill to yt purpose Certain Instructions were agreed upon by ye Councill & Burgesses to be given to the Reverend Mr James Blayre for his guidance & direction in soliciting the businesse of ye Colledge & ordered to be fairly transcribed...

...  
 The Assembly having intrusted & empowered ye Reverend Mr James Blayre [to] present to their most Sacred Maties their humble Supplication for the obtaineing their Royll grant to erect a free Schoole & Colledge in this Countrey & to Solicite the same according to divers Instructions given him to that purpose, towards the defraying the Charge & expence thereof they have already ordered the sum of 200 l Sterl to be paid him, but forasmuch as the certaine expence cannt be computed, till the wholl businesse shall be accomplished.

It is therefore Resolved & Ordered that the sd Mr James Blayre have power to take up, upon Credit in England Such Sum or Sums of money as he shall have occasion to disburse towards the obtaining a gracious & favourable answer in the affaire to him committed, ...not exceeding the Sum of 200 £ & that he desire ye honble Jeffry Jeffryes Esqr upon all Such his necessary occasions, to give Credit to this Countrey...

...  
 The Resolve of the house for Mr James Blayr to have power to take up money in Engld on creditt & not exceeding 200 l St: returned from the Councill assented to.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, London. C.O. 5/1306  
 [Photostat Colonial Williamsburg]

INSTRUCTIONS to Mr JAMES BLAIR Comissary &c appointed by ye Genll Assembly of Virga for Soliciting ye business of a ffree Schoole & Colledge in England-

1. That you goe directly from hence, with this present Fleet
2. You shall deliver to my Ld Bishop of London, ye Lettr wch you herewith receive, directed to his Lordsp you shall desire his Assistance, & as to ye most Convenient Way & manner of executeing these Instructions,

you shall depend on his advice & Directions.

3. You shall use such means & Applications to deliver our humble Supplication to their Matys as you shall thinke necessarie.

4. You shall endeavr to procure from their Matys an ample Charter for a Free Schoole & Colledge, wherein shall bee taught the Lattin, Greek, & Hebrew Tongues, together wth Philosophy Mathematicks & Divinity, & in Ordr to this you shall make itt yor business to peruse ye best Charters in England, whereby Free Schooles & Colledges have been founded, haveing Regard alwaies to ye Constitution of this Governmt, & particularly to ye Propositions presented to this Generall Assembly for a Free Schoole & Colledge, a Coppy whereof you herewth receive.

5. Pray yt ye Free Schoole & Colledge bee erected & founded on ye South side of Yorke River, upon ye Land late of Coll Townsend deceased, now in ye Possession of John Smith, & near to ye Port appointed in Yorke County.

6. Pray yt ye sd Colledge bee incorporated by ye Name of the Colledge of King William & Queen Mary, or if their Matys refuse this Name, by wt other Name they shall thinke fitt.

7. Pray yt ye sd Schoole & Colledge bee founded in ye Names of ye Honble Francis Nicholson Esqr, Wm Cole, Esqr, Ralph Wormeley Esqr, Wm Byrd Esqr, John Lear Esqr, Mr James Blair, Mr John Banister, Mr John Farnifold, Mr Stephen Fauce, Nathll Bacon Esqr, John Page Esqr, Tho: Milner Gent, Christopher Robinson Gent, Charles Scarbrough Gent, John Smith Gent, Benjamin Harrison Gent, Miles Cary Gent, Hen: Hartwell Gent.

8. Pray yt ye sd Founders may bee alsoe made Governrs of ye Lands, Possessions, Revenues, & Goods of ye sd Schoole & Colledge.

9. Pray yt ye sd Governrs before their Entry & Admittance to their respective Offices, may take ye Oath of Allegiance & Supremacy to King William & Queen Mary, & their Successr Kings of Engld yt they may alsoe subscribe ye test agt sopry, & promise by Oath to bee faithfull in ye sd Office & Trust & to preferr Men according to their Merritts, without Fee, advantage, Favour, or Affection.

10. Pray yt ye sd Governrs & their Successrs may have a Comon Seal for signeing all Ordrs & other things touching ye sd Corporation.

11. Pray yt ye sd Governrs & their Successrs may have power from time to tyme to Nominate & appointe to all places & prefermts wthin ye sd Schoole & Colledge, and to supply ye sd Places in Case of Vacancy, by Death, Resignation, Deprivation, or otherwise.

12. And if ye sd Governrs & their Successrs doe not within Eighteen Months after such Vacancy, make such Nomination & appointment, yt then & soe often ye Governr or Comandr in Chief for ye tyme being in this Country, shall & may by writeing under his Hand & Seale, Nominate & appointe some Learned & Meet Person to supply ye sd Place.

13. Pray yt ye Presidt & first Professr of Divinity, bee ex Officio, of ye Number of ye Governrs.

14. Pray yt ye sd Governrs & their Successrs may have Power and Authority undr their Colledge Seale, to sett down & prescribe such Ordrs, Rules, Statutes, & Ordinances, for ye Ordr, Rule, & Governance of ye sd Colledge, & of all Persons resideing therein, as to ye sd Governrs & their Successrs shall seem meet & Convenient, And yt ye sd Ordrs, Rules,

- Statutes, & Ordinances, soe by them made & Sett downe, shall bee established in full Strength, Force, & Virtue in Law, Provided they bee not repugnant to ye Prerogative Royall, to ye Laws & Statutes of England, & this Dominion, nor ye Canons and Constitucons of ye Church of England.
15. Pray yt in case of ye Death of any of ye Governrs of ye sd Schoole & Colledge, or ye removeing of his Habitation out of this Country ye remaining part of them may have power to Nominate their Sucessrs.
16. Pray yt ye sd Governrs & their Successrs may have Power & Authority, to demise & purchase, to sue & bee sued, to take Guifts & Legacies for ye Use of ye sd Colledge. Notwithstanding ye Statute of Martmaine, or any other Statute whatsoever.
17. Pray yt ye sd Governrs & their Successrs may have Power to Elect a Chancellr, who shall enjoy yt Honr seven Years, & noe longer, except hee bee elected de Novo.
18. You shall endeavr yt ye sd Schoole & Colledge, bee under noe other Visitation, then by ye sd Governrs & their Successours.
19. To prevent fraudulent dealings. You shall endeavr to have itt inserted in ye sd Charter, yt noe Leases shall bee granted to any yt are Governrs of ye sd Colledge, or to any per\_sons in their Names, or for their behalfe nor their Sucessrs.
20. Haveing obtained ye sd Charter, you shall procure a good Schoole-master, Usher & Writeing Master to bee sent into this Country, for ye Importacon & Sallary of ye Schoolemastr & Usher, you shall in ye Name of ye Assembly, promise according to ye Propositions presented to this Genll Assembly, to wch we refer you, & to ye Importacon of a fitt Man to teach Writeing & Arithmetick you shall offer and for his Yearly Sallary
21. You shall use yor best endeavrs to obtaine their Matys Lyscence to aske & Collect Benevolences towards ye sd Schoole & Colledge, & to procure as many Subscriptions, Guifts and Benevolences thereupon as you can.
22. The Moneys, Guifts & Subscriptions soe procured shall bee safely lodged in such Places & hands as shall bee agreed upon by ye Ld Bsp of London, his Excy ye Ld Howard of Effingham Govr of Virga Mr Jeffrie Jeffries, Mr Micajah Perry, & yorself.
23. You shall desire & endeavr yt all accts of ye sd Money bee inspected by ye Ld Bishops of London, Salisbury & St. Asaph, ye Ld Howard of Effingham, Mr Jeffrie Jeffryes, Mr Micajah Perry, Mr Arthur North, Mr John Cary, Mr Fra: Lee & yorself.
24. And because itt is impossible soe to provide att this distance yt all mattrs relateing hereto bee duely answer'd & prosecuted. Itt is thought fitt, & you are hereby impower'd in all Cases in wch you are not already directed by these Instructions, to proceed according to ye Best of yor Judgmt and Discretion, haveing alwaies regard to ye Constitucon of this Country & Governmt.
25. And yt soe good a Worke may not miscarry, nor bee unnecessarily delayed for want of money to prosecute itt.

FR: NICHOLSON

By Ordz of ye Burgesses William Cole Secry  
Tho Milner Speaker.

William Stevens Perry

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS RELATING TO THE AMERICAN COLONIAL CHURCH

Vol. I - VIRGINIA (Hartford: 1870), pp. 3-8

Also in Nicholson Mss. Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.

[James Blair to Lt. Gov. Francis Nicholson]

London, Decr 3rd, 1691

May it please Your Honor,

In my last from Bristol I gave your Honour an account of our passage, our landing in Ireland, my passage from thence to Bristol, with all the news I had then heard. ... I shall need only to give your Honour an account of my proceedings in the affair of the College. When I came first to London, which was the first day of September, there were many things concurred to hinder my sudden presenting of the address about the College, for Mr Jeoffreys was in Wales, & did not come to Town to present the address upon their majesties' accession to the crown; the Bishop of London thought it not so proper to present an address about business; then the King was in Flanders; my friend the Bishop of Salisbury was at Salisbury; the Bishop of St. Asaph at his diocese in Wales, and before Mr Jeoffreys came to Town the Bishop of London was taken very sick, so that for a month's time he was not able to stir abroad; upon all which accounts I found it necessary to delay in the beginning... ... I was introduced to Dr Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester, one thought to be as much in favour with the Queen as any Bishop in England. ... After some discourse with him I found we had already run into one error & seemed like to run into another. The first was, that all this time we had neglected the Queen, who he assured me would be the best friend that I could find in a business of this nature, as being a person that is a very great encourager of all works of charity. The other was that, as I told him, we intended to bring it before the council & committee of Plantations, which he assured me, was the ready way to spoil all. ... And upon my Address to him [the Archbishop of Canterbury] I was received very kindly... He told me I must have patience for the King at his first coming would be full of his Parliament business... He was utterly against the making of it a council business and promised me to talk with the Bishop of London in it, and to shew him the necessity of managing it first with the King himself. Both these Bishops were as good as their words for the Bishop of Worcester opened the business of the College to the Queen who seemed to like it extraordinarily, promised to assist in recommending it to the King; but ordered that the address should not be presented till the King came himself. And the Archbishop took an occasion to speak to the Bishop of London about it in the presence of the Bishop of Worcester... The Archbishop desired leave of the Bishop of London to manage it with the King... The Archbp told me afterwards that he never saw the King take anything better than he did the very first proposal of our college & that he promised frankly if I could find any thing in that country which was fit for him to give towards it he would give it. After which I made it my whole business to wait upon those Bishops & to give them memorials of my affair. I have already writ out three quires of paper in this sort of work... After the heat of the parliament business was a

little over the Archbishop got the King himself to name a day for presenting the address. It was Novr 12<sup>th</sup>, in the Council chamber, before the council sat. I was introduced by the Archbishop of Canterbury & my Lord Effingham (the Bishop of London should have been there but was that day taken again with a fit of the stone.) I kneeled down & said these words, "Please your Majesty here is an humble supplication from the Government of Virginia for your majesty's charter to erect a free school & college for the education of their youth," & so I delivered it into their hand. He answered, "Sir, I am glad that that colony is upon so good a design & I will promote it to the best of my power." The King gave it to the principal Secretary, my Lord Nottingham, at whose office, within two days, I had it again... that the King had ordered me to give in to the Bishop of London, both a scheme of the college and an account of what was expected of him towards the encouragement of it ... I persuaded the Bishop of London on Wednesday last to come for half an hour to his chamber at Whitehall, where I presented & read to him a memorial I had prepared for his majesty's use, & the Archbishop & he were to wait an opportunity to speak to the King about it. Every one thinks it is in so good a way that it cannot well miscarry ... I find there will be a great deal of difficulty in finding of able masters & yet I am sensible the life of the business lies in this. In England their masters of their colleges have a much easier life than is designed for the masters & professors of our college in Virginia. I can have several young men that are fit enough to be ushers but can not perswade any of the Eminent experienced masters to go over. I have two in my eye that are very fit for it if I can prevail with them to undertake it. There is one thing which was forgot in my instructions, (and it was my fault for I was not sensible of the necessity of it at this time), that is that I should have been ordered to provide a president of the college at the same time with the schoolmaster & usher. I thought yt at first a Grammar school being the only thing we could go upon, a good Schoolmaster & Usher were enough to manage that. But the Bishop of London and some other Bishops... have undeceived me & persuaded me that the president of the college ought to be the first man of all the masters we provide for it. Their reasons are these: first that the good success of the whole business depends upon the setting up & executing of a good discipline at first both among masters & Scholars, which, if it be left wholly to the Schoolmaster, he will be sure to make it easy enough for himself & will contrive to lead the scholars in such a method as will keep them a great deal longer at school than they needed to be kept, only for his own advantage. Most of the masters here in England keep their scholars seven years at the Latin which might be as well taught in four if they pleased.

2<sup>nd</sup> It may so happen yt the school master & usher may want as much to be instructed themselves as any of the scholars.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, London. C.O. 5/1306  
 [Photostat, Colonial Williamsburg]

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A Memorill concerning a Colledg in Virginia

The Genll Assembly of Virginia for ye Education of their Youth & constant Supply of their Ministry beg leave of his Maty to Erect a free Schoole & Colledge at a Certain place they have nam'd on York River near ye Center of their Countrey. They beg yt this Colledg may have ye honor to be call'd by their Mats Names the Colledg of King Willm & Queen Mary. They propose yt this Colledge, shall consist of three Schools- vizt a Grammar School for teaching the Latin & Greek tongues, A Philosophy School for Phylosophy & Mathematicks & a Divinity School for ye Orientall tongues & divinity, in each of these Schools they intend to have two able Masters or Professors & to afford ym good Salary's, they intend yt one of their divinity professors shall likewise be president of the Colledge, they desire yt ye constat Governmt of this Colledg may be Committed to 20 p[er]sons, Vizt the Presidt & the other professor of Divinity & 18 yt they have nam'd of ye Gentry & Clergy of ye Countrey, Vizt ye Lt Govr, four of ye Councill four of ye Clergy & Nine of ye other Gentry, & upon ye death of any of their Number or his leaving of ye Country, they desire yt ye rest may have power to choose a Successr, they desire yt these 20 p[er]sons if they be resident at yt time in ye Country may be all duly Sumon'd & 13 at least of ye Number may be ye constant Senate, who shall have power to choose from among themselves yearly a Rector by ye Major Vote of yt Number & to manage ye Revenues & of presenting to all ye Vacant places of ye sd Colledge & of Governing ye Same by such Laws & Statutes from time to time as they shall think fitt Provided these Statutes be not contrary to the Laws of England...

Towards ye building of this Colledge they have already Subscriptions for above 2000 li in Virginia & they doubt not but yt they shall have free gifts enough in Engld & Virga to defray ye Whole charge of ye building & for ye yearly paymt of ye Masters Salarys & maintaining other Necessary Servts & Officers (wch will require abt 1000 li P[er] an) after they have seen wht His Maty will be graciously pleas'd to contribute, ye Governmt has declar'd their intentions to make up wt is wanting out of an Imposition they have laid upon all Liquors imported into ye Colony besides otherways they may finde out for yt purpose.

That wch they now desire of his Maty is yt he would be pleas'd to grant ym his Royll Charter for Erecting & Endowing such a Colledge & yt the sd Charter may contain as ample priviledges as are usuall to be granted to the best constituted Seminaries of this kinde.

This is the Sum of my Instructions from ye Generll Assembly concerning the Colledge as ye sd Instructions (a Copy whereof I am ready to Exhibit) do more largely bear & Express.

The ye Generll Assembly rels much on His Maty's assistance for ye Erecting & Endowing of this Free Schoole & Colledge, yet they thought it not so decent for them to prescribe or limit ye p[er]ticular way & means whereby His Maty might contribute to so good a Work, Only ye Lieut Govr desired me to propose some things yt might be found in yt Country wch turn to little or no Acct to his Majesty, and are not yet disposed of to any other use in the Governmt, and therefore might afford the most proper Matter for the Royall bounty upon this Occasion and they are these.

1st. There is in bank about 2000 li which is risen from the Quitrents of that Country, which is not yet appropriated to any Use, and both King Charles and King James by their Letters have promised the Country, that the Quit-Rents shall be employed for the Countrys Service, and for no other use whatsoever, soe that no doubt it would be lookt upon as a very Gracious Act, if the King should give this Sume or the greatest part of it to the Colledge.

2d. There is a peny per pound laid by Act of Parliament upon all Tobacco Exported out of Virginia and Maryland to any part of the world except Europe. This Imposition turns to little or no Acct to their Majtys for the Collectors of it are allowed one half, the Comptroler who revises their Accts has one quarter, and the fourth quarter wch is for their Majestys is so loaded with charges of Boats & Sloops Man and horse made use of in the Collecting of it, that it is almost all eaten up. If His Majesty would order this Imposition to be paid to the Colledge, they would take care to have the Act duly executed to the great benefit of England & out of this Custome in Virginia & Maryland they might raise a Revenue of 4 or 500 li a Year.

3. There is a great Tract of Land on the south side of the black-water Swamp & another between the fforke of York River called Pamunky Neck, which is yet to be taken up, which tho it is worth nothing at present, yet may hereafter turn to some Accompt. It would be thankfully Accepted if his Majesty would Order 10,000 Acres in each of these Tracts to be given for the use of the Colledge especially if they should have it, paying onely a Couple of Copies of Verses.

4. The Office of Surveyr Generall of Virginia who appoints the inferior Surveyors in each County and has some part of their profit is now void, at least the Lt Govr tells mee he has not yet seen any Comission for it, this place if it were bestowed upon the Colledge, would bring in about 100 li a Year, and would furnish the Colledge with an Excellent oppertunity of Advancing her own Students of Mathematicks to Surveyrs places, which would give the Colledge a Considerable Interest in the Country & would draw many Students upon this very Account.

5. Such Escheated Lands and Estates as are not already ordered by Law, were they ordered to the Colledge, would make a Considerable increase of her Revenue.

6. His Majesty might bestow upon the Colledge the Patronage of some Churches, that she might have it in her Own power to advance deserving Students of her own breed.

7. Lastly it is humbly desired that besides the Charter his Majesty will grant his lycence to ask and Collect gifts & benevolences from every One that is willing to bestow any thing on so good a Work.

[Endorsed] Memorll Concerning a Colledge in Virginia  
Reced from the Secry the 11th Decr 1691.

William Stevens Perry

HISTORICAL COLLECTION RELATING TO THE AMERICAN COLONIAL CHURCH

Vol. I - VIRGINIA (Hartford: 1870), pp. 8-9

ALSO in Nicholson Mss. Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.

[James Blair to Lt. Gov. Nicholson]

London, Feby 27, 1691/2

May it please Your Honour,

By the Virginia fleet which put to sea about six weeks ago, I sent you a whole packet of letters... Since that time my patience has been sufficiently exercised, for our college business (as indeed all business whatsoever), has been at a stand, the King being so wholly taken up with the thoughts of the war... There was another reason too why my business was delayed & yt was that my Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, who is the person I depend upon for managing of it with the King & Queen, was for five weeks frozen up at Lambeth so that he could neither get to Court nor Parliament... But to make up this loss of time there happened two accidents in it, by which I believe I shall get £500 to our college... Mr Boyle died about the beginning of the last month & left a considerable Legacy for pious uses, which, when I understood, I made my interest with his executors by means of the Bishop of Balisbury, and I am promised £200 of it for our college. The other is yt Davis & his partners having been long kept in suspense about that money which Captain Roe siezed in Virginia, & their friends being quite tired interceeding for them & no money was like to come at last, I undertook to get them their money provided they would give a considerable share of it to our Virginia College. They engaged to give 300 pound & I presently employed the Archbishop of Canterbury & Bishop of London who have so managed it with the council that the council is very glad of the expedient & I am assured it will take effect. This day their petition was read before a committee for plantations & I subscribed it signifying that the petitioners had devoted £300 of the money towards the carrying on the design of a college in Virginia if they might have an order for the rest, and the thing would have past but yt the Lords thought they offered too little money; so I am desired to try if I can bring them up to £500. ...

JAMES BLAIR

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES 1659-1693

MUNDAY APRILL the 25th 1692 [p. 402]

...  
 Ordered That Mr Harrison, Mr Leigh & Mr Church-hill & Mr Thruston waite upon the ... Lt Governr forthwith ... to desire his honr to Assygne Councill to conferre with Such of the Members of this house as Shall be appointed...aboute an answer to Mr Jeffries Letter and aboute the business committed to Mr Blaire

.....



Thursday Aprill the 28th 1692. [p. 406]

...  
 Resolved that the Sum of 100 l Sterl be put into the hands of Mr Gowen Corbyn merch<sup>t</sup> of London to be paid to Mr James Blaire as he shall have Occasion to dispose of the Same for the managing of the affair of the ffree Schoole & Colledge committed to him the Last Session.

...  
Friday Aprill the 29th 1692 [p. 406]

The Resolve of the House for 100 lb to be put into Mr. Gowen Corbyns hands to be paid to Mr Blaire as he shall have Occasion to dispose of ye Same...returned from the Councill assented to.

... Post Meridiem

A Lettr to Mr James Blayre returned from the Councill agreed to & Ordered to be fairly Transcribed.

...  
 Then these Severall Letters Viz: a Letter to his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury a lettr to the Ld Bishop of London, & a letter to the Lord Bishop of Worcester being letters of thanks for each of their Lordshipp's Assistance to Mr Blayre, in promoteing the business of the Colledge...

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, London. C.O.5/1306

[Typed copy William and Mary Archives from Sainsbury Transcripts in Virginia State Library]

A Memoriall concerning 2000£ raised out of the Quitt Rents now begg'd for ye Colledge of Virginia.

Observations.

It is very easy to demonstrate that not one farthing of this Revenue has been diverted from the use of the Government of Virginia, ever since it was repurchased by the Crown from my Lord Culpeper ...

The Quitt-Rents of Virginia since ye first settling of that Colony, have never turned to any Accot neither to the goverement of Virginia nor to the Crown of Engld, but have been unprofitably diverted from any Publick use, first by private Grants to the Lords Arlington & Culpeper, and afterwards promised indeed both by King Charles & King James to ye Countrey of Virginia, but for what reasons I know not, it seems otherwise Employed.

This fund of Money lying ready in the Countrey appropriated to no use, only in Generall promised for the Countries Exigencies, is humbly conceived to be as proper & Convenient a Sum as can well be devised for their Majesties to grant towards the Erecting of this good foundation of a free School and Colledge, Especially since it is acknowledged, that there is no other Exigency of the Countrey as yet foreseen, upon wch the said Money can be so well Employed, but against this an Objection is suggested, that if the Countrey should want Money for fortifications or any other Exigencies of the Governmt (in case this £2000 should be disposed of, to the Colledge) the Govr would have this recourse to their Majts Treasurer here in England.

## [Observations]

The Lieut Governr & Councill have represented, that ye Poverty of the Inhabitants, is such, that should any Attempt be made upon the Countrey, the Charge it would bring, would be very near the Ruin of Many of them, and if shipping should fail to come thither to take off their Tobacco, there will not be one penny to defray the charges of the Government, unless the same is paid out of the Quit Rents.

It were a Sufficient Answer to this Objection to Shew that what ever Forts have been built in the Countrey, and whatsoever the Charge has amounted to of Maintaining Garrisons in them, has been still defrayed by a Publick Levy upon the People, who have never been backward when the Governor thought fitt to call a Generall Assembly, but have from time to time raised Sufficient Sums of Money for ye defence of their Country, when they were far less Numerous...

...  
 Their Lordshps may easily be inform'd of ye dayly necessities of the Governmt for ye supplying of which, it is not always proper or reasonable, to Call an Assembly, nor are they always in Humor to grant what is desired of them... And it is no less Strange, that in this time of Warr, there neither is nor may be as it is alledged, any Exigency foreseen, to require the use of this fund for the Support of the Governmt, The Lords of ye Councill will Judge otherwise, and that this Exigency is very near at hand, and more pressing than the Erecting of a Colledge, wch the Assembly of Virginia can easily provide for.

[Endorsed] Memorll concerning 2000£ raised out of the Quitt Rents now begg'd for ye Colledge of Virginia - With Observations.  
 Virginia, ?--abt July, 1692 [in pencil]

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, London. C.O. 5/1306  
 [Photostat, Colonial Williamsburg]

## OBSERVATIONS:

It is humbly proposed that this good design may be carryd on by some New fonds or Means that do not prejudice the Government, and that especially in this time of Warr it may not be desirable by alienating the Revenue which is to support it.

## MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJTY:

WE have considered the two Memorials hereunto annexed, The one proposing a Free School and a Colledge to be erected in Virginia, and mentioning sevell Branches of the Revenue or Rights belonging to your Majty in that Countrey, which, (as was alledged) might afford the most proper matter for your Royll bounty upon this occasion;  
 The other relating to an Augmentation of the Sallaries or maintenance of the Ministrs in the Colony aforesaid, and having for our better information referred ye said Memorials first

to William Blathwayt Esqre Surveyr Genll and Auditr of all your Majtys Plantations in America, and since to the Commysrs of your Majtys Customes; We have received from them severally the Reports hereunto annexed wherein the Nature of ye Respective Branches of the Revenue, or other things desired, are more particularly stated and represented...

[Observations]

This Summe is perhaps the onely ready Cash, in all ye Plantations which happens to be so by good Husbandry, and is a Stock for answering any emergency that may happen in Virginia either by a descent of the French or invasion of the Indians which are dayly feared, besides it is well known The Governmt of Virginia have lately represented the ill condition of their Magazines, and of their plattforms near the Sea... so that if the Money That may be most easily and properly disposed of for that Service be applyed to the building of a Colledge, and the support of the Governmt neglected, It may ruin that Colony...

This is left to the judgement of the Commrs of the Customs...

There is nothing to object why this may not be granted, no profit arising thereby to ye King.

This would be of the worst consequence to allow the selling or disposall of this place, on which all the properties of Virginia depend.

...

1. The Summe of 1985 lb 14s 10d mentioned in Mr Blathwayts Report to have been raised out of the Quit-Rents, and to remain in Cash, on the 9<sup>th</sup> June 1691. But in the Reference to this Article, We must humbly observe, that your Majty att this time pays Six hundred pounds sg Ann: upon the Establishmts of the Forces in Engld to ye Executrs of the Lord Culpeper for the Remainder of a Terme, wherein about Eleven years and a half are yet to come, in compensation for a Grant of the said Quit-Rents, which the said Lord Culpeper surrendered to the Crown in the year 1684, and that if the said 1985 lb 14: 10 shall be applyed to the use desired, in case a summ of Money shall be wanting for Fortifications, or any other Exigencies of the Governmt in Virginia not now foreseen, the Governr would have recourse for the same to your Majtys Treasure in England.

2. ...

...

3. The neat produce which shall arise in England, by selling here (in the manner proposed by ye Commissionrs of the Customes in their Report) the Tobacco which shall be collected in Virginia and Maryland, for or in lieu of the penny P<sub>er</sub> pound...upon Tobacco exported thence, to the other Plantations

4. The Lands on the south side of Blackwater, and the Pamunckee Neck to the amount of 10000 Acres in each Tract to be holden in free and Common Soceage, and by the Services of rendring yearly to the Governmt two Copies of Latine Verses.

5. The Office of Surveyr Genll in Virginia to be in the disposall of the Colledge whensoever that office shall become voyd.

6. All Escheats which shall happen in the  
said Colony...

Treasury Chambers

15<sup>th</sup> July 1692 ...

Godolphin  
R. Hampden  
C. Montague

THE GENTLEMAN that solicites knows very well, that as this Colledge is designed for the Good of the Inhabitants of Virginia, It is in their power when they meet in a Generall Assembly which is once or twice a Year, to make what Levies or raise what Money they please for so pious an Use, and for the Augmentation of Ministers Salary without encroaching on the Kings Revenue the loss of which would bring the Governmt under the discretion of the People, to whom application must be then made for an equivalent, which would not be so easily obtained, and if by such alienations, The severall Colonies became a charge to ye Crown It will be very difficult for the King to supply their wants from the Treasury of England.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, London. C.O. 5/1358

[Typed copy William and Mary Archives from Sainsbury Transcripts,  
Virginia State Library]

Virginia.

At the Court at Whitehall

the 28<sup>th</sup> July 1692

By the Lords of their Matys most Honorable  
Privy Councill.

Upon reading the Peticon of James Blair Clerk touching a Grant for Erecting a free School and Colledge in Virginia and for Settling to the said Colledge & Clergy Severall Branches of the Revenue there not already Appropriated to any other use in that Colony, And whereas A Report from the Rt Honorable the Lords Commissioners of Their Matys Treasury and other Papers relating thereunto were also read and Considered It is this day Ordered in Councill that A Copy of the sd Report be sent to Mr Attorney Generall who is to Consider the same, And to Report Whether Escheats can be granted before they Actually Accrue.

John Nicholas.

IBID.

Virginia

At the Court of Whitehall

the first of September 1692

Present

The Queens Most Excellt Maty  
in Councill,

A Report from the Right Honorable the Lords Comrs of the Treasury

having been read at the Board in the words following:

Vide ye Report--

May it please your Maty

We have considered the two Memorlls hereunto Annexed the one proposing a free School & Colledge in Virginia &c,

Her Maty in Councill is this day graciously pleased to Approve the Same, Except the last Clause thereof Concerning Escheats, And to Order as it is hereby Ordered, That the Sum of £1985: 18: 10 mencon'd in the first Clause of the said Report be Apply'd towards the building of A free School & Colledg and to no other uses whatsoever.

And that the neat Surplusage of ye Quit rents menconed in the Second Clause thereof, After the Lieut Governr is paid £300 P Ann which will Amount to About 500 li P Ann be granted and Appointed for three Years next Ensuing for the Maintenance of the Ministers the same to be divided and Apporconed as followeth...

And that the neat produce which shall arise in England by Selling here the Tobacco which shall be Collected in Virginia and Maryland for or in Lieu of the peny P li Imposed by an Act 25 Car. 2d upon Tobacco Exported thence to the other Plantations, with Their Mats Part of the Forfeitures which shall be Sued for and Recovered in Virginia or Maryland upon the said Act or the Acts of Trade and Navigacon. And the Lands on the South side of Blackwater and the Parmunkee Neck And the Office of Surveyor Generll now void, or when it shall become void menconed in the 3d 4th & 5th Clauses of the said Report, be Granted for ever towards the Maintenance of the said Free School and Colledge According to the said Report, Provided they Appoint such under Surveyors from time to time as shall be Approved of by the Governr...and the Councill of that Colony.

And the Lords Commissionrs of the Treasury are to Issue all necessary Orders and directions for the Effectual doing thereof Accordingly.

Henry Hartwell, James Blair, and Edward Chilton  
THE PRESENT STATE OF VIRGINIA, AND THE COLLEGE  
H. D. Farish, ed. (Williamsburg: 1940), pp. 72-94

CHARTER granted by King William and Queen Mary

for the founding of William and Mary College in Virginia.\*

WILLIAM AND MARY, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King and Queen, Defenders of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Our present Letters shall come, greeting. Forasmuch as our well-beloved and trusty Subjects, constituting the General Assembly of our Colony of Virginia, have had it in their Minds, and have proposed to

\*For complete charter see the source cited. The College of William and Mary has a copy of the charter which was printed by William Parks (printer of Williamsburg) in 1736. The original manuscript charter which Blair brought back from England disappeared in the nineteenth century.

to themselves, to the end that the Church of Virginia may be furnish'd with a Seminary of Ministers of the Gospel, and that the Youth may be piously educated in good Letters and Manners, and that the Christian Faith may be propagated amongst the Western Indians, to the Glory of Almighty God, to make, found, and establish a certain Place of universal Study, or perpetual College of Divinity, Philosophy, Languages and other good Arts and Sciences, consisting of one President, six Masters or Professors, and an hundred Scholars, more or less, according to the Ability of the said College, and the Statutes of the same, to be made, encreased, diminished, or changed upon the Place, by certain Trustees nominated and elected by the General Assembly aforesaid; to wit, our trusty and well-beloved Francis Nicholson, our Lieutenant Governor in our Colonies of Virginia and Maryland, William Cole, Ralph Wormly, William Byrd, and John Leare, Esqs; James Blair, John Farnifold, Stephen Fauce, and Samuel Gray, Clerks, Thomas Milner, Christopher Robinson, Charles Scarborough, John Smith, Benjamin Harrison, Myles Cary, Henry Hartwell, William Randolph, and Matthew Page, Gentlemen, or the major Part of them, or of the longest Livers of them, upon the South-Side of York River, or elsewhere, where the General Assembly itself shall think more convenient, within our Colony of Virginia, to be supported and maintained in all Time coming. And forasmuch as our well-beloved and trusty the General Assembly of our Colony of Virginia aforesaid, has humbly supplicated us, by our well-beloved in Christ, James Blair, Clerk, their Agent duly constituted, That we would be pleased not only to grant our Royal Licence to the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, &c. to make, found, erect, and establish the said College, but also to extend our Bounty and Beneficence towards the Erection and Foundation of the same, in such Way and Manner as to us shall seem most expedient: We, taking the Premises seriously into our Consideration, and earnestly desiring that, as far as in us lies, true Philosophy, and other good and liberal Arts and Sciences may be promoted, and that the orthodox Christian Faith may be propagated... have granted and given Leave... to the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, &c. ... for promoting the Studies of true Philosophy, Languages, and other good Arts and Sciences, and for propagating the pure Gospel of Christ... may have Power to erect, found and establish a certain Place of universal Study, or perpetual College, for Divinity, Philosophy, Languages, and other good Arts and Sciences, consisting of one President, six Masters, or Professors, and an hundred Scholars, more or less, Graduats and Non-Graduats,... according to the Orders and Statutes of the said College, to be made, appointed and establish's upon the Place ...

II. And further, of our Special Grace... we have granted and given Leave... to the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, &c. that they... may be enabled to take, hold, and enjoy, and that they may be Persons apt and capable in Law for taking, holding, and enjoying all Mannors, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Services, Rectories, Portions, Annuities, Pensions, and Advowsons of Churches, with all other Inheritances, Franchises and Possessions whatsoever, as well Spiritual as Temporal, to the Value of Two Thousand Pounds a Year, and all other Goods, Chattels, Monies, and Personal Estate whatsoever, of the Gift of any Person whatsoever, that is willing to bestow them for this Use, or any other Gifts, Grants,

Assignments, Legacies or Appointments of the same...but with this express Intention, and upon the special Trust we put in them, that they... shall take and hold the Premises, and shall dispose of the same, and of the Rents, Revenues, or Profits thereof, or of any of them, only for defraying the Charges that shall be laid out in erecting and fitting the Edifices of the said intended College, and furnishing them with Books, and other convenient Utensils, with all other Charge pertaining to the said College, as they, or the major Part of them, shall think most expedient, until the said College shall be actually erected, founded, and established. And upon this Trust and Intention, that so soon as the said College shall, according to our Royal Intent, be erected and founded, the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole &c. ... shall, by good and sufficient Deeds and Assurances in Law, give, grant, and make over to the said President and Masters, or Professors, or their Successors, the said Manors, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Services, Rectories, Portions, Annuities, Pensions, and Advowsons of Churches, with all the other Inheritances, Franchises, Possessions, Goods Chattels, and Personal Estate aforesaid, or as much thereof as has not been laid out and bestowed upon the building of the said College, or to the other Uses above-mention'd.

III. And seeing the said General Assembly of our Colony of Virginia has named, elected or appointed the said James Blair, Clerk, as a fit Person to be President of the Said College, we...do by these Presents make, create, and establish the said James Blair first President of the said College during his natural Life.

IV. And further, we grant our special Licence to the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, &c. and their Successors... That they shall have Power to elect and nominate other apt, fit, and able Persons into the Places of the Masters or Professors of the said College...

V. And further, we will... That when the said College shall be so erected, made, founded, and established, it shall be called and denominated for ever, The College of William and Mary in Virginia; and that the President and Masters, or Professors, of the said College, shall be a Body Politick and incorporate, in Deed and Name, and that by the Name of the President and Masters, or Professors, of the College of William and Mary in Virginia, they shall have perpetual Succession...

...  
VII. As also, that the said President and Masters, or Professors, and their Successors, shall have one Common Seal, which they may make use of it in whatsoever Cause and Business belonging to them...

....  
IX. And further, we will, and by these Presents do declare, nominate, ordain and appoint the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, &c. and their Successors, to be the true, sole and undoubted Visitors and Governors of the said College for ever;...as also full and absolute Liberty, Power and Authority, for making, enacting, framing and establishing such and so many Rules, Laws, Statutes, Orders and Injunctions, for the good and wholesome Government of the said College, as to them the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, &c. and their Successors, shall...seem most fit and expedient...

X. And further, we will, and by these Presents...do grant...that they and their Successors shall for ever be Eighteen Men, or any other Number not exceeding the Number of Twenty in the whole, ... and that they shall have one discreet and fit Person, that shall be elected and nominated out of their Number...that shall be, and shall be call'd Rector of the said Colleege; and we have appointed and confirmed, and by these Presents do appoint and confirm the said James Blair to be the present Rector of the Colleege, to be continued in the said Office for one Year next ensuing the Foundation of the said Colleege, and thereafter, till some other of the Visitors and Governors of the said Colleege shall be duly elected,...

XI. And further, We will, and by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant and confirm to the said President and Masters, or Professors, of the said Colleege and their Successors that they and their Successors shall have one eminent and discreet Person, ... who shall be, and shall be called Chancellor of the said Colleege: And We have appointed and confirmed... our well-beloved and right trusty the Reverend Father in God, Henry, by divine Permission, Bishop of London, to be the first Chancellor of the said Colleege, to be continued in the said Office for seven Years next ensuing, and thereafter till some other Chancellor of the said Colleege shall be duly elected... the Rector and Visitors and Governors of the said Colleege...shall and may have Power to elect, chuse and nominate some other eminent and discreet Person from Time to Time to be Chancellor...for the Space of seven Years then next ensuing...

XII. Further, We will by these Presents, and...do grant and confirm to the said President and Masters...That after the said Colleege is erected, founded and established, they may retain and appoint some convenient Place or Council Chamber within the said Colleege; and that the Rector and other Visitors and Governors of the said Colleege, or the major Part of them...as often as they shall think good and see Cause, may convocate and hold a certain Court or Convocation within the said Chamber, consisting of the Said Rector and Visitors and Governors... and in the said Convocation may treat, confer, consult, advise and decree concerning Statutes, Orders and Injunctions for the said Colleege.

...  
XIV. And that the Charge and Expence of erecting, building, founding and furnishing the said Colleege at present, and also of supporting and maintaining the said President and Masters or Professors for the future, may be sustained and defrayed, of Our more ample and bounteous special Grace...We have given, granted, assigned and made over...to the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, &c. and their Executors and Assigns for ever, the whole and entire Sum of One thousand nine hundred and eighty five Pounds, Fourteen Shillings and Ten Pence, of good and lawful Money of England, that has been received and raised out of the Quit-Rents of the said Colony, now remaining in the Hands of William Bird, Esq; Our Auditor, or in whatsoever other Hands the same now is, for Our Use within the said Colony: And therefore, We command and firmly enjoin the said Auditor...to pay, or cause to be paid the said Sum...to the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, &c. ... to be laid out and applied about and towards the building, erecting and furnishing of the said Colleege, and to no other Use, Intent or Purpose whatsoever.

...



XV. Seeing also, by a certain Act of Parliament made in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of our Royal Uncle Charles the Second of Blessed Memory, Intituled, An Act for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trades, and for better securing the Plantation Trade, it was Enacted, That after the First Day of September...1673, if any Ship which by Law might trade in any of the Plantations, should come to any of them to load and take on board Tobacco, or any other of the Commodities there enumerated, and if Bond were not first given, with one sufficient Surety, to carry the said Tobacco to England, Wales of the Town of Berwick upon Twede, and to no other Place, and thereto unload and put the same on Shore (the Dangers of the Sea only excepted) in such cases there should be paid to our said Uncle, and his Heirs and Successors, one Penny for every Pound of Tobacco so loaded and put on board, to be levied, collected and paid in such Places, and to such Officers and Collectors as should be appointed in the respective Plantations ... We, of Our more bounteous Grace, meer Motion, and certain Knowledge, have given and granted, and for Us and our Successors, do give and grant to the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, and the other Trustees ... the said Revenue of one Penny for every Pound of Tobacco in Virginia or Maryland in America, or either of them, that shall be so loaded and put on board ... but with this express Intention, and upon the special Trust and Confidence we place in the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, and the rest of the foresaid Trustees, that they, and the longest Livers of them, and their Heirs, shall take, hold and possess the said Revenue of a Penny a Pound for every Pound of Tobacco aforesaid... to apply and lay out the same, for building and furnishing of the Edifice, and other Necessaries for the said College, till the said College shall be actually erected, founded and established; and with this express Intention, ... that so soon as the said College shall be erected and founded, according to our Royal Purpose, the said Trustees, and the longest Livers or Liver of them...shall, by good and sufficient Deeds and Assurances in Law, give, grant and make over to the President and Masters, or Professors, of the said College, this whole Revenue, with all its Profits, Issues and Emoluments before mentioned, or so much thereof as shall not have been expended and laid out for the aforesaid Uses...

XVI. And also of our special Grace, meer Motion and certain Knowledge, we have given and granted, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do give and grant to Francis Nicholson, William Cole, and the rest of the said Trustees...the Office of Surveyor General of our said Colony of Virginia...

XVII. And also,...we have given, granted and confirmed...to the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, and the rest of the Trustees above-mention'd, ten thousand Acres of Land, not yet legally occupied or possessed by any of our other Subjects, lying and being on the South Side of the Black-water Swamp; and also other ten thousand Acres of Land... lying and being in that Neck of Land commonly call'd Pamunkey Neck, between the Forks, or Branches, of York River: Which twenty thousand Acres of Land we will have to be laid out and measured in the Places above-mentioned, at the Choice of the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole,

and the rest of the forementioned Trustees...to be had and held...but with this Intention,...that...so soon as the said College shall be actually founded and established, [they] shall give, grant, lett, and make over the said twenty thousand Acres of Land to the said President and Masters or Professors of the said College, to be had and held by them and their Successors for ever, by Fealty, in free and common Soccage, paying to us and our Successors, two Copies of Latin Verses yearly, on every Fifth Day of November, at the House of our Governor or Lieutenant Governor of Virginia...in full Discharge, Acquittance and Satisfaction of all Quit-Rents, Services, Customs, Dues and Burdens whatsoever, due or to be due to us or our Successors, for the said twenty thousand Acres of Land, by the Laws or Customs of England or Virginia.

XVIII. And also...we...do give and grant to the said President and Masters or Professors of the said College, full and absolute Power, Liberty, and Authority to nominate, elect and constitute one discreet and able Person of their own Number, or of the Number of the said Visitors or Governors, or lastly, of the better sort of Inhabitants of our Colony of Virginia, to be present in the House of Burgesses of the General Assembly of our Colony of Virginia, and there to act and consent to such Things as by the common Advice of our said Colony shall (God willing) happen to be Enacted.

XX. In Testimony whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent; Witness our selves at Westminster, the eighth Day of February in the fourth Year of our Reign.

By a Writ of the Privy Seal.

Pigott.

EXECUTIVE JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA  
Vol. I (Richmond: 1925), pp. 294-5

Att a Councill held att James Citty Septt 1st 1693

Present His Excelly [Governor Andros], Mr Secr Wormley William Byrd  
John Lear Chr: Wormley Edward Hill Edmo Jenings Hen: Hartwell Esqs

Mr James Blair this day presented to his Excelly in Councill their Majts Graciously Charter for the Erecting & building of a Colledge in Virginia, wch his Excelly caused to be read in Councill.

Itt is Ordered that the said Charter be Entred in the Councill Booke, & transmitted to the Secretary's office to be recorded

Upon reading His Majts Letter of the first of March 1692-3 wherein he hath been graciously pleased, to grant lycence to Francis Nicholson Esqr Lieut Govr & severall other his good Subjects in this Colony to Erect and Establish a Colledge or place of Genll Studie, and having been further pleased out of his Royall Bounty to Grant unto the said Francis Nicholson & others named in the said Charter the summ of Nineteen hundred Eighty five pounds fourteen shillings and ten pence out of such money received for ye Revenue of Quitt Rents in the said Colony, as is remaining in ye hands of William Byrd Esqr their Majts

receiver Genll of their Revenue in the said Colony, or in the hands of any other person whatsoever, His Majts will & pleasure therefore is, that his Excellly Cause to be paid, to the said Francis Nicholson, & others aforementioned, ye summ of Eleven hundred thirty five pounds fouerteen shill & ten pence, out of such money ariseing by the Revenue of Quitt rents in Virginia, as is remaining in the hands of the receiver Genll of the Revenue within ye said Colony

Itt is Ordered that a Warrant be drawn for ye summ of Eleven hundred thirty five pounds fouerteen shill & tenn pence payable to Francis Nicholson Esqr or Others named in the said Charter.

Upon Reading His Majts Letter of the first of March 1692-3 Signifying that Wheras by His Royall Charter baring date the 8<sup>th</sup> day of feby 1692<sub>c/3</sub>, in the fourth year of ther Majts Reign, for the better incouragment of Arts and Sciences, and the propogation of the true Orthodox Christian Faith, within the Colony & Dominion of Virginia hath been Graciously pleased to grant Lycence to Fran Nicholson Esqr Their Leit Govr and Severall others their good subjects in the said Colony and Dominion, to Erect, build and Establish a Coledge, or place of Genl Study for the Education of youth, and ye supplying their said Dominion wth a piouse & learned Clergy, And their Majts having been further pleased out of their Royall bounty to grant unto the said Fran: Nicholson and others their good Subjects, named in their sd Charter, ye Summ of Nineteen hundred Eighty five pounds fouerteen shill & ten pence, out of such money received of their Revenue of quitt Rents in the said Colony & remaining in the hands of William Byrd...or in the hands of any person whatsoever... Their Matts Will and pleasure therefore is, that there be paid unto the said Fran: Nicholson & others aforementioned, ye summ of Eight hundred & fifty pounds, out of such money as is remaining in the hands of the Executrs and Administrs of Nathll Bacon Esqre late Govr sic-Late Auditor Genl, of Virginia deceased wch Appeares due from him upon Accompt of their Revenue of Quitt Rents in the said Colony.

Ordred that a Warrant be drawn payable to Fran: Nicholson and others named, the summ of Eight hundred and Fifty pounds by the Executrs & ca of Nathaniell Bacon Esqr deceased.

IBID., p. 301

Octor ye 19<sup>th</sup> 1693

Present His Excellly ... &c ...

The memoriall & propositions, relating to the Coledge of William & Mary in Virginia, being this day presented to His Excellly in Councill, by the Rector & Governrs of the said Coledge, Is Refer'd to the Consideration of the House of Burgesses, that all due regard may be had to His Majts Charter wch is Entred in the Councill Booke & recorded in the Secretary's Office.

Mr James Blair Exhibiting a petition & some Accompts, about his Soliciting the buiseness of a free schole, or Coledge in England, the sd petition & Accompts, Refer'd to the house of Burgesses.

...

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES 1659-1693  
(Richmond: 1914) p. 459

Friday October ye 20th 1693

...  
A message from his Excellencie & Council by Mr Sherlocke  
Mr Speaker

I am comanded by his Excy & Council to deliver you these papers which his Excy and the Council, have referred to the consideracon of this house, and the Same being a Memoriall concerning the business of the Colledge of William and Mary in Virginia a copy of Severall propositcons heretofore presented to the generall Assembly relateing thereto, and the petiton and account of Mr James Blair concerning that affair were severally read, at the table.

...  
And the house being informed that Mr James Blair attended at the door, with divers more of the Governrs of the Colledge, order was given for their being called in, where being admitted, Mr Blair adress himself to Mr Speaker & acquainted the house, that being heretofore by order of the Generall Assembly imployed for the soliciting the business of a free Schoole & Colledge at the Court of England he had accordingly endeavoured & obtained from their Majts an ample Charter for erecting & endowing the Same which Charter the Governors of the sd Colledge who accompanied him had brought into ye house, to lay before them, to the end it might thereby fully appear to this Generall Assembly what their Majts had been graciously pleased to grant & give, And they being withdrawn, the sd Charter was read before the house, and the Same together with the severall papers relateing thereto referred by his Excellencie & Council to the Consideracon of this house, referred to be further considered on Wednesday next in the morning.

FULHAM PALACE MSS. London. [Notes made by Miss Mary F. Goodwin from mss—typed copy Research Dept]

A paper marked "A Design of the College of William & Mary" without signature or date gives the following:

1. For the education of the youth of the country (and of the rest of the continent, if they will make use of it) in Latin, Greek, writing, Arithmetic, Philosophy and Mathematics.
2. For a Seminary of the Church of England Divines to favour the Charities this country and other churches of this Continent.
3. As a means for facilitating the conversion and education of the Indians our neighbors, and other Indians of this Continent and subsequently of evangelizing the race.

[Account presented Gov. Andros and the Assembly by James Blair,  
with "Supplication" dated October 19, 1693.  
Nicholson Mss. - Robinson Collection - Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.]

A Note of Particulars of Expedition money and  
ffees about the College Business

		£	s	d
1692				
...	...			
from october 1 <sup>st</sup>	To spent at the Rolls in taking <u>Presidts</u>			
to October 15 <sup>th</sup>	of Charters and Copies 2 Guineas			
	at £l:1:9 -----	2	3	6
...	...			
from October 15 <sup>th</sup>	To paid the Lawyers for advice in drawing the			
to January 28.	Charter and their Clerks at times 27 Guineas			
	at £l:1:10 & 5s: -----	29	15	6
[1693]	...			
February 9 <sup>th</sup>	...			
	To <u>Mr Nichols</u> who wrote the Charter there			
	2 Guineas -----	2	3	8
	To <u>pd</u> for a box for the Charter and a Tinn			
	box for the Seal -----			8
	...			
	...			
ffebruary 15 <sup>th</sup>	To <u>pd</u> for a Copy of Charter presented to the			
	<u>Commrs</u> of the Customs -----	1	2	10
	October 19 <sup>th</sup> 1693.			
	James Blair			

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES 1659-1693

Wednesday October ye 25th 1693 [p. 465]

...

Post Meridiem

The house according to ye order of this morning tooke into consideration their Majts most Gracious Charter for erecting ye Colledge of William & Mary in Virga and the Memoriall & proposicons of the Governr of the same, wherein they signify that it is left to this Assembly to nominate a place on which the sd Colledge is to be erected and pray their Opinions in the same, & do propose what they think will be most proper funds for the Support of it.

And thereupon a debate arising concerning the method of proceeding Vizt whether ye place for erecting the Sd Colledge or an addition to the present fund for ye necessary Support of it should come first under consideracon, after some time spent therein and inquiry made of Mr Blair Rector of the Colledge about ye severall contributions towards it, the house agreed to have the question put, which of the two should be first taken under consideracon and the same being accordingly put.

Resolved yt the place for erecting the sd Colledge be first taken into consideracon.

Then ye house being given to understand from ye Sd Memoriall that a View had been made by order of ye Governors of the sd Colledge of certain places wch they had heard mentioned as most proper for the sd designe, and thinking it expedient yt they should be heard what they had to offer concerning ye Same

Ordered that notice be given to the Rector and so many of the Governors of the Colledge of William & Mary in Virga as are in Towne to give their attendance at the house tomorrow morning if they desire to be heard about the place for erecting the Sd Colledge.

...

Thursday October the 26th 1693 [p. 466]

...

Then according to ye order of Yesterday the house resumed ye adjourned debate about a place for the Colledge & ye Rector & divers of the Governors of the Colledge who attended also according to order, were called into the house where ye Sd Rector having given a short accot of ye Reasons, why libertie was left to the Assembly in their Majts Charter to make choice of another place if they thought fit, & read & presented a Memoriall concerning four places Vizt Middle plantation, Yorke Towne, Yorke old ffields, & Greens land in Gloucester County as proper places for such an use with a Narrative of ye Conveniences & inconveniences of each they severally wth drew and the house tooke ye whole matter under consideracon, & therein having spent some time.

Resolved that the Lands of Coll. Townsend on the South Side of Yorke River the place mentioned in the Charter is not a convenient place to have the Colledge erected upon.

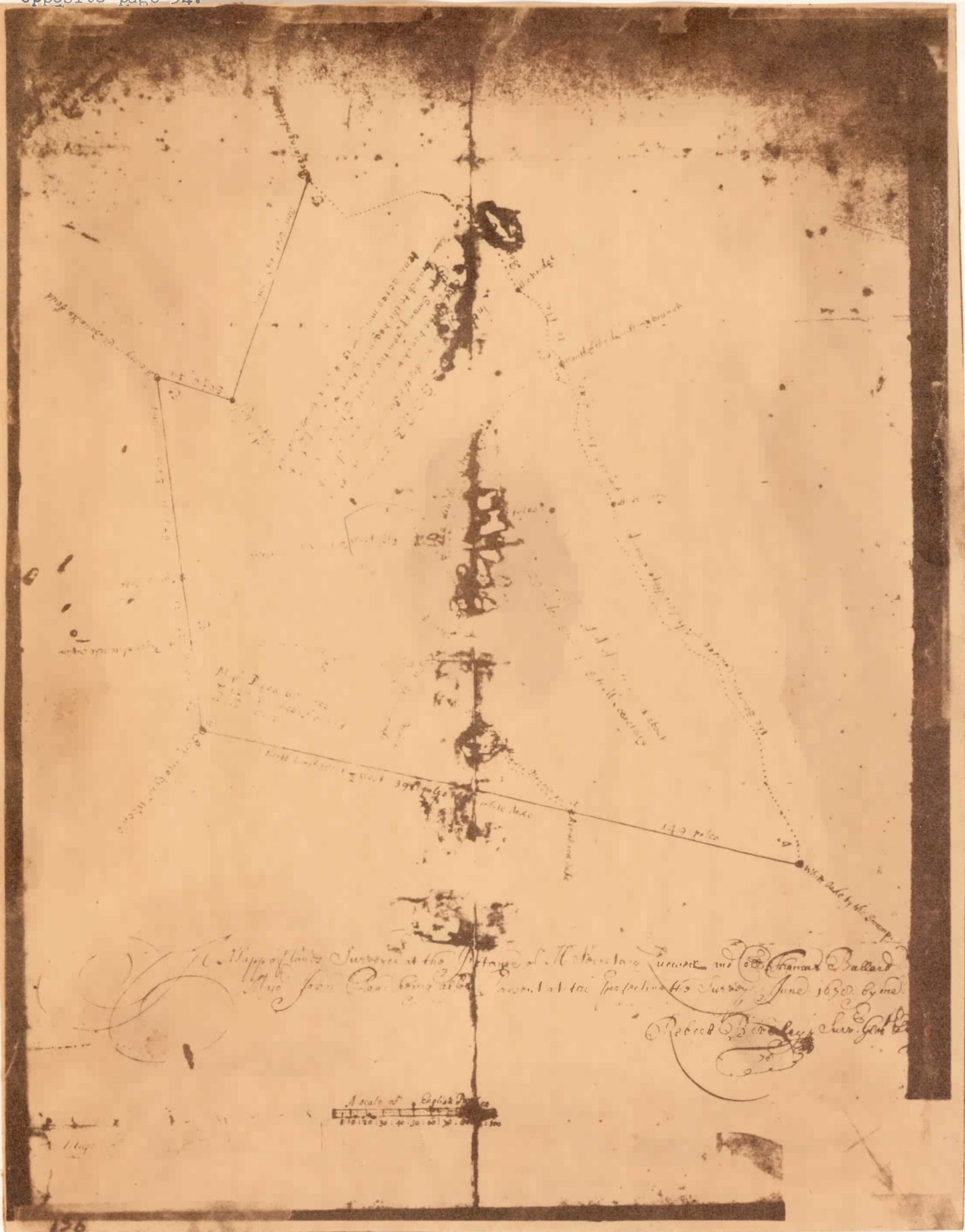
Then the house entering into the debate of another place a proposition was made of the Colledge land in Pamunkey necke as suitable and fit for the same & the Sd place being taken under consideracon wth the other four before mentioned after the Question was put for each of the Same.

Resolved yt it is the Opinion of the house that Middleplantation is the most convenient & fit place to erect the Colledge upon & that a byll be prepared for erecting the Same at that place, as near the Church as convenience will permit.\*

---

\*[Fn.] The College of William and Mary was originally built upon a tract of 330 acres, most of which has been sold off. Only about thirty acres remain. This tract was originally the property of Hon. Thomas Ludwell, Secretary of State from 1660 to 1678, who lived at "Rich Neck," on the west side of Archer's Hope Creek. He sold the land in March, 1674-5, to Hon. Thomas Ballard, of the Council, by the deed below, accompanying it with a plat by Robert Beverley, Surveyor-general, Middlesex. In 1693, Ballard sold the same tract to the trustees of the college, and the deed evidencing the sale existed at the college until about  
[footnote continued on next page]

*is son, Thomas Ballard*



SURVEY OF LAND sold by Secretary Thos. Ludwell to Thos. Ballard, made by R. Beverley, June, 1678. The land was purchased for the College of William and Mary in 1693. In upper right-hand corner of survey is written: "And by Col. Ballard sold to ye Colledge of Wm & Mry on which ye Colledge now stands, 1755." These words are illegible on this copy. Original survey is at the Virginia Historical Society, Richmond.

Ordered that ye Clerke of ye house prepare & bring in a byll accordingly.

...

Ordered that ye Clerke of the house enter in the Assembly bookes their Majts most Gracious Charter for the erecting of William & Mary Colledge in Virga and with all convenient expedition returne the Same to ye Rector thereof.

Ordered that ye Severall matters contained in the Memoriall of the Governrs of the Colledge not yet taken under consideracon be referred to be considered to morrow morning. [Note: Put off until Tuesday. See JHB p. 468.]

Tuesday October the 31th 1693 [p. 474]  
... Post Meridiem ...

...

Then according to order ye house proceeded in the consideracon of ye remaining part of ye Memoriall of the Governrs of ye Colledge & upon consideracon of a proposicon therein contained, that an Act of Assembly be passed for exempting the Masters, Scholars, Artificers & workmen to be imployed about the Colledge from Levies, sometime being spent in debate thereof.

---

[Fn. cont. from p. 33]

ten years ago, when it unaccountably disappeared. In a corner of the paper containing the old survey by Robert Beverley is written, "And by Col. Ballard sold to ye Colledge of Wm & Mry on which ye Colledge now stands, 1755."

#### Ludwell to Ballard

Know all men by these prnts that I Tho: Ludwell esqr Secretary of Virga for & in Consideracon of one hundred & ten pounds Sterl mee in hand paid by Tho: Ballard Esqr have Bargained & sould & by these Prets doe Bargaine & sell Unto the said Tho: Ballard esqr & to his heires & Assigns forever a Certain pcell or tract of Land Conteyning three hundred & thirty Acres or thereabouts be the same more or lesse Situat lying & being in Brewton Prish in James City County in Virga aforesd being part of a Greater divdt of Land now belonging to me Thomas Ludwell, Purchased from John White & bounded as foll beginning at a Certaine marked white oake Corner tree standing on ye East or North East side of Archers hope swamp & thence by a line of mked trees north-east 147 poles to A mked Corner poplar tree standing neer ye Negroes Quarter thence South East 1/4 Easterly 49p. to a Hiccory Corner tree standing on ye sd Ballards Cleared field thence North North East 1/4 North 129 pole to a Spanish Oake & No: North East 1/2 North 42 pole to a small white oak Saplen by ye Roade Side leading from Middle plantation to New Kent & soe along ye Road as it winds & turns to a Gum by ye old path by mked trees till it meets Againe wth ye New Road at a Dead Red Oake & soe keeping ye New Roade to a certaine Valley to ye Runn thereof & by ye Run to ye runs of Archers hope swamp and by yt Run to ye place first began at. ... In Testimony whereof the said Tho: Ludwell hath herewith subscribed his name & set to his seale this 28th day of Janry 1674.

Thomas Ludwell [seal]

March 1674-5

Acknowledged in Court by Ja: Bray Esq by virtue of A. Power from Tho: Ludwell Esqr ...

(WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE QUARTERLY, 1st Ser., Vol. X (1902), pp. 91-2)



The Question was put whether the house will agree yt a byll be drawn according to ye sd proposicon. And it passed in the Negative.

Then upon consideracon of another proposicon in the sd Memoriall, yt for a fund to the Colledge an Imposition of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  P<sub>er</sub> Cent might be laid on all Skins & ffurres exported out of this Collony.

Resolved yt a byll be prepared for laying an Imposition of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  P<sub>er</sub> Cent upon all Skins & furres to be exported out of this Colony to be wholly appropriated towards the Support & maintenance of the Colledge, and that it be referred to the Comittee of Grievances & proposicons to draw the Same.

And upon consideracon of another proposicon in the sd Memoriall for a further fund out of an Imposition to be laid upon Liquors after a long time spent in debate about the Same and whether at present there is a necessity of raising a greater fund for ye erecting & Support of the Colledge, ye house agreed upon a question to be put in these words.

Whether an Imposition upon Liquors Shall be continued.

And the Same being put accordingly it passed in the Negative.

...

Thursday Novembr the 16th 1693 [p. 492]

A BYLL intituled an Act ascertaining the place for erecting the Colledge of William & Mary in Virga being returned from ye Councill agreed to wth amendmts after ye sd amendmts was read the Same was agreed to by the house & accordingly made in the byll.

...

Resolved yt an addres of thanks be prepared to their Majts for their Grace & favour in granting their Royall Charter for the erecting of the College of William & Mary in Virga upon the humble Supplication of this Country.

[See address p. 495 of Journals.]

LEGISLATIVE JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA  
Vol. I, pp. 205-09

Novembr 14th 1693

...

An Act Asscertaining the Place for Erecting the Coledge of William & Mary read the first tyme.

An Act laying an Imposition upon Skins & ffurrs for the better Support of the Coledge of William & Mary read 1st tyme.

...

[Read a second time on November 15th and "some Amendments made thereupon Ordred that the Clerk of the Genll Assembly Carie the said Bills to ye house of Burgesses wth the Amendments." Two acts returned from the house on November 16th, "Agreed to wth their Amendments."]

Novemr ye 18th 1693

...  
Ordred that the Clerk of the Genll Assembly doe Signifie to the House of Burgesses His Excellys Comands to attend him Imediately in the Genll Court house. Mr Speaker and the House Attends & Mr Speaker Acquaints his Excelly that he is Comanded by the House to pray his Excellys Assent to, An Act for Asscertaining the Place for Erecting the Colledge of William & Mary in Virginia

An Act laying an Imposition on Skins & furrns for the better Support of the Colledge of William & Mary in Virginia ... wch Acts being read by the Clerk His Excelly Signed them and the Speaker. then His Excelly dissolved ye Assemby.

William Waller Hening

THE STATUTES AT LARGE: BEING A COLLECTION OF ALL THE LAWS OF VIRGINIA  
Vol. III (Philadelphia: 1823) p. 122

An Act ascertaining the place for erecting the Colledge of William and Mary in Virginia.\*

WHEREAS their majesties have been most graciously pleased upon the humble supplication of the generall assembly of this country by their charter bearing date the 8th day of Ffebruary in the fourth yeare of their reign to grant their royall lycence to certaine trustees to make, found, erect and establish a college named the college of William and Mary in Virginia at a certaine place within this government known by the name of Townsend's Land, and heretofore appointed by the generall assembly, or if the same should be found inconvenient at such other place as the generall assembly should think fitt, and whereas the said fformer designed place for divers causes is found to be very unsuitable for such an use and severall other places have been nominated in the room thereof upon consideration of which and a full enquire into the conveniences of each one of the said places the Middle Plantation situate between York and James Rivers appearing to be the most convenient and proper for that designe,

Be it therefore enacted by the governour, councill and burgesses of this present generall assembly and the authority thereof, and it is hereby enacted That Middle Plantation be the place for erecting the said college of William and Mary in Virginia and that the said college be at that place erected and built as neare the church now standing in Middle Plantation old ffields as convenience will permitt.

---

\* \* \* This act was made into a bill by the Burgesses on November 16, and passed the Council and was signed by the governor on Nov. 18, 1693.

IBID.

Vol. III, pp. 123-24

An Act laying an imposition upon skins and ffurrs for the better support of the Colledge of William and Mary in Virginia.\*

BE it enacted by the governour, councill and burgesses of this present generall assembly and the authority thereof, and it is hereby enacted, That from and after the first day of January next, there shall be satisfyed and paid to their majesties their heires and successors for and towards the better support and maintenance of the colledge of William and Mary in Virginia speedily intended by Gods grace to be erected at Middle Plantation within this government. The following duties, customes and impost for the following goods, wares and merchandises which shall be exported, carryed out of this their majesties dominion either by land or water (that is to say) for every rawhide three pence for every tan'd hyde six pence, for every dressed buckskin one peny three ffarthings, for every undrest buckskin one peny, for every doe skin dressed one peny halfe peny, for every undrest doe skin three farthings, for every pound of beaver three pence, for every otter skin two pence, for every wild catt skin one peny halfe peny, for every minx skin one peny, for every fox skin one peny halfe peny, for every dozen of racoon skins three pence, and soe proportionably for a greater or lesser quantity, for every dozen muskrat skins two pence, and soe proportionably for a lesser or greater quantity, and for every elke skin four pence halfe penney.

...

And be it further enacted, That the severall collectors or officers appoynted to collect and receive the said duties, customes and imposts shall from time to time be accountable and pay the same to the governour of the said colledge of William and Mary, or such other person or persons as shall be by them lawfully deputed, and that for the receiving and paying thereof the said collector or collectors shall be allowed ten per cent.

EXECUTIVE JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA  
Vol. I (Richmond: 1925) p. 304

Novemr ye 18th 1693

Present His Excelly [Andros] ...&c

Upon Reading the Petitions of Mr James Blair Rector, by Order of the Govrs of the Colledge of William and Mary, Setting forth that their Majts by their Charter, ...hath given & granted to the petitioners, in trust for the Colledge of William & Mary in Virginia, ten thousand

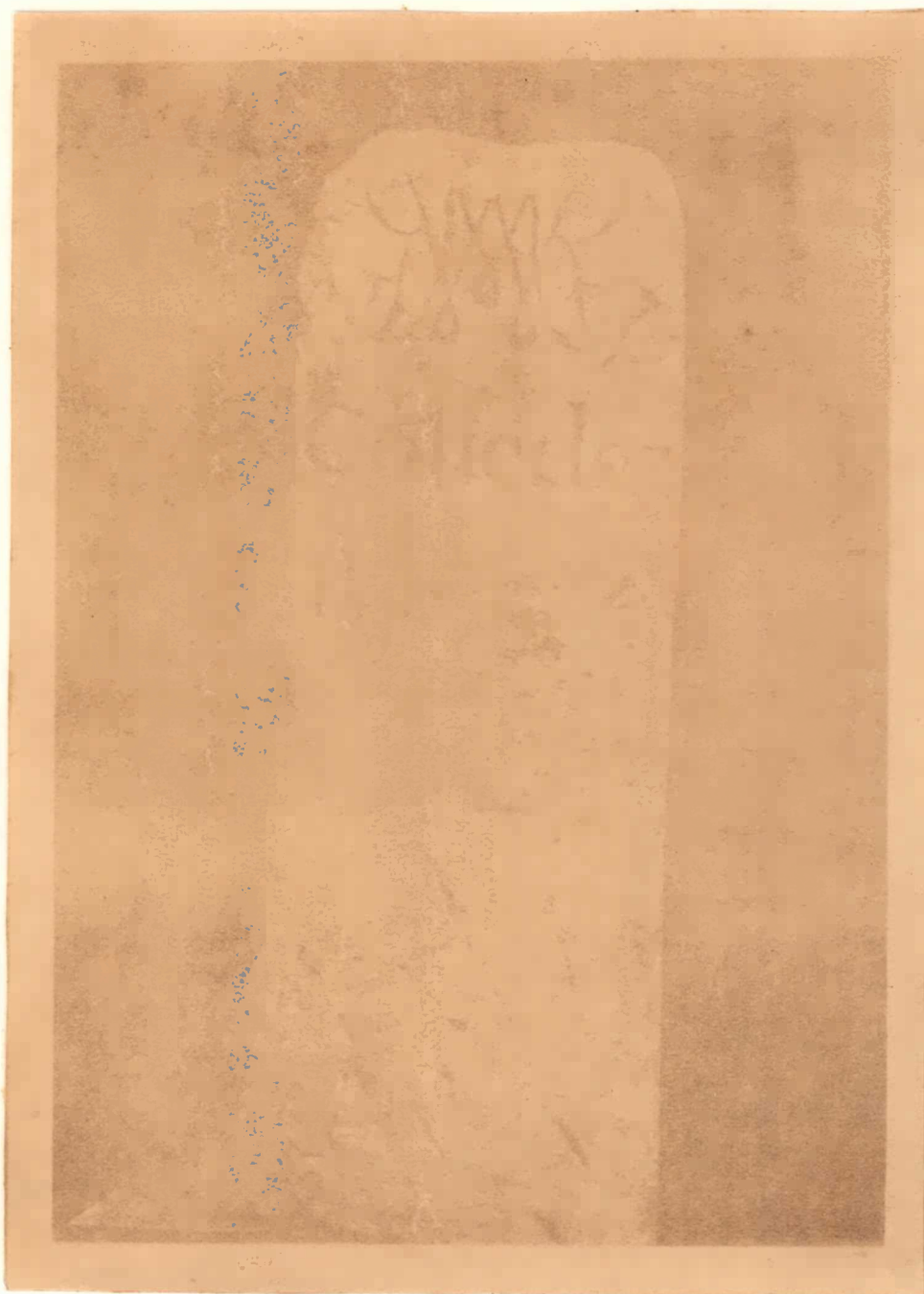
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\*. This act was ordered made into a bill by the burgesses on November 16, and received the consent of the council and the signature of the governor on Nov. 18, 1693.

The act was re-enacted, with slight changes or amendments from time to time - see Hening, Statutes Vol. III, pp. 356-358 (1705); Vol. IV, pp. 429-433 (1734); Vol. V, pp. 236-237 (1744); Vol. VI, pp. 91-94 (1748); for changes.



Film  
other  
side  
only



ORIGINAL BOUNDARY STONE - COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY

"W&M COLLEDGE - 1694"

Now in basement of William and Mary College Library.

acres of Land, not yett legally possessed, by any of their Majts Subjects, on the South Side of black Water Swamp, as also other ten thousand Acres of Land in Pomunkey Neck, the Petitionrs humbly pray His Excelly by some publick Information, to Signifie the same to the Inhabitants of this Countrey.

Ordered that publick notice be given in the County Courts, of King & Queen, Surrey, & Charles Citty Counties, where the Land lies.

...

VIRGINIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY  
Vol. VII, p. 165

[James Blair to Francis Nicholson]

Virga, January 2nd, 1693/4

As to the College tho nothing was done for its encouragement in comparison of what might have been expected had you been here, yet we reckon it is well that it is no worse; the place for scituating the College is now appointed to be at Middle Plantatn & an Imposition of seven & a half per cent. on skins & furs exported is given forever to the College, according to the advice of the Lords of the Committy for Plantations, & an address of thanks is returned to their Maj'ties for their goodness to ye Country in the matter of the College. They did also take in my Accts. & allowed them & ordered me 250 pounds in consideration of my time & pains in solliciting the affair in England. In my Accounts I made them Debtors to your Honr for the 360 pound spent in passing the Charter, &c. The other 100 pound which was advanced to the Master & Usher & some others uses for the College I charged to the College Acct. The first 360 the Assembly has ordered to be thankfully repaid to your Honr & I doubt not you will have an account of it from your Attorney Coll. Hartwell. The other 100 must pass in part of payment of your bountifull Donations to the College.

EXECUTIVE JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA  
Vol. I, pp. 318-19

Sept 12th 1694

...

His Excy [Andros] Acquainting the Councill that Application having been made to him by the Govrs of the Colledge of William and Mary that he would be pleased to be one of their Society Asked the opinion of the Councill

Itt is the Opinion of the Councill that itt will not only be a great honor but verey much for the Service of the said Colledge if his Excy would please to Accept thereof.

...

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES, 1695-1702  
(Richmond: 1913) pp. 4-5

Saturday Aprill the 20th 1695

...

A Message from his Excellency by Mr Sherlocke

Mr Speaker I am comanded by his Excellency to deliver a copy of his Speech to his house Yesterday.

And Accordingly he presented the same at the Table which was read as followeth:

Mr Speaker & Gentlemen of the house of Burgesses

...

I have also his Mats Commands to give all fitting Support furtherance & encouragement for the perfecting of the Colledge by their Mats Charter to be erected & established here, to which I have not been Wanting & now desire your advice & Assistance for the effecting it accordingly.

...

IBID., p. 6

Saturday Aprill the 20th 1695

...

Mr Jno Custis from the Committee of Elections & Priviledges Reported the said Committee had taken into Consideracon the respective returnes of elections comitted to them...

And upon the Report of the sd Committee touching the returne of the Sheriff of James City County made upon the Writ for Election of a Burges for the Colledge of William & Mary in Virga in these words.  
James City Sc:

In Obedience to the within Writ, I caused the president & Masters or Professors of the within mentioned Colledge to meet at James City Courthouse being the usuall place for election of the Burgesses according to the tenor of the Same at which place the President and onely one Master did appear to elect, therefore return no Burgess.

The house tooke the sd Returne into imediate Consideracon & therein having had Some debate.

Resolved That the Sheriff of James City County hath made a good Returne upon the Writt directed to him for election of a Burges for the Colledge of William & Mary.\*

---

\*[En]\* Apparently the College had no burgess in the Assembly until the year 1718, when Mr. John Custis was elected to represent the College and was allowed to serve. In 1715 Mr. Peter Beverley was elected to represent the College, but was not allowed to serve. See notes in this chronology under dates Aug. 6, 1715; and April 26, 1718. MG

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES OF VIRGINIA, 1695-1702  
pp. 16-17

Tuesday Aprill the 30th 1695

...  
To his Excellency,  
The humble Addres of ye House of Burgesses.  
May it Please yor Excellency.

...  
And upon Consideracon of the fourth paragraph of yor Excellencies Speech relateing to their Mates Comands for all fitting Support furtherance & encouragemt for the prefecting the Colledge by their Mats Charter to be erected & established in Virginia, the house of Burgesses beg Leave to say to yor Excellency that as they are sencible witnesses of yor Excellencies Strenuous endeavours to the forwarding of that desygne, & good example in giving all encouragemt for it's Interest, they stand exceedingly obliged to yor Excellency in that behalf & doubt not but that as Occation Shal be, the future representatives of this Country will be at all times ready to advance the Same according to the utmost of the Countries ability, the low circumstances of which being now considered, as alsoe their Mats great grace & bounty in Severall waies liberally endowing the Colledge, with other Donations from divers Worthy Benefactors both here & in England, & the Imposition on Skins and ffurs appropriated to the Sole use of it, the present house of Burgesses are humbly of Opinion that as a further Supply cannot at this time be raised, so there is no instant Occasion for more money to the carrying on of that good worke, but do hope that before the Donations already given Shal be disburst, the Country may be in a Condition of Contributeing a further publick assistance, to wch Opinion the house of Burgesses are incited, from the little progres they yet perceive made in the building of the sd Colledge, the one half of the Bricks desygnd being not yet near provided nor any other disbursemt worth mentioning expended.

VIRGINIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY  
Vol. VII, pp. 275-277

[James Blair to Francis Nicholson.]

Midle Plantation, May ye 8th, 1695.

May it please your Excellency, we have been taken up three days at James Town abt ye College business wch now looks wth as bad an appearance as ever; Collo. Ludwell [Philip Ludwell, Sr.] seeing how matters are like to be governed, will not be perswaded on any Acc't to undertake ye work. The reason he gives out Publickly is his age & unwillingness to leave his son entangled; But he sticks not to say among his Friends, yt he sees no possibility of carrying it on in this Governrs time. ... It is whispered that Collo Byrd is design'd home



as from ye Governr & Councill & House of Burgesses if they can carry it there to represent the true Estate of ye Country. ...

...

This morning Collo. Jennings has proffered himself to undertake the building, & has till tomorrow fortnight to consider of it.

...

Browne, William Hand, ed.  
PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF MARYLAND, 1693-1696/7  
Archives of Maryland, Vol. XX (Baltimore: 1900), pp. 235-37

May 18th 1695.

Councill again Sate & were Present as before... [His Exncy Francis Nicholson Esqr Capt Genll &ca]

...

Coll Henry Coursey of Talbot County being admitted in makes the following Report unto his Exncy & the Board concerning some discourse he had with his Exncy Sr Edmond Andros touching the Colledge in Virginia, Vizt

That when the sd Sr Edmond came over into this Province he went to pay his respects to him... where in discourse he was telling the sd Sr Edmond that there was no sort of provision made in this Country for the Education of Youth, but that he hoped when the Colledge of Virginia was built it would be of great benefit & Service to all these parts, to which the said Sr Edmond made answer, pish, it will come to nothing.

...

Munday May 20th 1695

Councill again Sate and were present His Exncy Francis Nicholson.... &ca

...

Mr Philip Clarke being admitted says, that he being in Virginia in company with his Exncy Sr Edmond Andros, he the said Sr Edmond said to him, I will go and shew you the Colledge, but you'l expect I should shew you the free schole first, but I suppose this Colledge is to teach Children their A;B;C; - Coll Jenings & Mr Haymond told Mr Philip Clarke, that the Reason why Sr Edmond was angry with Mr Blaire was for his preaching a Sermon wherein he did say, that they who withdrew back & did not put forward their helping hand towards the Building of the Colledge would be Damned.

...

THE EARLY ENGLISH COLONIES, A summary of the Lecture by The Right Hon. and Right Rev. Arthur Foley, Lord Bishop of London with Additional Notes and Illustrations delivered at the Richmond Auditorium, Virginia, October 4, 1907. [Right Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram] [pp. 38-44]  
[Catalog of Gov. Francis Nicholson's library to be left to William and Mary College.]

A Catalogue of my Books (taken May 30th, 1695) which I desire to leave after my Death\* to the College of William and Mary in Virginia (Colonel Nicholson).

<u>Books in folio:</u>	£	s.	d.
Archbishop Cranmer's "Memorials" - - - - -	1	0	0
Wesley's "Life of Christ" - - - - -	0	16	0
"London Ministers' Cases to recover Dissenters" - - - - -	0	16	0
Baron Atkinson's "Speech to the Lord Mayor" - - - - -	0	0	6
"Lex Mercatoria" - - - - -	1	0	0
Dr. Cave's "Lives of the Apostles and Fathers" (3 parts in 2 vols.) - - - - -	2	4	0
"Roberts: his Map of Commerce" - - - - -	0	11	0
"Cabala; or, Letters of State" - - - - -	0	15	0
Knox's "History of ye Island of Ceylon in the East Indies" - - - - -	0	8	0
Dr. Comber's "Works on the Common Prayer" - - - - -	0	18	0
Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Polity" - - - - -	0	16	0
Sir Walter Raleigh's "History of the World" - - - - -	1	2	0
Towterson's "Works," in 2 vols. - - - - -	1	14	0
Dr. Hammond's "Works," in 4 vols. - - - - -	4	0	0
"Mr. Mede: his Works" - - - - -	1	5	0
Bishop Stillingfleet's "Sermons" - - - - -	0	9	0
"Monsieur de Thevenot: his Travels into the Levant, Persia, and the East Indies" - - - - -	0	14	0
Sleidan's "General History of the Reformation" - - - - -	0	16	0
Camden's "History of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth" - - - - -	0	12	0
"Helvicus: his Chronology in English" - - - - -	0	9	0
"Dawson: his Origin of Laws" - - - - -	2	0	0
Monsieur Quentyn's "Compleat Gardener" - - - - -	1	0	0
Evelyn's "Sylva" - - - - -	0	12	0
"Systema Agriculturae" - - - - -	0	9	0
Cowley's "Works," in 2 vols. - - - - -	0	17	0
Grotius, "Of Peace and War" - - - - -			
Davishe's Books in 1 vol., belonging to the "Rights of Uniformity in Churches" - - - - -			
"Lord Viscount Preston's Trial," etc. - - - - -			
Dr. Samuel Morland's "Tuba Stentoro-phonica" - - - - -			

Books in 4to.:

"Thirty Sermons by Divines of the Church of England - - - - -	0	15	0
"The London Divines: their Examination of the Texts of Scripture cited by the Papists for the Proof of their Religion" - - - - -	0	12	0

\*[\*] Nicholson died in England in 1728 - M.G.

Books in 4to.:

	£	s.	d.
"Examination of Bellarmin's Notes of the Church" - - - - -	0	7	0
"A Collection of Speeches of the Right Hon. Henry, late Earl of Warrington" - - - - -	0	1	6
"History of the late Wars in Ireland," with cuts - - - - -	0	9	0
"Journal of the Campaign in the Spanish Netherlands, 1693" - - - - -	0	2	0
*Dr. South against Dr. Sherlock on the Holy Trinity - - - - -	0	5	6
Clark's "Analysis of the Bible" - - - - -	0	8	0
"Modern Geography rectified" - - - - -	0	11	0
Stillingfleet's "Origines Sacrae" - - - - -	0	6	0
Dr. Parker's "Demonstration of the Law of Nature" - - - - -	0	5	6
Mr. Kettlewell, "Of Christian Obedience" - - - - -	0	6	6
Rogers "On the Thirty-nine Articles" - - - - -	0	3	0
"Acosta: his History of the East and West Indies" - - - - -	0	7	0
"The Principles of the Muggletonians confuted" - - - - -	0	5	0
Dr. Sherlock's "Discourse of Providence"; his "Discourse of ye Blessed Trinity" - - - - -	0	4	0
"History of Wars in New England" - - - - -	0	1	6
"Description of Surinham in Guiana" - - - - -	0	0	6
Thirty-nine books and pamphlets relating to the several sorts of trade and commerce - - - - -	1	2	6
Glanvil's "Sermons" - - - - -	0	5	0
Smith's "England's Improvement" - - - - -	0	4	0
Manger's "English Gardener" - - - - -	0	3	6
"Narration of England's Improvement" - - - - -	0	4	0
Cook's "Manner of Raising, Ordering, and Improving Forest and Fruit Trees" - - - - -	0	3	6
"Mr. Stephan's Two Sermons (a Duplicate) of the 30th of January" - - - - -			
"The Protestant Bridle: being an Answer to it" - - - - -			
"Dr. Birch: his Sermon Jan. 30. Oxford House of Commons" - - - - -			
"A Sermon concerning the Lawfulness and Expediency of Church Music" - - - - -			
"Religion the only Happiness" - - - - -			
"The Anatomy of Atheism" - - - - -			
"The Passages of Newport" - - - - -			
"Dr. Craddock's Sermon before the King" - - - - -			
"Bishop of Sarum's Sermon at the Coronation of King William and Queen Mary" - - - - -			

Books in 8vo. and 12 mo.:

"Bishop of Sarum's Four Discourses: (1) Concerning the Truth of the Christian Religion; (2) The Divinity and Death of Christ; (3) The Infallibility and Authority of the Church; (4) The Obligations to continue in the Communion of the Church" - - - - -	0	3	6
*His "Discourse of the Pastoral Care" - - - - -	0	3	0
*His "Account of the Life of Bishop Bedell" - - - - -	0	4	0
*His "Translation of Sir Thos. Moore's 'Utopia.'" - - - - -	0	2	6
*His "Life of Judge Hale" - - - - -	0	2	0

\*; Already given to the College.

[Books in 8vo. and 12 mo.:]	[£	s.	d.]
"Character of Queen Elizabeth and her Ministers of State" - - - - -	0	4	0
Father Paul's "Letters" - - - - -	0	4	6
Sir Josiah Child's "Discourse of Trade" - - - - -	0	2	6
"The Works of the Author of 'The Whole Duty of Man'" in 4 vols. - - - - -	0	15	6
Dr. Scot's "Christian Life," in 3 parts in 2 vols. - - - - -	0	11	6
Dr. Burton's "Discourses and Sermons," in 2 vols. - - - - -	0	7	0
Dr. Wake's "Discourses and Sermons" - - - - -	0	4	6
Dr. Clagget's "Seventeen Sermons" - - - - -	0	4	6
Archbishop Tillotson's "Sermons," in 2 vols. - - - - -	0	10	0
His "Rule of Faith" - - - - -	0	4	0
Dr. Cave's "Primitive Christianity" - - - - -	0	5	0
His "Ancient Church Government" - - - - -	0	3	0
Dr. Puller's "Moderation of the Church of England" - - - - -	0	4	0
"Answer to Sir Josiah Child, Of Trade" - - - - -	0	5	0
Leybourn's "Panarithmologia relating to Trade," etc. - - - - -	0	4	6
"George: his Survey of the West Indies" - - - - -	0	5	0
Morland's "Vade Mecum" - - - - -	0	2	6
"Bishop Wilkins: his Sermons" - - - - -	0	4	6
His "Natural Religion" - - - - -	0	4	0
Tullie's "Discourse of the Government of the Thoughts" - - - - -	0	2	0
"History of the Empire of China" - - - - -	0	3	6
"Jesuit's Memorial for the Intended Reformation of the Church of England" - - - - -	0	3	6
"Present State of the German Empire" - - - - -	0	2	6
"History of Monastic Orders" - - - - -	0	3	0
Dr. Hammond's "Practical Catechism" - - - - -	0	4	0
"Bishop Jewell's Apology, with his Life, by a Person of Quality" - - - - -	0	3	6
Dr. Horneck's "Law of Consideration" - - - - -	0	3	6
His "Best Exercise" - - - - -	0	4	6
Bishop Nicholson's "Exposition of the Church Catechism" - - - - -	0	2	6
Bishop Patrick's "Mensa Mystica" - - - - -	0	4	6
His "Christian Sacrifice" - - - - -	0	4	0
His "Paraphrase of the Psalms" - - - - -	0	6	0
His "Paraphrase on the Book of Job" - - - - -	0	3	0
His "Paraphrase on the Proverbs of Solomon" - - - - -	0	4	6
His "Paraphrase on Ecclesiastes" - - - - -	0	4	6
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Sir William Temple's "Works," in 2 vols. - - - - -	0	10	0
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"Suetonius: his Lives of the Twelve Caesars in English" - - - - -	0	5	0
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<u>Books in 8vo. and 12 mo.:</u>	£	s.	d.
Gailhard, "Of Settlement after Travel" - - - - -	0	2	6
"Countryman's Jewell" - - - - -	0	2	0
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*Mr. Lock's "Thoughts on Education" - - - - -	0	2	6
"Gentleman's Recreation" - - - - -	0	5	0
Dr. Sherlock, "Of the Last Judgment" - - - - -	0	3	6
"Judge Hale: his Contemplations, Moral and Divine" - - - - -	0	5	0
His "Discourse of the Knowledge of God" - - - - -	0	4	6
Boyle, "Seraphic Law" - - - - -	0	2	6
Man, "Of Trade" - - - - -	0	2	0
"Antoninus: his Meditations" - - - - -	0	4	6
Dr. King, "Of Worship" - - - - -	0	1	6
"Abridgment of Caesar's Commentaries" - - - - -	0	2	6
Euremont's "Essays" in 2 parts - - - - -	0	7	0
Ladies' "Dictionary" - - - - -	0	6	0
Stillingfleet, "Of Idolatry" - - - - -	0	4	6
"Answer to the Account of Denmark" - - - - -	0	2	6
Du Pin's "Life of Christ" - - - - -	0	3	6
Faldo, "Against the Quakers" - - - - -	0	1	6
Hallywell, "Against Quakers" - - - - -	0	1	0
Allen, "Against Quakers" - - - - -	0	1	0
Norris, "Against Quakers" - - - - -	0	1	0
"The Swiss Liturgy" - - - - -	0	2	1
Peachy's "Herbal" - - - - -	0	3	0
Sydenham's "Cure of Diseases" - - - - -	0	1	0
"Catalogue of Nobility" - - - - -	0	0	6
"Mieges: his New State of England" - - - - -	0	4	6
Milton's "Letters" (English) - - - - -	0	2	6
Bishop of Cork's "Method of Private Devotion" - - - - -	0	2	6
"Devout Communicant" - - - - -	0	1	6
*Six books called "The Art of Catechizing; or, the Complete Catechist" - - - - -	0	6	0
Sir Walter Raleigh's "Remains" - - - - -	0	1	6
Bohun's "Geographic Dictionary" - - - - -			
Cole's "English Dictionary" - - - - -			
"Anatomie of the Elder Tree" - - - - -			
"Kalendarum Hortense" - - - - -			
"Royal Institutions: a Treatise of Silver and Gold Mines" -			
Dr. Sherlock's "Discourse of Death" - - - - -			
Hidrocles, "On Pythagoras: his Golden Verses" - - - - -			
"The Golden Rule; or, The Royal Law of Equity" - - - - -			
"Lady's New Year's Gift" - - - - -			
"Historical Account of William III." - - - - -			
Donington's "Reformed Devotions" - - - - -			
His "Family Devotions," in 2 vols. - - - - -			
"McMorand," a Duplicate of the first vol. - - - - -			
"Patrick: his Golden Century of Psalms" (?) (indistinct)			

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\* \* \* \* \* Already given to the College.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, London. C.O. 5/1307

Letter from Gov. Andros to Earl of Shrewsbury. June 4, 1695. Typed copy from Sainsbury Transcripts, Vol. V (Va. State Library) in William and Mary College Papers,

May it please your Grace.

...

Haveing acquainted the Assembly wth their Majties Comands Relating to the Colledge Reced Answer (Referring it to future Assemblyes) that they Doubted not would be alwayes well Inclined to the same before the present fund by their Majesties gracious favor Expended. I have Recommended to the Trustees the furthering that worke to whome have given all Incouragement and furtherance in my power. ... And may it please your Grace being Exceedingly Concerned for ye Occasion of Representing to your Grace that Mr Comisary Blair president of the Colledge and one of their Majties Council could not be obliged by all Endeavors nor containe himself within bounds I beg Leave to Say to yor Grace that his restless Comport I ever passed by till the whole Council for his Demeanor before them faulting him as unfitt to be in Council I thought it my Duty...to suspend him...till further Order & as I made it my constant care to give all dispatch & furtherance in all matters that Relate to the Church or Colledge so I do not yet heare of any Omicon or neglect on my part...

E. Andros

Virginia the 4th of June 1695

Duke of Shrewsbury Principall Secretary of State

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, London. C.O. 5/1307

Letter from R. Wormeley to the Duke of Shrewsbury. June 10, 1695. Typed copy from Sainsbury Transcripts, Vol. T (Va. State Library) in William and Mary College Papers,

May it please yor Grace

...

Their Ma<sub>s</sub> Comands as to ye Church and Colledge, has ever had its due regard how mistaken soever mr Blair has been in his unjust aspersions of ye Government,...

R. Wormeley

Virginia

June ye 10th 1695

Duke of Shrewsbury

EXECUTIVE JOURNALS, COUNCIL OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA  
Vol. I, p. 334

July the 25<sup>th</sup> 1695.

...

His Excellency was pleased to Acquaint the Councill, that Capt Miles Cary Rector of the College of William and Mary did inform him that the Committee had Appointed Thursday the Eighth of August next for the laying the Foundation of the Said College and prayed his Excellencys Company at that time, His Excellency desired the Opinion of the Councill, what proper or Necessary on that Occasion, the Councill Informe his Excellency that they had noe Notice thereof but are of Opinion, that his Excellency haveing alwayes it will be now a further Encouragement to the Said worke, if his Excellency please to goe, and that the Gentlemen of the Councill will be ready to Attend him at the laying the Said Foundation, and Ordered Accordingly.

...

Blairthwayt Papers. Mss. ~~Institute of Early American History and Culture~~ Letter of Ralph Wormeley to "The Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Blairthwayte Esq<sup>re</sup> at the Plantacon Office- Whitehall." / *Col. Andros Archives*

sr

On thursday the Eight of this month S<sup>r</sup> Edmond Andros &ca with the best Solemnity wee were capeable, Layd the ffoundacon of the College their Majesties were graciously pleased to grant us, which I feare for want of good Workemen will not be finished in the tyme was hoped and desired.

As yet wee heare nothing of the ffrench Squadron designed for these Western parts...

Yo<sup>r</sup> most hum<sup>ble</sup> & obedient Servant.

R. Wormeley

Virginia: August the 16<sup>th</sup> 1695

William Stevens Perry  
HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS RELATING TO THE AMERICAN COLONIAL CHURCH  
Vol. I-VIRGINIA (Hartford: 1870), p. 24

Sir Edmund Andros's conduct with relation to the College of William and Mary - 1697/

...

#8. ... It was about the month of September in the year 1695 that Col. Park...came (as was said from Sir Edmund Andros's House) to M<sup>r</sup> Blair's at middle Plantation,\* where the Governor of Maryland Francis Nicholson then was. Finding the Company at Breakfast he said nothing of what he came for till they had risen from the table. ...

\* We do not know where Blair's house at Middle Plantation stood. There is an indenture between Philip Ludwell and James Blair in the Ludwell Papers (No. 21), Virginia Historical Society, by which Ludwell deeded Blair 100 acres of land on the Rich Neck plantation, near Middle Plantation, "with all houses, orchards" etc., noting that it was then in the "possession or occupation of" James Blair - not dated - ca. 1691.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE PAPERS - Folder 8  
 Bodleian Library Lambeth Mss. Vol. 942, No. 50. [Typed copy]  
 [no date]

Sr E. Andr. is an enemy to the College of W & M  
 in Virga as appears by

...  
 IV. By seducing some of the workmen that were gone from England to Virga upon ye account of the College: Money was given to Pocock to relinquish the work of ye College, & was afterwards entertained & work given him by Sr E. A. Mr. Park wn agreed wth, to burn the bricks for ye College was desired by the Governour to make & burn some 30,000 for him, Coll. Ludwell being agreed wth as undertaker of ye whole work, durst not conclude ye bargain agreed upon & did relinquish it for fear of Sr A. as appears by his own Letter written to Mr. Blair on that subject wch Letter may be produced if there be occasion...

...  
 [p. 6] There being an order of ye Govrs of ye College that Mr. Blair should repair to ye place where the College is a building & open the Grammar School, there being no fit house upon the place but one where he the said Blair the schoolmaster & the scholars could live, and that house, being at present in the Govrs possession, who about that time had declared his resolutions of leaving the same to ye Landlord, who was by the Landlord let to Mr. Blair who was according to bargain to enter into ye same at Christmass. But Mr. Blair declaring, that he would not have the said house at ye said term of Christmas, if his Excy was yn put to any inconveniency to leave ye same at that time, his Excy did accordingly keep ye said house till ye Middle of May. And wn at last by reason of his own conveniency & Some differences with Madam Page his Landlady, he was obliged to remove from yt place of ye Country to his own house near Jamestown, yet he would have that particular house wch Mr. Blair had taken to be still kept & held in ye name of one Mr. Wells an old servant of his Excys. The ye said Wells being a dying man & removed to another house about two miles off declared to Mr. Blair & every body else that he had no occasion for ye house... And such was the opposition therein, yt tho ye Landlord and Mr. Blair did all that they could to get possession of ye said house, yet they could not obtain it, till Mr. Blair at last, (being very desirous to make a beginning of teaching at ye grammer school wch could not be done till he had yt house in Middleplantation) Brought down his goods in a sloop and must either have possession of ye said empty house, or ly out of doors or be otherwise provided by the Landlord.

...



FULHAM MSS. Maryland. No. 152.  
 (Typed copy in William and Mary College Papers)

[Francis Nicholson to \_\_\_\_\_] Maryland port of Annapolis  
 March 18. 95/6

May it please yor Grace.

...  
 I am in great hopes yt ye Revrd Mr Blayer will be restored to ye Council...

If no check be put to ye proceedings in Virginia concerning ye underhand Dealings against ye Clergy and College, I fear they will both suffer...

...  
 I design (God willing) to go to ye election of ye new Rector of ye Coll. to see how ye building gos on, which I hope will be covered before next winter, and in a year after yt, be fit for ye reception of ye scholars, who shall yn perform more Solemn Exercises. I have an account yt they continue to play tricks about ye twenty thousand Acres of land... But I will endeavour to assist ye Coll. in yt affair, and in any other: ...

Now yt ye enemys of ye Coll. dare not attack it publickly, they endeavour to undermine it by insinuating into ye people yt ye setting up ye Coll. will be introducing of Tiths &c. as it is in Engld ...  
 ffr. Nicholson

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES OF VIRGINIA, 1695-1702  
 p. 60

Saturday September 26th 1696.

...  
 Upon Consideration of the returne of the Sherriff of James City County made upon the Writt directed to him for Election of a Burgess to serve in this Assembly for the Colledge of William & Mary (in these words)

In obedience to the within Writt I summoned the President & Masters or professors of William & Mary Colledge to meet at the Courthouse in James City being the usuall place for Election of Burgesses, and after proclamation & publication of the Writt no Ellectors appeareing do returne no Burgesses for the said Colledge.

Resolved, That the Sherriff of James City County hath made a good returne upon the Writt for Election for a Burgess...for the Colledge of William & Mary.

LEGISLATIVE JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA  
Vol. I, pp. 236-240

October 10th 1696

...  
His Excellency [Sir Edmund Andros] laid before the Council a paper given him late last night by Mr Comissary [Blair] entituled an Act for facilitating the payment of the Donations already made to the Colledge of William and Mary in Virginia which being Considered by the Council, they find it not regular, nor According to the Usual proceedings, It is therefore referred till Monday next, for Mr Benjamin Harrison Junr to appear who is alledg'd by Mr Comissary to be the drawer thereof and by him desired to be heard therein.

...  
October 13th 1696

...  
The paper entituled an Act for facilitating the payment of the Donations already made to the Colledge of William & Mary in Virginia, being referred from Saturday till Monday that Mr Benja Harrison Junr might be here, and Mr Comissary Blair who presented the Same nor the Said Harrison not being in town, It was not then called & being now again read, It is further referred that the Said Harrison may be heard or till Mr Comissary come.

...  
October 14th 1696

...  
Mr Comissary Blair desires to withdraw the paper which he put in on ffryday night last Entituled an Act for facilitateing the payment of the donations...[&c] Which is Accordingly granted.

Upon the petition of Benjamin Harrison and William Randolph two of the trustees for the College of William & Mary in Virginia, leave is given them to bring in a bill for facilitating the payment of the donations already made to the Said College.

October 15th 1696

...  
William Randolph and Benjamin Harrison two of the trustees for the College of William and Mary in Virginia According to leave given them yesterday presented a bill for payment of the Donations already made to the Said College which was read the first time & Ordered a Second reading.

...  
October 16th 1696

...  
A bill for facilitating the payment of the Donations to the College of William and Mary in Virginia read the Second time, and Ordered to be read the third time.

October 17th 1696

...  
A bill for facilitating the payment of the Donations to the College of William and Mary is referred to be read the third time on Monday, Mr Comissary not haveing Shewed the breiffs or Charter as desired before now.

...  
Tuesday October 20th 1696

...  
The bill for facilitating the payment of the Donations to the College of William and Mary in Virginia being read the third time and the question put whether it Should pass as it is, it passed in the Negative & the question being put whether it Should be Amended it passed also in the Negative.

...

EXECUTIVE JOURNALS, COUNCIL OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA,  
Vol. I, p. 355-6

Wednesday ye 14th of October [1696]

...  
His Excellency [Gov. Andros] being told of delays in ye College business, ye intended bill relating to ye Donations brought in by Mr Comissary [Blair] on Fryday night last being delay'd till now was extreemly concern'd and ye more, that matters were so misrepresented home, as that ye Clergy here is despised and insulted over, and ye College not onely slighted but opposed, desiring ye Councillis dispatch thereof, and whether they knew any Such Slight in his time, or if anything in his power not remedyed or now wanted that it might be helped, was answerd that ye delay was occasion'd for want of ye appearance of ye Councill for ye College for which on their desire it was referr'd, and by Mr Comissary that ye expressions mencoed by his Excellency were very harsh expressions for which he knew no cause, and therefore thought strange thereof, His Excellency then shewed a paragraph in my Lord of London's Letter containing ye same, and Mr Comissary reading further his Excellency caused ye following lines also to be read, Vizt and what his Mae Comanded to be laid before ye Assembly, in favor of ye ministers had been prevented by ye former Assembly, who carried their Act to ye Councill where it was let fall and that Assembly dissolved... It is ye unanimous opinion of ye Council except Mr Comissry Blair that ye Clergy have all along in this Governrs time been as well respected... as at any time since their remembrance... & his Excellcy alwayes ready to espouse Ye concerns of, & help ye Clergy, And give all dispatch and assistance in what relates to the College...

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE QUARTERLY HISTORICAL MAGAZINE,  
2nd Series, Vol. XIX, p. 347

[Part of a letter from the Rev. Mr. James Blair. Fulham Mss. Virginia Box II, No. 65. Holograph. From copy in Library of Congress]

Virginia 21st January [1696/7?]

As to the Coll. the early Winter took us before there was a shingle layd upon it; so that That is dealyd till the spring. The main Timbers are up; but the Roof could not be finished, because the Chimneys which are to go up through it, are not yet carryed up for want of Bricks, & by reason of the unseasonableness of the Weather, to lay them if we had them. Mr Hadley (A) has been out of the Service of the Coll. about two months ago. The Work is like to meet with a full stop for want of money; for the building hath allready exhausted what money we had either in Mr Perrys &c. (B) their hands; or in Col. Birds: (C) and its very uncertain how the subscriptions of this Country will come in: most people shifting the payment, & shew plainly that they intend not to pay, unless the Law compel them. We hear no more of his Excy Sr Edmunds Gift of Bricks

- (A) Who was Overseer of the Building  
(B) Who is the Coll. Treasurer in Engld  
(C) Who is the Coll. Treasurer in Virginy

(D) there are some Actions commenced against some of the subscribers; & upon the fate of those, will depend the present fate of the Coll. in this Country: so that there is like to be a very absolute necessity of making application again for Engld

(D) Who hath not given one farthing toward building the Coll. in Virginy, tho his Government of that Country hath been worth to him above 11000 lb sterling

EXECUTIVE JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA  
Vol. I, p. 360

At a Council held at James City...the first of March 1696 [7/]

...  
The Councill being just ris[en] were called again by his Excellencys order who acquainted them he had then heard some rumors of a quarrell happening at the College meeting on Saturday night last, and if so said that he was not well used not to have knowm it sooner and asked the Councill if they knew anything of it, and Mr Commissary Blair if he were not at that meeting, & what it was, but Mr Commissary excused the matter saying he did not know that the parties did complain... but being further urged did tell of a Quarrell, between the Governr of Maryland [Francis Nicholson] & Coll Park, & that the other Gentlemen of ye College interposed upon which his Excellency being extreamly concern'd imediately restrained the said Coll Park, & gave Coll Hill directions therein and also sent Coll Christopher Wormeley to wait upon the Governr of Maryland at Green Spring where it is said he is, to prevent further ill consequences-- which Mr Commissry Blair going to Rich Neck also undertook if he should find him there.

Tuesday, ye 2d of March 1696 [7]

...  
The Governr of Maryland being returned to Town with Mr Commissary Blair from Rich Neck Mr Secry Wormeley Mr Auditor Byrd Coll Chr Wormeley and Coll Edward Hill are desired and appointed by his Excy to use their indeavors in doing what is fitt for composing ye Quarrell happen'd at ye meeting of ye College on Saturday night last between ye Governr of Maryland & Coll Danl Park.

[Ibid., April 21, 1697] p. 365

...  
His Excellency acquainting this Board that in obedience to the Rt Honble ye Lords of the Councills directions having asked of the trustees an accot of the building and other concerns of the College they made him a report and account thereof, which he laid before this board and asked their advice whether anything remained for him to do therein, and was answer'd they knew of nothing to say to it.

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE QUARTERLY...  
2nd Series, Vol. XIX, p. 351

[Letter to Bishop of London - Fulham Mss. Virginia: Box II, No. 41]

May it please your Grace

Wee are So much more bold in recommending the good worke wee have in hand, vizt. the establishing of the Colledge of King William and Queen Mary in Virginia to your Graces protection, because wee have not only all reason to believe it will prove the Seminary of the Church of England in this part of the world,... The bearer hereof Mr Blair will give your Grace an account of the progress of the building and all the other particulars of our Colledge. He comes home at our desire on purpose to procure Some assistance for the finishing of it; ...

My Lord

Your Graces most obedient humble Servants

16 Aprill 1697:

Miles Cary  
Wm Randolph  
Matthew Page

Steph. Fouace Rector  
Fr: Nicholson  
William Byrd  
James Blair  
Cha: Scarburgh  
Jon Smith  
Benjn Harrison

Endorsed:

16 Apr. 97/ ... Red abt July./97

EXECUTIVE JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA,  
Vol. I, p. 365.H.R. McIlwaine, ed., (Richmond : 1925)

Wednesday ye 21st April 1697

...

His Excellency [Sir Edmund Andros] acquainting this Board that in obedience to the Rt Honble ye Lords of the Councils directions having asked of the trustees an accot of the building and other concerns of the College they made him a report and account thereof, which he laid before this board and asked their advice whether anything remained for him to do therein, and was answer'd they knew of nothing to say to it.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, London.

C.O. 5-1309. [Photostat Col. Wmsbg. Inc.]

M-234

Lettr from ye Trustees appointed for ye building of ye Colledge to Sr. Edmd. Andros. Transmitted in his lettr. of ye 22th April 1697. Recd. 21 June Read 20th Augt 1697

May it please yr Excellency

In Obedience to yr Excelys letter of the twenty fourth of March last

wee doe humbly certify to yr Exclly that wee have carried on the building of two sides of the designed square of the Colledge (wch was all wee judged wee had money to goe through with) and have brought up the Walls of ye Said building to the roof wch hope in a short time will be finished, Collo Ludwell haveing promised to Shingle it upon Credit wee transmitt herewith the accounts of the Said building, and other Expenses belonging to the Colledge by wch it will appeare that wee have Expended one hundred & Seventy pounds Eight shillings two pence fathing more than wee have yet received wch has been advanct by Some of our number.

Wee likewise transmitt to yr Exclly the accounts of the Revenue of the Penny per pound given to the Colledge by his Majt Royall Charter and of the skinnes and fures granted by an Act of Assembly by wch account it will appear that arrears to the Colledge the Summe of five hundred thirty seven pounds fifteen shillings three pence three farthings over and above wt has defrayed the Presidt and Masters Salaries wch Summe wee have applied towards the building the Edifice of the Said Colledge.

...

We have likewise settled ye office of Surveyr Genll & did formerly exhibitt to yr Exclly a list of ye perticular Survrs for ye perticular Counties of this Country, but these Settlements have not been so long made as to bring in any revenue to ye Colledge, wch wee Expect they will doe about Christmas next.

Wee are beginning to lease out the tenn thousand acres of Land of his Majtys Royall grant to the Colledge on the blackwater Swamp, But the other ten thousand acres in Pamunkey neck, haveing a dispute abt it with some pretenders, or chaine was Stoppt and the Survey not yet finished as wee hope it will be in a little time.

Wee have founded a grammer School wch is well furnisht wth a good Schoolmaster Usher and Writing-master in wch the schollrs make great proficiency in their studies to ye Genll sattisfacon of their parents and guardians.

The worke of the building and furnishing of the Colledge being now almost at a Stopp for want of money, wee have desired Mr President Blair to goe home for England to procure what assistance hee can towards the finishing of it.

This is what occures to us at present for yr Excellys Sattisfaction wch wee humbly submitt, and are

Yr Exclys most humble Servants

Steph: Fouace	Rector	
ffr. Nicholson	Wm Byrd	James Blair
Cha: Scarburgh	Jno. Smith	Benja. Harrison
Miles Cary	Wm. Randolph	Mathew Page

IBID.

Building Account \*  
Board of Trade, Virginia. Vol. 6.  
The College of William & Mary is Dr.

CO5/1309, ff. 38-39  
(M. 234).

1694.	£.	s.	d.
To Acct of Stores from Mr Perry & Compa in anno 1692,.....	141	18	11
To advancd to workmen & other necessary disbursmts in England paid Mr Blair as P his accot 11th februry 1694,..	13	12	03
To necessary disbursmts in Virga as drawing deeds for land Messages & brickmakers wages as P the Said Mr Blairs Accot, .....	13	17	06
To dyett for workmen Soc. eyes Fees & other Small disbursmts as P Mr Blairs Accot ye 9th June 1696, .....	16	13	01
To Capt Thomas Ballard for 330 acres of land whereon ye Colledge is built, .....	170	00	00
To Collo Parke for Bricks at 14s P m, .....	547	07	00

\* The following exhibits the first accounts of the college down to April 16, 1697. These accounts were enclosed in a letter addressed to Governor Andros by the "Governors and Visitors" appointed by the charter, and by Andros they were sent to England, where the originals still rest in the public archives. The receipts consisted of £1, 983 14s. 10d., contributed by their Majesties William and Mary out of the quit-rents of the colony, and at that time in the hands of William Byrd; £300 representing money obtained from the pirates Davies, Hinson and Delawafer, voluntary donations to the extent of £897 3s. 6d., money collected from the grant in the charter of the penny per pound duty on all tobacco exported from Virginia and Maryland, amounting to £601 6s., 43/4d., and the tax on skins and furs voted by the Virginia Legislature, which netted £251 5d. The whole on hand at the time of the report from these different sources made £4,033 6s. 1d. The salaries of the president and grammar master were chargeable against only the last two funds, and so appear in a paper separate from the general account.

Of course, the donations were only a small part of what was actually subscribed by private persons and afterwards paid in.

As appears from the letter to Governor Andros, only the front and one wing had been raised to the roof, which had yet to be put on. So that the expenditures represent only a part of the final cost.

As appears from Dr. Blair's statement, the work was conducted under the supervision of a committee consisting of the rector and five or six of the Board of Governors.

Mr. Thomas Hadley, who came from England, was the surveyor of the building, and had the daily ordering of things.

The bricks were made on the spot by Col. Daniel Parke, of the Council, who received 14s. a thousand for them.

It must be remembered that money was three or four times dearer in 1696 than it is now, so that Mr. Jefferson's estimate of the cost of erecting the main building, front and two wings, \$162,000, was probably not far from correct. (See Cabell and Jefferson Correspondence.)

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE QUARTERLY, Second Series, Vol. VIII, pp. 220-224

	£.	s.	d.
To <u>Wm</u> Chiphead for Paveing Stone bought of <u>Capt</u> Tregian, .....	115	14	07
To <u>Clerks</u> Sallary, .....	40	00	00
To <u>Collo</u> <u>Wm</u> Brown for repairing <u>ye</u> School house, .....	45	00	00
To <u>Accot</u> of Stores from <u>Mr</u> Perry & <u>co</u> in anno 1694, .....	243	07	10
<u>Octr</u> 19 <sup>th</sup> 1695.			
To paid labourers, .....	39	19	09
To paid Workmens dyett, .....	13	09	00
To paid Water Carriages & Messages, .....	00	11	00
To paid Cartridge, .....	17	00	00
To paid for three Cart horses one feather bed Some Necessarie tooles for <u>ye</u> use of <u>ye</u> Colledge, .....	39	17	05
To paid bricklayers, .....	25	00	09
To paid for Shells, .....	34	07	10
To paid for Sawyrs work, .....	06	02	00
<u>Ap11</u> 21 <sup>th</sup> 1696.			
To paid Labourers, .....	35	05	07
To paid for Shells, .....	08	10	00
To paid for Provisions, .....	37	11	00
To paid for Severall Small necessaries for the Use of the Colledge, .....	07	15	00
To paid for Cartridge, .....	05	18	00
To paid for Dyett, .....	16	05	05
To <u>ye</u> Sallary to <u>ye</u> Surveyr & writing master and wages to bricklayers, .....	73	00	00
<u>May</u> 4 <sup>th</sup> 1696.			
To paid Labourers, .....	111	02	00
To paid for Messages, .....	00	08	00
To paid Carpenters, .....	25	01	09
To paid for Dyett, .....	02	15	03
To paid for Corn, .....	09	14	00
To paid Sawyers, .....	43	10	03
To paid for rubbing Stones, .....	01	01	00
To paid for Dutch Collars, .....	00	12	00
To paid for two hogsheads, .....	00	06	00
To Cartridge, .....	05	05	00
To Cash advanced to <u>Robt</u> Harrison <u>ye</u> Carpenter, .....	20	00	00
To <u>Mr</u> James Sherlock for Copys 10 <u>Ordrs</u> of Councill, .....	02	10	00
<u>June</u> 9 <sup>th</sup> 1696.			
To paid Labourers, .....	30	09	01
To paid the Surveyrs Salary, .....	25	00	00
To paid for Shells, .....	26	13	07
To paid Bricklayers, .....	24	01	10
To paid for a Horse & some Small necessaries, .....	04	12	06
To Cartridge, .....	02	12	02
	2043	18	04
		To,	
To brought from <u>ye</u> other Side, .....	2043	18	04
To paid Sawyers, .....	42	02	09
<u>Augst</u> 26 <sup>th</sup> 1696.			
To paid Labourers, .....	70	13	05
To paid for Shells, .....	71	14	00
To paid for Cartridge, .....	13	18	03
To paid Sawyers, .....	45	14	00



	£.	s.	d.
To paid bricklayers, .....	27	07	06
To Cash advand to Robt Harrison the Carpenter, .....	40	00	00
To paid for levies for 2 hired bricklayers, .....	00	08	02
To brickmoulds, .....	00	01	06
To paid for Cartwheeles, .....	02	00	00
To paid for one hogshead & two Spades, .....	00	15	00
To Forridge paid, .....	00	02	00
<u>Xbr 18th 1696.</u>			
To paid Labourers, .....	190	17	11 1/2
To paid for bricks, .....	41	00	09 1/4
To paid for Shells, .....	27	18	04 1/2
To paid Sallary to ye Surveyr Clerk & Surveyr, .....	200	00	00
To Cash advand to ye Carpenter, .....	60	00	00
To paid Sawyers work, .....	218	02	07 3/4
To paid bricklayers, .....	120	03	11 1/2
To paid for brick moulds, .....	00	09	06
To paid for Cart wheeles, .....	02	00	00
To paid Forridg & horse hire, .....	00	05	00
To paid for one Paile & 3 bed Cords, .....	00	08	06
To paid for fodder, .....	01	02	00
To paid Cartridge, .....	08	01	00
To paid for Corn, .....	11	00	00
<u>febry 27th 1696-'7.</u>			
To paid for tarr, .....	10	10	10
To paid for drum lines, .....	00	10	06
To paid Labourers, .....	16	15	07 1/2
To advand to ye Carpenters by bills of Excha, .....	100	00	00
To Richd Savage, .....	05	08	09
To books Mapps & papers as P Accot, .....	32	11	10
To the Seal of the Colledge, .....	45	02	00
To Mr Richd Savage, .....	22	00	00
To advand to Thomas Hadley in England, .....	40	00	00
To Geo. Cryer & Samll Baker bricklayers, .....	22	00	00
To paid Mr Perry for Postidge of Letters, .....	00	05	05
To advand to severall workmen in England P Mr Perrys Accot, .....	137	00	00
To paid Mr Mullikin Usher, .....	25	00	00
To paid Mr Ingles School master, .....	30	00	00
To paid for Contracts wth workmen, .....	00	18	00
To 2 bricklayers passages, .....	14	05	00
<u>15 Apll 1697.</u>			
To Shingles, .....	45	14	03
To Cartridge, .....	47	16	10
To Sawyers worke, .....	52	10	00
	3889	01	00 - 01
<u>pr Contra.</u>			
	£	s.	d.
By their Majjs Guift, .....	1983	14	10
By Severall Donations in hands of the Treasurer, .....	509	00	00
By money obtained of the Privateers, .....	300	00	00
By Mr Blair for 20li receid of Pococke 20li Errour in Mr Perrys accot, .....	40	00	00
By Severall Donations in the hands of Mr Perry & Vizt. ....			
By Mr Patrick Smith, .....	06	00	00
By Mr Micajah Perry, .....	50	00	00

	£.	s.	d.
By Mr Thomas Lane, .....	50	00	00
By Mr Richd Perry P George Richards, .....	50	00	00
By a Guinea of Jeffery Jefferys Esq to buy Bloomes History of the Bible, .....	01	10	00
By the Governrs of Marylands Excha, .....	100	00	00
By Collo Ludwells Donation, .....	40	00	00
By Mr Fouace Donation, .....	10	00	00
By Mr Edwards in Cash for tobacco, .....	01	02	06
By provision of the beefe P purveyr, .....	37	11	00
	3180	18	04

	£.	s.	d.
<u>Cr.</u>			
P brought from the other Side, .....	3180	18	04
P ballance of ye Accot of revenue, .....	537	15	03 3/4
	3718	13	07 3/4
Remaines due to ball this acot, .....	170	08	02 1/4
	3889	01	10

Vera Copia FRA. CLEMENTS Ck Coll.

The Colledge Revenue is Dr

	£.	s.	d.
To bills paid to Mr President Blair in Colle Byrds accot for one year & a halfe Sallary preceeding--march 1694- '5 ye first year at one hundred pounds afterwards at one hundred & fifty P annum--according to Order,.....	175	00	00
To bills in Coll Byrds accot to Mr Mongo Ingles,.....	70	00	00
To Ditto in Mr Perry's accot being for one year & a half Sallary at 80li P ann as before, .....	50	00	00
To paid Mr Craddock, .....	10	00	00
To Mr Benjn Harrison for ye Charge of laying out ye tenn thousand acres of land on the South Side black water Swamp, .....	09	11	06
	314	11	06
To ye ballance of this accot of ye Revenue, carried to accot Creditt of ye building, .....	537	15	03
	852	06	09

pr. Contra.

Cr

1695, 5 June-25 Octr.

	£	s.	d.
By Coll Jennings accot of furs & skimms in 1695,.....	03	06	07
By Collo Hills Ditto, .....	210	08	03
By Collo Lear Ditto, .....	37	05	07
By Collo Hill on ye Penny P pound, .....	89	09	09
By Coll Lear Ditto, .....	100	15	06 3/4
By Maryland as P Mr Perrys accot Vizt:			
On Mr Peter Pagan, .....	164	04	00
Ditto on Davy Donnys, .....	40	00	00
Ditto pd in Cash as P Mr Blairs accot,.....	03	18	04
Ditto for ye year 1696.			
By James Brownes Excha,.....	08	11	00
By Geo. Muschamp Excha,.....	09	00	00
By Geo. Plater's Excha,.....	60	00	00
By Ditto Excha, .....	77	02	09
	154	13	09
Ditto P Geo Muschamp Exchange, .....	48	05	00
	852	06	09 3/4

[The Colledge of Wm & Mary's Acct Transmitted by Sr Edm. Andros  
the 22th April 1697. Recd 21th June - Read 20th Augt 1697.]

NICHOLSON MSS. Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.

Virginia James City feb. 4. [torn-ca.1697?]

Bp. London. May it please yr Lordp  
 Never any person in ye World had more just reasons of gratitude to [torn...] Lordp self: which makes me in a Labyrnth which way to acknowledge you, as I am in duty bound: ...And I hope yt God all mighty will be pleased to enable me to discharge my duty to him, his Majesty, and yor Lordp in general, to ye Royal College of Wm and Mary (of which yor Lordp is ye most worthy Chancellour and patron)... Mr Commissary Blayre and Mr Rector Fouace told me yt they would give yor Lordp a full account of ye College, and other Affairs; ...

...I suppose yt with in a year & half, there will be ---[illegible] a professor to send to ym yt are grammer scholars now logick, mathematicks, philosophy, &c in yor Lordp College: By which time I hope in God, it will be fit to live in Mr President Blayer, and Mr Rector Fouace, will I hope attend to their duty, give yor Lordp an account of yor College. About this professour, we shall (God willing) write more fully to your Lordp at ye meeting of ye Trustees & Governrs which is designed to be ye 24th instant.

THE PRESENT STATE OF VIRGINIA. Recd from Coll. Hartwell, Dr. Blair and Mr. Chilton. Recd Octr 20th 1697. [Ms] PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, London. C.O. 5, Vol. 1309. [Photostat Colonial Wmsburg., Inc.]

..... 12 Concerning the Colledg of William & Mary in Virginia

In the year 1691 Coll. Nicolson being Lieutenant Governr the general Assembly considering the bad Circumstances of the Country for want of Education for their Youth went upon a proposition of a Colledge to wch they gave ye Name of the Willm & Mary Colledge they propose yt in this Colledge there shoud be three Schools viz a Grammr School for teaching the Latin & Greek Tongues a Philosophy School for Philosophy & Mathematicks and a Divinity School for the Oriental Tongues & Divinity for it was one part of their Design yt this Colledge should be a Seminary for the Breeding of Good Ministers wth wch they were but very indifferently supply'd from abroad, they appointed what masters shoud be in each of these Schools, and what Salaries they should have for the Governmt and visitation of this Colledge they appointed a Colledge Senate, which should be eighteen or any other numbr not Exceeding twenty... They petitiond the King yt he would make these men Trustees for founding & Building this Colledge and Governing it by such Rules & Statutes as they or ye Major part of them from time to time should appoint - Accordingly the King passd his Charter under ye great seal of England for such a Colledge and Contributed very bountifully both to the Building & Endowmt of it - toward ye Building he gave near two Thousand pound in ready Cash out of the Bank of Quit-Rents in which Governor Nicholson left at that time about four Thousand five Hundred pounds and towards ye Endowmt the King gave ye neat produce of ye penny pr. pound in Virginia & Mary-Land worth two Hundred pounds per Ann and the Surveyr Genrals place worth about 50 lb. per Ann and ye Choice of ten thousand Acres of Land in Panmuckey neck and ten thousand more on the South Side of ye Black water Swamp which were Tracts of Land till yt time prohibited to be taken up. The General Assembly also gave ye Colledge a Duty on Skins

& Furr's worth better than 100 lb a Year & they got subscriptions in Virginia in Governor Nicholsons time for about 2500 lb. towards ye Building. wth these Beginnings the Trustees of ye Colledge went to work but their Good Governor who had been the Greatest Incourager in yt Country of this Design (on wch he has laid out three Hundred & fifty pounds of his own Mony) being at that time remov'd from them and another put in his place yt was of a quite different Spirit & temper. They found their Business go on very Heavily & such difficulties in everything yt prsently upon Change of the Governor they had as many Enemies as ever they had friends Such a Universal Influence & Sway has a person of that Character in all affairs of yt Country. The Gentlemen of ye Council who had been ye forwardest to Subscribe were ye backwardest to pay, then every one was for finding shifts to Evade & Elude their Subscriptions & the meaner people were so influenc'd by their Countenance & Example (men being easily perswaded to keep their money) that there was not one penny got of their Subscriptions nor paid of the old two thousand five Hundred pounds "but about" five Hundred pounds; nor durst they put the matter to ye Hazard of a Law Suit where this new Governor & his favourites were to be their Judges. Thus it was with ye funds for Building And they far'd little better wth the funds for Endowmts... but the Trustees of the Colledge being Encourag'd with a Gracious letter ye King wrot to ye Governor to Encourage ye Colledge & to remove all the obstructions of it went to work and "carried up one halfe of ye Design'd Quadrangle of Building advancing Money out of their own pockets where the Donations fell short. They founded their Grammar School which is in a very thriving way" & having the clear right & title to the Land wou'd not be baffled in yt point but have Struggled wth the greatest Man in ye Governmt next the Governor i.e. Mr Secretary Wormley who pretends to have a grant in future for no less than thirteen Thousand Acres of the best Land in Pamuncke neck. the cause is not yet decided only Mr Secretary has again stopt the Chaine wch it is not likely he would do if he did not know yt he should be supported in it. The collectors of the penny pr. pound likewise are very remiss in laying their Accounts before the Governors of the Colledge according to ye Instructions of the Commissioners of the Customs So yt illegal "trade is carried on and some of these Gentlemen refuse to give any account upon oath." This is the present state of ye Colledge it is honestly & Zealously carried on by the Trustees but is in danger of being ruined by the backwardness of the Government.

Hen: Hartwell                  James Blair                  E. Chilton

William Stevens Perry  
 HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS RELATING TO THE AMERICAN COLONIAL CHURCH - Vol. I -  
 VIRGINIA (Hartford: 1870) pp. 10-29

A MEMORIAL concerning SIR EDMUND ANDROS, Governor of Virginia, By Dr Blair.

...

- p. 18
1. How he prefers the College's Enemies, and slights its friends.
  2. How he has given nothing himself, and his friends refused to pay their subscriptions.
  3. How great difficulties the College has met with in possessing themselves of Land given them by the King.
  4. How the Blackwater and Pamuncky neck were laid open to all mankind.

5. How they threw out a Bill (this last Assembly, 1696) for facilitating the payment of subscriptions to the College.
6. How they disappoint the Governors of the College of meetings.
7. How the Auditing the Accounts of the Penny per pound is hindered.
8. What contrivances have been to Hinder Governor Nicholson from coming to the College meetings, with some discouragement to Mr Blair.

[For details of these complaints see Perry, Historical Collections &c]

Ibid pp. 18-29.

[Sir Edmund Andros's conduct with relation to the College of William & Mary. 1697.]

[p. 19] ...

#2. Notwithstanding his Majesty's express command to the Governor (by a Letter for that purpose) that he should use his utmost Endeavors to carry on the College, and to remove all obstructions of so good a work; ... he [Gov. Andros] shows a stiffness and obstinacy in opposing it that it is altogether unaccountable. There has not been one farthing given to it in his time, neither by himself nor none of his friends; nor will they so much as pay the subscriptions they made to it in Govr Nicholson's time... that of near £3000 then subscribed, there is paid but about 500, ...

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE QUARTERLY, Second Series, Vol. X, p. 68-69.

1697

PRESENT RULES AND METHODS settled and agreed on by us Richard Earle of Burlington and Henry Lord Bishop of London, for the disposition of the Rents and proffits of the Mannor of Brafferton in the County of York towards the Propagateing the Gospell in Virginia...

(1) First All the yearly Rents and proffits of the said Mannor of Brafferton as well those incurred due since the purchase thereof as which shall hereafter grow due (after the deduccon thereof of ninety pounds a yeare to the Colledge for propagateing the Gospell in New England and other necessary and incident charges) shall be by the present and future Receivors of the Rents thereof paid into the Hands of Micajah Perry of London Merchant Agent in London for the President and Masters of the Colledge of William and Mary in Virginia and to all future Agent or Agents in England for the said Colledge in Order to Transmitt the same to Virginia to the President and Masters of the Said Colledge... for the purposes hereafter menconed...

...

(2) Secondly all Summe and Summs of money already and that shall hereafter be received out of the said Mannor Subject to deduccons aforesaid) shall be hereafter remitted to the President and Masters of the said Colledge for the time being.

...

(4) The said President and Masters and his and their Successors shall keep att the said Colledge soe many Indian Children in Sicknesse and health in Meat drink Washing, Lodgeing Cloathes Medicines books and Educacon from the first beginning of Letters till they are ready to receive Orders and be ~~thought~~ Sufficient to be sent abroad to preach and Convert the Indians at the rate of fourteen pounds per Annum for every such Child, as the yearly income of the premisses (Subject to the deduccons aforesaid) shall amount unto:

(5) That the care instruccon and Education of such Children as shall be hereafter placed in the said Colledge shall be left to the President and Masters thereof for the time being but yett subject therein (as they are for all their other Trusts to the Visitacon or inspeccon of the Rector and Governors of the said Colledge for the time being

(6) That the Said President and Masters... shall once every yeare transmitt to the Earle of Burlington and the Lord Bishopp of London... a perticular account of what Summe or Summes of money they shall hereafter receive... as alsoe layout or expend ... and the occasion or occasions thereof as alsoe the number and names of the Indian Children that shall be hereafter brought into the said Colledge together with their Progresse or proficiency in their Studies...

...  
(8) And that the name of Benefactor may not be forgotten wee... direct and appoint that the said Charity Shall be hereafter called the Charity of the Honble. Robert Boyle of the City of London deceased: In witness whereof wee have hereunto sett our hands and Seales the one and twentieth day of December... 1697

Burlington

H. London

IBID, 3rd Series, Vol. II (1945) pp. 54-56

[From Ms. in Huntington Library in William Byrd's handwriting.]

A Vindication of Sir Edmond Andros before the Arch Bishop of Canturbury and the Bishop of London at Lambeth by Mr Byrd anno 1697.

My Lords

Sir Edmund Andros having been thus unfairly misrepresented, that I must beg leave as a Friend to Truth to appear in his Justification...

...  
... I give some Instances of Sir Edmunds positive endeavours to promote the Interest of the Colledge; ... nobody coud more earnestly recommend any Affair than he did the Interest of the Colledge to the assembly in October 1693, and not only so, but also employd his utmost Influence for passing the act for laying an Imposition on furrns and Skins, which one year with an other brings in about 100 pounds to the Colledge. And again in Aprill 1695 which was the next meeting of the assembly Sir Edmund in his speech to the house of Burgesses, did particularly inforce the encouragement of the Colledge telling them very pathetically, how much they were all concernd to advance so beneficial an undertakeing. And then again in September 1696, which was the succeeding session... Sir Edmund inculcated the same with a great deale of vehemency... nor did Sir Edmund only thus publicly advance the Interest of the Colledge,

but did likewise frequently desire the Trustees, that if they knew any thing, wherein he might be serviceable to them, they wou'd please to let him understand it, and it shou'd be done. And in June, 1696, he very generously wou'd have presented them with bricks sufficient to Build a Chappel, and gave an order to Mr Auditor Byrd bearing Date the first of July, to pay the mony upon the first demand, but it seems the Trustees thought convenient, not to undertake the Chappell, till they shoud have finisht the other parts of the works for fear of a deficiency in their Fond. For this Reason they were willing to suspend the acceptance of Sir Edmunds gift till a more favourable opportunity.

Now My Lords I cant forbear remarking the unfair turn [Mr Blair has given] his Excellencys generosity in this matter, by insinuating that he offerd bricks indeed for a blind since the Kings recommendatory letters the last year, but never wou'd be perswaded to deliver them. Your Lordships will pardon me if I say this is untrue in both particulars, for first Sir Edmund had given order to pay for the bricks before his Reciept of his Majestys Letter: And then when he was pleasd to make the offer [it] was with a full intention of giveing 'em, as appears from his order to pay for them. but the Trustees imagind it not yet a time to undertake the building of a Chappel. So upon a full Inquiry into [the] Article of Complaint it will be found, that Mr Blair has greatly injurd Sir Edmund Andros by calling him an Adversary to the Colledge, when he has so manifestly, so eminently and so perpetually promoted it upon all occasions. However my Lords that he might have some coulour for his Insinuations Concerning Sir Edmunds opposing the Colledge, he woud fain make believe, that he was the Cause why some gentlemen of the Council and others did not pay in their Subscriptions, whereby the building of the Colledge was retarded. ...

The case my Lords was this. Mr Blair is by the Kings Charter appointed President of the Colledge, and is thereby authorizd after the said Colledge shoud be built, erected, finisht and furnisht, to receive for his Salary 150 pounds a year. But contrary to the express words of the Charter, he has most unjustifiably taken his salary ever since the year 1693, except only that he was so exceeding generous as to take no more than one Hundred the first year. Now this conversion of so much mony to his own private use, which woud and ought to have been employd towards the Building of the Colledge, gave People such a generall dissatisfaction, that they grew unwilling to pay in their subscription since they apprehended them so shamefully misapplyd. This now my Lords is the true Reason why People did not make their payments as they woud otherwise have done, and to my certain knowledge, twas the Cause of many mens aversion to that good design.

All this Mr Blair woud shift off from himself and lay's it to the door of Sir Edmund Andros...

William Stevens Perry  
 HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS RELATING TO THE AMERICAN COLONIAL CHURCH, Vol. I -  
 Virginia. (Hartford: 1870), pp. 36-65

A true Account of a Conference at Lambeth, Dec. 27, 1697.

...  
 [Archbishop of Cantebury] C. I suppose we all understand for what business we are met, I am sorry to hear of the differences in Virginia. I hope now ye will freely discourse the matter.

[Mr. Byrd] By. My Lord, I understand Mr Blair has accused Sr Edmund Andros to Your Grace and to my Lord of London concerning several things relating to the College of Virginia...

[Archbishop of Cantebury] C. Nay I must say this for Mr Blair that he has not accused Sir Edmund nor no other person to me. I had heard that he discouraged the College long before Mr Blair came over. If I remember right, the first time I heard it was upon occasion of Mr Boyle's Legacy,... I did often talk with one Mr War, one of the executors, who was a very honest man and a great well-wisher to the College of Virginia... and he told me the chief objection to that was that the Governor of Virginia discouraged the College and he was afraid it would come to nothing. I cannot deny that Mr Blair has talked with me of these matters; but it has been more in answering accusations against himself than in accusing anybody, and therefore I would desire him in the first place to answer those objections... two of which I do at present remember. One is, that he has filled the Church and the College with Scotchmen... The other is that he has misapplied and squandered away the money that should have gone to the building of the College. ...

p. 40.) [Mr. Byrd] By. My Lord, as to the second point, the thing we have to say against Mr. Blair is this, that he has taken Yearly the president's Salary £150 a Year. The first year indeed, he took but £100 which was conscientious, but after that, he has taken the whole £150. Now, my Lord, by the charter the whole Revenue, the penny a pound and everything else, is to go towards the building and furnishing, till the College is finished and then it is to be transferred to the President and Masters. But in the mean time they are to have nothing.

[Mr. Blair] Bl. My Lord, my answer to this shall be very short. Mr. Byrd says the whole revenues are by the Charter to go solely towards Building. This I positively deny. For there is nothing but the ready money, viz: £1985 14s 10d which was appointed to be applied solely towards the building. But all the rest viz: the penny a pound, the Land, and the Surveyor General's place is to go for all other uses of the College till it is actually founded, erected, and established. ... And indeed, my Lord, by the Order of Council upon which the Charter was to be drawn, it appears that the Revenues were given solely for the maintenance of the President and Masters... But upon my acquainting Mr. Lowndes of the Treasury, who helped to draw the Charter, that at present we were only to have a president and a Grammar Schoolmaster and an Usher and that their salaries came but to £280 a year... "What" says he... "... shall become of the rest?"... "I think you had better give a power to the Governors of your College to bestow this money not only for maintenance of President and Masters but for building, furnishing, buying books, or any other use about the College." I liked this motion and accordingly the Charter was drawn giving them power to put these Revenues to all uses whatsoever about the College till it should be actually erected, founded, and established, but so that still the chargers of founding the College consisting of a President and six Masters were actually included. And for this I appeal to the Charter.

...  
Upon this Mr. Byrd began to read the gift of a penny a pound... Then the Arch Bishop said: C. I perceive it will take a long time to read and examine the Charter... But pray let me know one thing... I have been told,



that the Governor of the College obliged Mr. Blair to quit a Living that he had at some considerable distance and to come and attend the business of the College. If so they could not expect but he must have salary. Pray, Sir, (to Mr. Blair) tell us in short how that was.

[Blair] Bl. My Lord, after the general Assembly of Virginia had chosen me president of the College, accordingly I was named first president in the Charter... But tho' I had the Right and Title to the president's salary... yet I thought in good conscience I was bound to take none of it till I came to give attendance and do the duty of a president. In pursuance of this at the very first Meeting of the Governors of the College... I told them... I have a good plantation and a good Living where I am - up at Henrico - and I am inducted into it. I will stay there and not put you to one farthing charge till you shall say the attendance of a president is necessary at the College. Whereupon, my Lord, there was a free debate upon the subject and they agreed upon this... if I was not at the head of it they were afraid it would still come to nothing and therefore voted that I should presently leave my Parish and remove myself to the place where the College should be built... Accordingly my Lord I gave up my Induction and as soon as I could get an house to live in, I removed to the place appointed for the building of the College and have ever since given all due attendance upon the business of it...

...

[Byrd] By. My Lord, this is the reason men give for not paying their subscriptions. ...

[Blair] Bl. My Lord, this is a very strange reason, for there was always a distinct account kept both of the King's money gift and of all the subscriptions, for all these went solely to the building... The Salaries were still paid out of the Revenue and what was of the Revenue over and above the Salaries was thrown into the Building too.

...

[Cantebury] C. Well I think we have heard enough of this. I wish ye would proceed to something else.

...

[Byrd] By. Then, My Lord, I must desire Mr. Blair to say what he has to say against Sir Edmund Andros about his obstructing the business of the College.

[Blair] Bl. My Lord, it is a pretty hard task for me who am a subject of Virginia... But I think it is my duty to acquaint your Grace with the bad state of the affairs of the College...

I shall begin with the business of the Subscriptions towards the building. When Governor Nicholson left the Government of Virginia there were subscriptions for near £3000. In that Gentleman's time [Gov. Andros] there has not been a subscription for one penny. Of the 3000 pound Subscription there is come in but about 500 and some odd pounds. ... Not only so, My Lord, but the Governor of the College presented a Bill to the general assembly for facilitating the payment of the Subscriptions towards the building of the College... But... these Gentlemen, in presence of the Governor, fell a quarrelling with the Bill and ... very unfairly threw out

the Bill without so much as giving it a hazard in the House of Burgesses. ... So that, my Lord, with much ado we have got the roof on but half of the Building, the other half we have not meddled with, and how we shall finish what we have built I cannot tell. //

p. 54) [Canterbury] C. I confess it is a very ill sign, that a Governor encourages the thing with others if he gives nothing to it himself. But I think I have been told that he gave Bricks towards building the Chapel.

[Byrd] By. My Lord, Sr Edmund [Andros] did really give an Order to my Father, if the Governors of the College would carry up the Chapel, to pay for the Bricks. But the Governors of the College slighted it, and told him they had no money to carry up the Chapel. But I am very certain that the Governor gave such an Order to my Father, and here is the Copy of it.

[John Povey] P. It was writ home to us, and we took it for granted that he had given the Bricks.

[Blair] Bl. No, Sir, he never gave a Brick.

[Canterbury] C. But Mr. Byrd says he will engage for him that he shall give the Bricks still.

[Byrd] By. My Lord, I will, for here is the Order still.

[Blair] Bl. I find it has been very confidently reported that the reason why he had not given these bricks was that the College slighted the Gift. Now, my Lord, I know all the parts of that story so well that if Your Grace would please to hear it, it would appear so plain as daylight that the College were so far from slighting that they accepted of that Gift in the thankfullest manner - but yet could not have the Bricks.

[Canterbury] ... Let us have it, Sir.

[Blair] Bl. My Lord, there was a West country fleet a going out of Virginia for England, which occasioned that this Gentleman's father, Collonel Byrd, was down at a place called Kirkotan [Kincotan?] ... While he was there he received this Order concerning bricks that Mr. Byrd speaks of, upon which Col. Byrd and some others of the Governor's friends wrote home for England that the Governor had given the bricks; but all the while the College knew nothing of the bricks. As Colonel Byrd returned to his own house, my house being in his way, he did me the favor to make me a Visit. I was then sick. Among other News concerning that fleet he told me... that the Governor was becoming a friend to the College, and with that he pulled out a Letter out of his pocket, the Original I suppose of this Letter Mr. Byrd speaks of, wherein he ordered him, if the College should carry up the Chapel together with the rest of the Building, to pay for making the bricks of the said Chapel, I told him I was very glad of it... I asked him likewise if I might say any thing of it. He told me that I might tell it to any of the Trustees of the College that I should happen to see, but that the Governor would take his own way to propose it to them at their meeting, so I talked of it to any of these Gentlemen ... and I told them we should hear more of it at the next meeting of the Committee.

[Canterbury] C. What Committee?

[Blair] Bl. My Lord, this Committee was made up of the Rector and five or six of the Governors of the College that lived nearest the place, who met usually once a Month at the College to inspect the carrying on

of the Building. But, my Lord, that Committee came, I was not at it indeed, for I was so sick of a fever and ague that I could not stir abroad. ... But I was strangely surprised to understand that there was no such proposition made to them and so no mention of it. Upon this I spake to Mr. Hadley, the Surveyor of our Building, who was pretty well in favor with the Governor and desired him to wait upon His Excellency and to let him know that Colonel Byrd had acquainted me with His Excellency's design of giving Bricks for the Chapel, and that I was in hopes the Governors of the College should have heard something of it at their last Meeting, for it was only they that could determine whether they could carry up the Chapel together with the rest of the Building; but since nothing was said of it to them I desired that Mr. Hadley would try whether His Excellency would give him leave to propose it to them at their next meeting. The Answer Mr. Hadley brought me was, that the Governor still talked of giving the Bricks, but that he found he was not willing that I should meddle with it at all. So, my Lord, the time went on and we heard no more of this gift till at last there being to be another Committee about the latter end of July last year, I urged Mr. Hadley to wait upon the Governor again and to represent to him that the Season of the year was so far advanced that if the Bricks were not made very speedily they could not be made that year and therefore begged of him that if he would not give me leave to make the proposition to the Committee, that he would employ him to whom he had talked so much of this gift to do it that we might order the Bricks to be made with all expedition. Upon this Mr. Hadley waited again upon the Governor and what passed between them I do not know, but Mr. Hadley told me with an abundance of joy that he had now got leave... to make the proposition about the Bricks to the next Committee. And accordingly at the next Committee where I was present, he acquainted the Governors of the College that he had Orders from His Excellency to propose to them that if they would carry up the Chapel together with the rest of the Building, he would pay for the Bricks that should go to the Building of the Chapel at the rate they had given to Colonel Park for their other Bricks, viz: 14<sup>sh.</sup> a thousand. Upon this proposition the Governors of the College presently ordered more Brickmakers to be set to work and appointed two of their number, viz: one Mr. Edwards and myself, to wait upon the Governor next day to return him their hearty thanks for this generous proffer and to acquaint him that they had resolved immediately to comply with it and for that end had set up another Stool of Bricks and would lay the foundation of the Chapel with all expedition. ... Accordingly, my Lord, next day Mr. Edwards and I went and waited on the Governor at his House ... It fell to my turn being the eldest in Commission to make the Governor the compliment. I did it as well as I could, telling him that Mr. Hadley having yesterday in his Excellency's name made a generous proposition to the College, viz: that if they would go upon the Chapel His Excellency would pay for the Bricks; The Governors of the College had ordered Mr. Edwards and myself to wait upon him to return their most hearty thanks... and to acquaint him that in compliance with it, they had ordered a new Stool of Bricks to be set up and that they would

lay the foundation of the Chapel with all expedition and carry it up as high above ground before Winter as the season and weather would permit. My Lord, he heard me with a strange gravity in his countenance and when I had done... (says he), I gave no such order to Mr. Hadley. Sir, said I, it is very strange that Mr. Hadley should do such a thing without orders. I confess I had not the least doubt of his orders for I knew your Excellency was upon such a thing before I heard first of it from Colonel Byrd. Yes, says he, I gave Orders to Colonel Byrd about it and I desired him to speak to you of it and I believe he did speak to you; but you thought it not worth your while to mind it then. Now you may take your own course. I first made an apology for myself confessing indeed that Colonel Byrd told me of the thing as a piece of News... that he told me his Excellency would take his own way to propose it to the Governors of the College. I told him likewise how that after I saw the thing was delayed I had sent Mr. Hadley to his Excellency and the answer he brought me was that he found his Excellency did not care that I should meddle in it. ... I endeavored yet to bring him to the thing telling him... I hoped his Excellency would not on that account retract his designed bounty to the College... he grew hot upon it as if we had really slighted him and told us we should not have a Brick. This is the true account of that matter. ...

[Byrd] By. It was your own fault that you had them not for here is the Order.

[Canterbury] C. But if that Order never came regularly before them what could they do.

...

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES 1695-1702  
p. 123

Saturday October the 1st 1698

...

Resolved. That the Return which the Sherriff of James City County hath made upon the Writ for Election of a Burgess to Serve in this assembly for the Colledge of William & Mary is a good & Sufficient Returne.

LEGISLATIVE JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA,  
Vol. I, p. 258-9

Saterday Aprill the 29th 1699

...

Post Merediem.

...

Ordered that the Clerk of the Generall Assembly doe goe to the House of Burgesses and Comand their Imediate Attendance upon his Excellency in Council in the Great Hall.

The Burgesses Attending, his Excellency was pleased to Express himself in Manner following.

Gentlemen

I am Sorry you have Spent soe much time and Cannot agree upon a

Speaker, but Since it hath soe happened, I desire your Company on Monday Next at the Colledge of William and Mary in Virginia, and recomend it to you to Adjourne Accordingly.

The Council Adjourned till Tuesday Morning ten of the Clock.

NICHOLSON PAPERS - S.P.G. Mss. Col. Wmsbg. Inc.

The 3d Speech

[Speeches made by students at May Day Celebration (May 1, 1699) held at College of William & Mary. Celebration was sponsored by Gov. Nicholson, in an effort to persuade the Assembly to move the capital of the Virginia Colony to Middle Plantation. This "3d Speech" was later sent to the Burgesses, and read in the House on May 18, 1699. See Journals of the House of Burgesses, 1695-1702, p. 135, p. 167. MMG]

...

II. The advantages which arise from the mutual relation between a Town, and the Colledge, ...

First that the Colledge will help to make the Town... The very numbers of the Colledge who will be obliged to reside at this place viz the president and Masters with all their Servants and attendants, the Scholars, with such servants as will be necessary for the kitchin, Buttery, Gardens, wooding, and all other uses will make up above 100 persons to be constantly supply'd at this markt. ... Besides the Colledge being not yet finish'd will employ in builders and Labourers a very considerable number; and it is easily to be foreseen that the prime Youth of the Country being here, it will occasion a great resort hither of parents and other friends...

4th Speech.

...

... And here I must not omitt the generosity of the two famous Bishops of London & Sarum, who has broke the Ice to the other Bishops, in makeing a noble present of well chosen bookes to our Library, intending hereby to take care that our Youth be well seasoned with the best principles of Religion and Learning that can be taught by the most sound & Orthodox Divines...

ye 5th Speech

...

Ye have heard briefly of the Excellency and Utility of Learning; of the advantages of haveing it here at home; of the great assistance the contriveing a good Town at this place, would be to the Colledge; and there has been made an honourable mention of our Benefactors, ... for this stately Structure, the Ornament of our Countrey; and for the Donations and yearly Revenues conferred on the Colledge; ...

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES 1695-1702  
p. 138

Wednesday May the 3d 1699.

...  
Upon Consideration of the report of the Committee concerning the Writt directed to the Sheriff of James City County for Electing a Burgess for ye Colledge of William and Mary but no returne of a Burgess made thereupon.

Resolved That the Returne of the Sheriff Endorsed on the writt wth the reasons rendred by Mr President Blaire and Mr Mongo Ingles are a good and Sufficient Returne by the Sheriff.

IBID, p. 135

Wednesday May the 3d 1699

...  
A message from his Excellcy by Mr Harrison  
Mr Speaker.

According to yor Desire... I have brought a Copy of his Excellencys Speech which was delivered in at the Clarks Table and read as followeth  
Honorable Gentlemen

Before I speake to you of business I can't but take notice of the great goodness of Almighty God in continueing to us Such a well Settled peace, and of the Obligations lying upon us to his most gracious Maijtie King William ... ffor this and other Blessings I did not in the least doubt but that you would very readily and heartily Joyne with mee in Solemnizeing a Publick day of rejoyceing, which I invited you to keep as Yesterday (being May day) and Gentlemen for your soe doing I take it kindly. The most propper place on that occasion I concluded to be at his Majesties Royall Colledge of William and Mary where you might be not only Eye Witnesses of one of his Majestie's Royall Bountys and favours to this his most antient and great Colony and Dominion of Virginia, but alsoe Judges of the Improvement of your Youth in Learning and Education and I hope in God that you were Satisfyed as to both.

...  
Fra; Nicholson

IBID, H. R. McIlwaine, ed.  
p. 165

Wednesday May the 17<sup>th</sup> 1699.

...  
Mr James Blaire President Mr Mongo Ingles humanity Professor and Mr John Hodges Usher and four of the Scholars of the Royall Colledge of William and Mary ... presented an Address to the House which was read as followeth

...  
Wee the President Masters and Scholars of the Royall Colledge of William and Mary in Virginia being Deeply Senceible of the Great honr

lately conferred on this Colledge by the hon<sup>ble</sup> house of Burgesses first in Graceing Our Scholastick Exercises with yor owne Countenance and presence on May day last And then in giveing So favourable a Judgment and Charecter of the proficiency of our Youth in their Studies....

IBID, pp. 166-7

Thursday May 18th 1699.

[Gov. Nicholson's Speech to the House of Burgesses]

...

Sirs

It is very much to my content that you had not only the Satisfaction of being Spectators of his Majesties Royall Favours and Bounty to this Country bestowd upon the Colledge but also that you had the felicity of being Judges and Ear Witnesses of the great Improvement of your Youth in Literature and Knowledge &

...

You having desired me to continue my favour in Generall to his Majesties Colony... but particularly to the Colledge is another very great Obligation upon me for my using all Lawfull wayes and meanes for the promoteing and Supporting the good of them, and therefore I do now cordially recomend to you the placeing Yor Publick Building... somewhere at Middle Plantation nigh his Majesties Royall Colledg of William and Mary which I think will tend to... the welfare and Prosperity of yor Country in Generall and of the Colledge in particular and will be a greater kindness then if you had given two thousand pounds for the Use of it.

...

William Stevens Perry

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS RELATING TO THE AMERICAN COLONIAL CHURCH.

Vol. I - VIRGINIA (Hartford: 1870) pp. 66-7. Also Nicholson Mss. C.W.I.

[Letter of Mr. John Locke to Commissary James Blair]

London, 16 Octr '99

Sr

...

I hope the College grows & flourishes under your care. I would be glad to know whether you carried over with you a Baroscope & Thermoscope from hence when you went over last, for I think a constant registrar of the air kept there would not be only of general use to the improvement of natural philosophy but might be of particular advantage to the plantation itself by observations to be made on the changes of the air.

I know your country has many natural curiosities... I should receive

---

\* The General Assembly which began at James City on April 27, 1699, considered the matter of moving the capital from Jamestown to Middle Plantation, and an act directing "the Building of the Capitol and the City of Williamsburg" finally gained the assent of the House of Burgesses on June 7, 1699, the Council agreeing to several amendments on the same day. Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1695-1702, pages 199-200.

as an obligation from you more particularly all seeds of all strange & curious plants... amongst other things you will do me a favor to send me a plentiful stock of peach stones of your best sorts of peaches.

I am Sir, &c, &c.,

JOHN LOCKE

William Stevens Perry  
HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS RELATING TO THE AMERICAN COLONIAL CHURCH,  
Vol. I - VIRGINIA Hartford: 1870, pp. 112-113

[Mr. James Blair to the Archbishop of Canterbury.]

Williamsburg, in Virginia  
Feby 12, 1699/1700.

... The subscriptions that were made to our College do now come in apace, so that we are in hopes of having it quite finished before next Winter. ...

...  
I must continue to beg, that if it lies in your Grace's way you will encourage our New City of Williamsburg, and help our College library.

THE LONDON POST BOY  
Tuesday - March 19, 1700; Thursday - March 21, 1700.  
[Note by Mr. Lawrence Kocher]

"Some letters from Virginia tell us, that the University which has been lately founded there by the Government of that Province, is so crowded with Students, that they begin to think of enlarging the College, for it seems divers from Pensilvania, Maryland and Carolina, send their sons thither to be educated."

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, COLONIAL SERIES, AMERICA & WEST INDIES  
1700 (London: 1910) Cecil Headlam, ed. p. 190.

#349. [Enclosed to Council of Trade from Earl of Jersey] Extract of a letter from Bishop of London, April 16, 1700, to the Earl of Jersey, to know "His Majesty's Pleasure (i)...

...  
(ii) that His Majesty would be pleased to grant a letter to the Governor of Virginia for the carrying on of the building of His Majesty's College there; (iii)..."



PAPERS RELATING TO AN AFFIDAVIT MADE BY HIS REVERENCE JAMES BLAIR...  
AGAINST FRANCIS NICHOLSON, ESQ... [Publ. London: 1727. Photostat  
Wm. & Mary Col.] p. 49

An Account of the Money given towards building William and Mary College,  
and received in England.

...  
Jeffery Jeffereys, Esq; One Guinea to buy Bloom's  
History of the Bible [£] 1 10 0

...  
April 20. 1700. Miles Cary.

H. R. McIlwaine, ed.  
EXECUTIVE JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA  
(Richmond: 1927), Vol. II, p. 61

At James Citty April 24 1700

...  
The Trustees and Governours of the Colledge of William and Mary  
in Virginia having made an offer to His Excellency and the Council of  
whatsoever Roomes within the said Colledge shall be wanted for the use  
of the Country to hold their Generall Meetings and Assemblies till the  
Capitoll be built and fitted for that purpose, it is thereupon resolved  
and accordingly ordered, that the present Generall Court (at the end  
thereof) shall be adjourned to sitt at the said Clledge in October next.

IBID, p. 74

At a Councill held at James Citty. May the 22 1700

...  
Ordered that ye Commander in Cheif of the Militia and the Sheriff  
of James City County (by such means as they think Cheapest and easiest  
do cause Six of ye smallest Pieces of Ordnance now at James Town to be  
carryed to ye City of Williamsburgh together with ye great Shott and  
all other things belonging to ye Gunners Stores (except ye Powder) the  
said Peices of Ordnance and the Shott to be laid down upon or near ye  
place designed for building the Capitoll and ye other things to be  
lodged in some Convenient place in ye Colledge of William and Mary in  
Virginia.

William Stevens Perry  
HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS RELATING TO THE AMERICAN COLONIAL CHURCH.  
Vol. I - VIRGINIA (Hartford: 1870) pp. 120-121

[Governor Nicholson to the Archbishop of Canterbury.]

Virginia, James Town, May 27, 1700

...  
 I have & shall recommend to the Committee for revising the laws, the Act for Religion, &c as also to the Assembly when they meet, which is designed, God willing, in Sept next, & I will not be wanting, as opportunity presents, to recommend to them his Majesty's Royal College, & I hope in God to have good success in it, for in order to it we have let them have the use of some part of the College for them to sit in, as also for the general court in Oct. I hope that your Grace will pardon our high presumption in electing your Grace Chancellor of his Majesty's royall College of Willm & Mary. But all the world must applaud our Choice... The other day we were to have had a general meeting of the Govrs, &c., of the College, but we wanted one to make a major part; the principal business was about writing to your Grace, for a person qualified to be both Mathematic & Philosophy Professor, which considering the infancy of the College, we hope may be managed by one person, his Salary is to be £80 per Ann. & 20s. for each scholar, for such an one begins to be much wanted, there being only a schoolmaster, his Usher & a writing master; so after he hath taught the boys as far as he can, they are forced to leave the College for want of such a professor. And by the Charter, the College cannot be transferr'd but to a President & Masters, & Mr Blair says that there is only himself president, & one master, viz: he that teacheth latin; so that when please God the Mathematic master or professor comes, the College may be transferr'd to them, & with submission I think the sooner it is done the better. We have agreed that (God willing) after next Xmas the President shall go & live in the College, the Latin Master, Usher & Writing Master, & so many Scholars as are willing, to board there; & Mr President Blair hath undertaken for the first year to provide for their accommodation; & by this opportunity of the fleet, necessaries for the Kitchen Pantry, &c., are to be sent for. I humbly beg of your Grace, if it be possible, that you would be pleased to send us such a Mathematic & Philosophy Master or Professor, & I suppose he may get his Majesty's £20 Bounty Money, which is allowed to every Minister that comes into these parts of the world, for his transportation. But I believe that the gentleman may not well understand how to find a convenience, and provide necessaries for his Voyage hither; & if he does it may be troublesome to him, therefore that he may be at no charge or trouble about these affairs, if your Grace pleaseth to send for my merchant, Mr Micajah Perry, ... he will do his business effectually; & I design now (God willing) to write to him that he may do so. ... I herewith send your Grace a Copy of the instructions in No 10, which I have given to the Indian traders about Procuring Indian Children to be brought up in the College, on Acct of the Right Honble Robt Boyle his Bounty which was procured for the College by your Grace's interest. ...

IBID, pp. 123-4

[1700]

[Virginia. No. 10. Instructions by Gov. Nicholson to be observed by Mr. Robt. Hicks and Mr. John Evans in treating with "such of the great Nations of Indians as they shall trade to"]

...  
 Item. You shall acquaint them, that a great & good man who lately died in Engld (the honble Robert Boyle, Esqr.), having a great love for the Indians, hath left money enough to the College here in Virginia, to keep 9 or 10 Indian children at it, & to teach them to read, write & all other arts & sciences, that the best Englishmen's sons do learn.

...  
 Item. You shall acquaint them that this next Summer the rooms will be made ready at the College for their reception & accommodation, & that if any one Great nation will send 3 or 4 of their children thither, they shall have good, valuable clothes, books & learning & shall be well look'd after both in health & sickness... Let the children be young, about 7 or 8 years of age....

...  
 Item. ... if they [the great men of the Indians] think fit some of them may safely come in & see the College & be satisfied of the truth of the aforementioned particulars.

...  
 WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE QUARTERLY... 2nd Series, Vol XIX,  
 pp. 352-353

*Arch. of Cambridge* MS - sup 24  
 [James Blair to the Bishop of London. Fulham Mss. Virginia - Box 1,  
 No. 143.]

Virginia May 29, 1700.

May it please your Grace

...  
 About a month ago at a Generall meeting of the Governours of our College, finding our selves obliged by our Charter to make an Election of a new Chancelour every seventh year, and that my Lord Bishop of London had held that office for seven years past by an unanimous Election Your Grace was nominated Chancelour for seven years to come. ... We are now busy about the inside work of our College, and hope to get it ready to live in by next Christmas.

I must upon this occasion beg leave to put your Grace in mind of your good intentions to help our Library to some good books. We are of opinion that if application were made to the severall good authors in England, they would enrich it at least with a present of their own books. ... I have enclosed a Catalogue of what Books we have at present that Your Grace may the better judge what we want. If any books are procured, let them be sent to the house of Mr Micajah Perry a Virginia merchant in Leaden hall Street over against the end of Billiter Lane, who will take care to send them to us, and will likewise pay the charges of packing &c. ...

We are at present a treating with the Indians about their Children to be kept at our College upon Mr Boyls fund, and so soon as the College is ready to give them reception, doubt not but that design will be carried on to satisfaction.

...

H. R. McIlwaine, ed.  
EXECUTIVE JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA,  
Vol. II, p. 107

At a Councill held at James City the 4<sup>th</sup> day of Sept 1700...

...  
Upon reading his Excys Letter to Mr Auditr Byrd of the 22<sup>th</sup> of Augt 1700, ... concerning a true Roll of his Majties Rents It is thought most proper to be done at or after the removeing the Records to William & Mary Colledge, ...

p. 109] At his Majties Royal College of William and Mary the 17<sup>th</sup> day of October 1700...

PAPERS RELATING TO AN AFFIDAVIT MADE BY HIS REVERENCE JAMES BLAIR...  
AGAINST FRANCIS NICHOLSON, ESQ... [Pub. London: 1727. Photostat Wm. & Mary Coll.]

p. 49-50]

An Account of Money received for building William and Mary College, &c.

...

His Excell. Governour <u>Nicholson's</u> Gift,	[£]	200	0	0
His said Excellency's Gift towards the Maintenance of a poor Scholar for ever,		200	0	0
His said Excellency's Gift towards fur- nishing the Colledge,		100	0	0
...				
His Excellency Sir <u>Edm. Andros</u> paid for Sashing the Colledge,		56	7	6

Octob. 10. 1700

Per Miles Cary.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES 1695-1702  
(Richmond: 1913)

p. 205] Thursday December ye 5<sup>th</sup> 1700

Divers Burgesses to the number of twenty Eight having taken the Oathes appointed by Act of Parliament... mett in the hall of the Colledge being the place appointed for the Burgesses to sit in \*

p. 222] Tuesday Decembr the 17<sup>th</sup> 1700.

...  
Resolved That the Records and Papers belonging to this House and now lodged at James City be withall convenient Expedition removed from thence and placed in the Chamber appointed for the Clerk of this House in his Majests Royall Colledge of William and Mary adjacent to the City of Williamsburgh -

\* [This session of the General Assembly met at the College from December 5 through December 27, 1700. (See also Legis. Jour. of Council) MG]

Ordered. That a message be sent to the Council to desire their Concurrence to the Resolves of this House touching the Removall of the Records belonging to the Secretarys Office and to this House

...

LEGISLATIVE JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL,  
Vol. I p.282-3

Wednesday December 18th 1700

...

College of Wm & Mary fs

By the house of Burgesses Tuesday December 17th 1700

Resolved. that ye Records of this Governmt wch still remaine at James City be with all Convenient Expedition removed from thence to ye place appointed for keeping the Secretaries office in his Majts Royall College of William & Mary adjacent to ye City of Williamsburgh According to ye peticon of Edmd Jenings Esqr Deputy Secrety made to his Excy & ye Honble Councill in yt respect.

Resolved That ye records & papers belonging to this house & now lodged at James City be with all convenient Expedition removed from thence & placed in ye Chamber appointed for ye Clerke of this house in his Majts Royll College of Wm & Mary adjacent to ye City of Williamsburgh -

Ordered. that a Messuage be sent to ye Councill to desire their Concurrence to ye resolves of this house touching ye removall of ye records belonging to ye Secrety Office & to this house.

Test Wm Randolph Cl: H: Burg.

His Excellency and ye Councill concurr wth ye house in ye precedent resolves & ye Honble Edmd Jenings Esqr is requested to cause ye Same to be done with all convenient Speed.

EXECUTIVE JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA,  
Vol. II, p. 118

Wednesday December 18th 1700

...

A Message being sent from the house of Burgesses by Wm Leigh... who presented his Excy and the Councill wth the Resolve of the house that the Records of this Governmt wch still Remaines at James City be, wth all Convt Expedition Removed from thence to the Place appointed for keeping the Secretaries office in his Majties Royall College of William and Mary ... and that the Records & Papers belonging to the house of Burgeses and Now Lodged at James City be also wth like Convt Expedition Removed from thence & Placed in the Chamber appointed for the Clk: of the house of Burgeses in the aforesd College his Excell: and the Councill upon Reading thereof Concur wth the house in yt Resolve and the honerble Edmund Jenings Esqr Deputy Secry is Required to Cause the same to be done wth all Convt Speed

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, London.  
C. C. 5/1312 Vol. I [Photostat Col. Wmsbg.]

WILLIAM R.

Trusty and Welbeloved, We Greet You well. Whereas We have thought fitt, that all due Encouragement be given to the Colledge of William and Mary lately founded in Our Towne of Williamsburg in Virginia, for promoting Religion and Learning in those Parts; We do therefore earnestly recommend the same to You, willing and requiring You to do whatever lyes in You for the due encouraging the said Colledge And in particular that You call upon the Persons that have promised to contribute towards the maintenance of the said Colledge, to pay in forthwith their severall Contributions, to the end, so good and pious a Work may be carried on for the generall benefit of that Countrey; And so We bid You Farewell. Given at Our Court at Hampton Court the 30<sup>th</sup> day of December 1700. in the Twelfth Yeare of Our Reigne.

By His Majesty's Comand  
Ca: Vernon

To Our Trusty and Welbeloved  
Francis Nicholson Esqr etc.  
[Endorsed] Recd Janry 29<sup>th</sup> 1700/01

[Oldmixon, John]  
THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN AMERICA. London: 1741. Vol. I,  
The History of Virginia. p. 437 [1700]

...  
The first President of the Colledge by Charter, was Mr. Blair.  
Dr. Bray, who went to Virginia, procured considerable Contributions in England, towards collecting a Library. It proceeded so far, that there was a Commencement there in the Year 1700, at which there was a great Concourse of People; several Planters came thither in their Coaches, and several in Sloops from New-York, Pennsylvania and Maryland. It being a new thing in America to hear Graduates perform their Academical Exercises, the Indians themselves had the Curiosity to come to Williamsburgh on this Occasion, and the whole Country rejoiced as if they had some Relish of Learning.

...

EXECUTIVE JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA,  
Vol. II, p. 128

At a Councill held at Mr Auditor Byrds March ye 9<sup>th</sup> 1700 [1701]

...  
His Excy Laid before ye Councill his Majt<sup>is</sup> Letter of ye 30<sup>th</sup> of December 1700. Declareing his Majt<sup>is</sup> Royall Will and Pleasure that all Due Encouragement be given to the Colledge of William and Mary & a which was read in Councill.

p. 134] Aprill 25th [1701]...

...  
Order'd yt a Copie of ye Letter from his most sacred Majtie Dated 30th Decembr 1700 (wherein his most Gracious Will and Pleasure is signified yt all possible and Due Encouragmet be given to ye Colledge of William and Mary for promoting Religion and Learning) to be sent into Each Countie in this Colony to be read in all Courts, Churches, Chappels & other Publick Places in Each of ye said Counties.

p. 142] At the Councill Chamber at his Majtis Royall Colledge of William and Mary ye 8th of May 1701

...  
Ordered that a full Councill be held at his Majtis Royall Colledge of William & Mary ye ninth Day of June next Matters of great weight soe requireing...

p. 146] At the Council Chamber 9th June 1701 \*

...  
His Excy was pleased to lay before ye Council his Majties royall lett<sup>r</sup> of Xbr 1700 whereby Dr James Blair is nominated & appointed one of ye membrs of his Majties Honble Council of this his most ancient & great Colony and Dominion of Virga wch being read in Council.

Doctr James Blair being sent for & being come into ye Council Chambr ye same was againe read in his Presence

Whereupon he haveing taken ye Oaths appointed by act of Parliamt to be taken... and taken ye Oath of a Councill<sup>r</sup> took his place at board.  
Doctor James Blair added

LEGISLATIVE JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL  
Vol. I pp. 295-6

At a Generall Assembly begun at his Majties Royall Colledge of William and Mary ... Wednesday ye Sixth of Augst 1701. \*\*

...  
Thursday August 7th 1701

...  
Ordered yt ye Clrk of ye Genll Assembly do go to ye house of Burgesses and Comand their imediate attendance upon his Excellency in Council in ye great Roome where ye Comtte for Revisall of ye Lawes usually Satt.

...  
Fryday 8th Augst 1701

...  
Ordered That ye Clk of ye Genll Assembly do go to ye house of Burg. & acqt ym yt his Excy Comds there imediate attendance upon him in Council in ye great roome where ye Committee for Revisall of ye Laws usually Satt.

---

\* Council met at College June 9, 10, 11, 1701.

\*\*The General Assembly sat at the College from August 6 through October 7, 1701. MG. See also JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES 1695-1702.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESS, 1695-1702,  
(Richmond: 1913) p. 247

Att a Genrall Assembly Begun att his Majests Royall Colledge of William  
and Mary...

Thursday Augt 7<sup>th</sup> 1701

...

Ordered That John Sincock be Sent for in Custody of the messenger  
to answer his misdemeanour in coming down private Staires into the  
house and passing through when the house was Sitting -

EXECUTIVE JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA,  
Vol. II, p. 218. [March 11, 1701/2]

Ordered that a full Council be held at his Matys Royal Colledge  
of William & Mary on Wednesday the 11<sup>th</sup> day of March next

Whereas by several late Advices from England it appears that the  
French King hath contrary to his faith, and in open violation of the  
Treatys made with his Majesty King William presumed to proclaim the  
pretended Prince of Wales King of England &c And that thereupon a  
Generall war will in all probability ensue... the honble Council taking  
the same into their serious consideration have thought fitt to appointe  
Wednesday the eleventh day of March next to be kept and observed by his  
Excellency and the honble Council, the Trustees Governors, President  
Masters and Scholars of his Matys Royal Colledge of William and Mary as  
a day of fasting and humiliation, and that divine Service be then read,  
and a Sermon suitable to the occasion preached before them within the  
said Colledge. ...

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESS, 1695-1702,  
(Richmond: 1913) p. 367

At a General Assembly... at his Majestys Royal Colledge of  
William and Mary ... the thirteenth day of May 1702... \*

---

\* The General Assembly met in the Colledge from May 13 through May 29;  
June 18 through June 25; and August 14 through August 28, 1702.  
During this period they received news of the death of King William  
and the accession of Queen Anne - which latter was formally proclaimed  
in Council - the Burgesses attending - on June 19, 1702. MG



EXECUTIVE JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA  
Vol. II, pp. 253-4

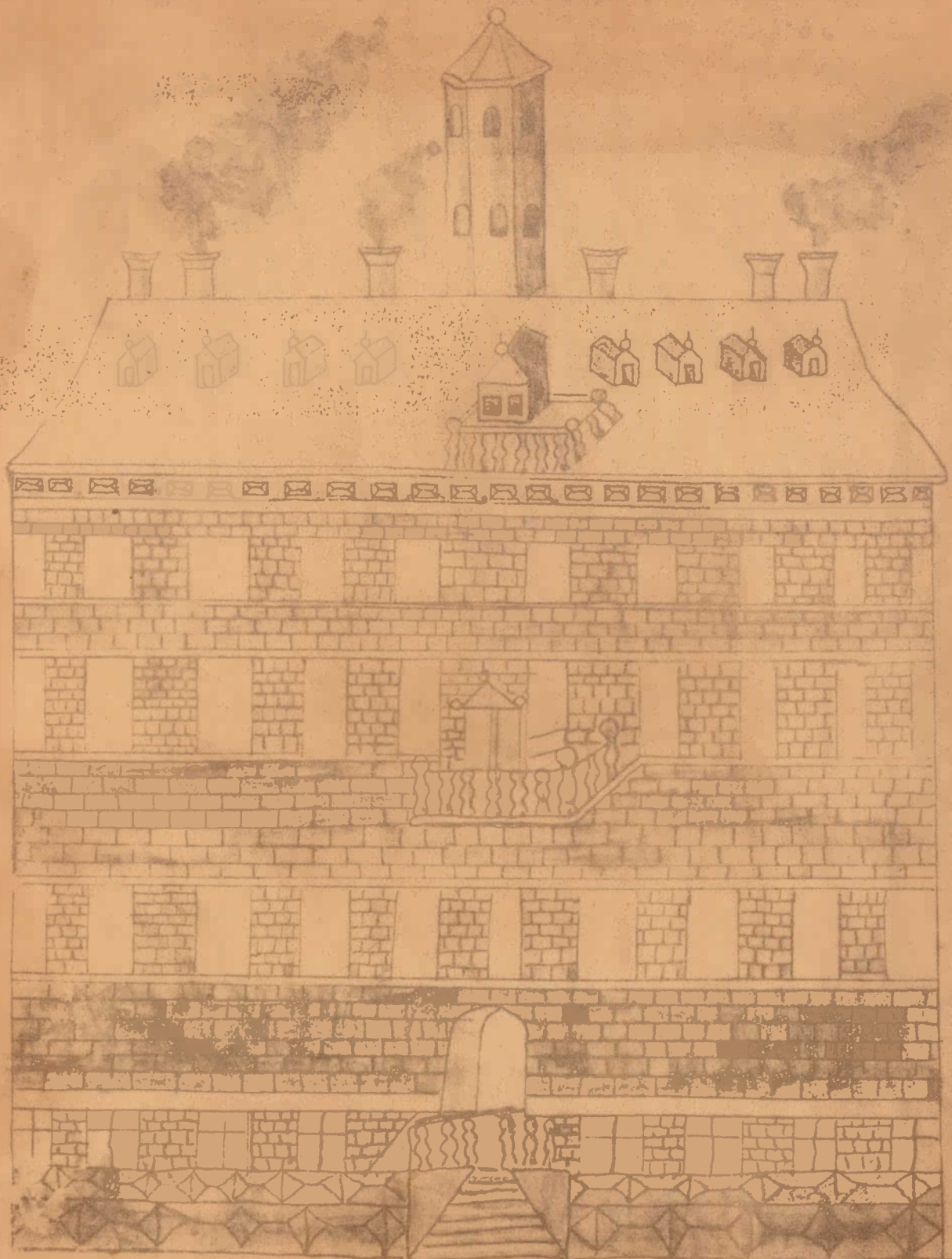
By his Excellency  
A PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Rt Honble the Lords of her Majts most Honble privy Councill by their Letter Dated the 11th Day of March 1701, have been pleased to signify unto me the Death of our late Sovereigne Lord King William the third... & thereupon her Royall Majesty Queen Anne being proclaimed with Directions that with the assistance of the Councill & other principal officers & Inhabitants of Virginia I should proclaime her most sacred Majesty according to ye forme in the sd Letter inclosed with the Solemnities & Ceremonies requisite on ye like occasions... [instructions to the Colonels and Commanders in the various counties as to the ceremonies to be observed] ... I have thought fitt by and with the advice aforesd to appoint the 18th Day of June next (being the Day appointed for the meeting of the Generall Assembly for performeing the same at ye City of Wmsburgh whereof all ye members of her Majts Honble Councill & right worshipfull house of Burgesses are hereby required to take notice & to give their attendance accordingly and I Do also order and require the Reverend Clergy of this Dominion the Rector Trustees, Governr President and Masters of her Majts Royall Colledge of Wm & Mary & Scholars of the same as well those who have heretofore been Educated at the Sd College as those presently at the same to be present and assist at the sd Ceremony And I Do likewise by and wth the advice & Consent aforesd Comand & require all ye militia horse foot & Dragoons within the County of York and James City the Virginia troop of New Kent County under the Comand of Lt Collo Wm Bassett the Horse and Dragoons of Charles City County on ye North side of James rivers & ye horse and Dragoons of Warwick and Eliza City Counties to appear under their respective officers with their best armes and accoutrements at ye sd City of Wmsburgh on the aforesd 18th Day of June by ten a Clock in ye morning to provide and prepare themselves for staying that night and next Day... And I Do further Comand the Indian Interpreters of ye sevll nations of Indians within this her Majts Colony and Dominion to cause the sd Indians & there young men & boyes or so many of them as can conveniently come to ye City of Wmsburgh on ye aforesd 18th Day of June with their bows and arrows & other armes... Given under my hand & the Seale of the Colony at her Majts Royall Colledge of Wm & Mary the 30th Day of May 1702  
...

Fr: Nicholson

At a Council held at her Matys Royall College of William and Mary  
June the 19th 1702

...  
His Excellency by his Proclamation dated the 30th of May last having appointed yesterday for proclaiming her most sacred Majesty Queen Anne... The same was delayed till this day by reason that the badness of the weather had hindered several of the Gentlemen of the Council and House of Burgesses from coming to Town so soon as was expected: And that the funeral Ceremonys of his late Majesty King William continued till almost night. And upon considering of the most solemn manner for proclaiming her said Majesty It is ordered that Mr Speaker and the House of Burgesses be acquainted that his Excellency and the honble Council intend forthwith to proceed to the performing the same and desire their concurrence And then the Council adjourned till to morrow morning.



SKETCH OF MAIN BUILDING OF THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY, made by Swiss traveller, Francis Louis Michel - 1702. (From Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. XXIV (1916), page 126.)

VIRGINIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY  
Vol. XXIV, pp. 25,26, 125-7

[Report of the journey of Francis Louis Michel from Berne, Switzerland, to Virginia, October 2, 1701 - December 1, 1702.]

pp. 25-6] ... Four years ago the late King William ordered at Middle Plantation, which is now called Williamsburg in his honor, a large building, a so-called College... to be erected. ... There are at present besides the Church, College and State House, together with the residence of the Bishop, some stores and houses of gentlemen, and also eight ordinaries or inns. ... The youth is instructed in the higher branches in the College there. But, because most of the people live far away, only the more well-to-do ... can secure boarding for their sons there, which costs yearly twenty guineas. There are about forty students there now. Before this it was customary for wealthy parents, because of the lack of preceptors or teachers, to send their sons to England to study there. ...

...  
p. 125]

Meanwhile, about the middle of May, a small French frigate arrived from Ireland, which announced the sad news of the death of King William. A few days later four warships reached Quiquedam which confirmed this report and brought a letter ... to announce the death of the late King [died March 19, 1702] and to proclaim Queen Anne... The Governor caused the order, which he had received, to be read from the pulpits of his province and he called out the militia of the six nearest counties to appear about the 18th of May [sic. June.] under arms before his residence. Meanwhile he caused everything to be in readiness, which was necessary for a memorial service of the King, as well as for the proclamation of and rejoicing over the new Queen. He also asked the Indians to be present, who appeared at the appointed time with two queens together with forty of their most distinguished warriors and servants. Inquiry was made whether any one knew how to set off fireworks. Several from the warships volunteered who with meagre knowledge made the preparations. Three theatres [grand-stands] were erected before the college where the fireworks were to be set off. On the appointed day a large number of people appeared with as well as without arms. The celebration began on a Thursday morning. The armed contingents, on foot as well as on horse, were drawn up in line. Two batteries were also mounted and a tent was pitched, where the bishop\*delivered an oration on the King's death. The armed men were then drawn up before the college in a threefold formation, in such a way that the college building formed one side. Then there were soldiers on both sides and also opposite, making three divisions, so that the cavalry and the dragoons were stationed on the two wings and the infantry in the center. I have already given their number as about 2000. As can be seen from the drawing, the college has three balconies. On the uppermost were the buglers from the warships, on the second, oboes and on the lowest violinists, so that when the ones stopped the others began. Sometimes they all played together. When the proclamation of the King's death was to be made they played very movingly and mournfully. Then the

---

\* [Commissary Blair - MG]

constable appeared with the scepter. It was like the English standards, which were woven with gold, covered with crape. Likewise those who carried them were dressed in mourning. Then followed the Governor in mourning as also his white horse, whose harness was draped with black. The death of King William was then announced by the Secretary. Afterwards the Governor ordered the rifles reversed under the arms and with mournful music they marched with the clergy to the above named tent, where a touching oration was delivered, which caused many people to shed tears. After considerable marching and countermarching, the troops were ordered back to their former place [before the college] holding their rifles as is customary. It was now noon. The musicians began to play a lively tune. Then the constable appeared in a green suit, the scepter no longer draped. The Governor, who had retired, appeared in blue uniform, covered with braid. He had also exchanged his horse. The Secretary then read publicly, while heads were uncovered everywhere, the royal letter and edict, that the second daughter of the departed and late King James had been chosen and crowned Queen... Then everybody shouted three times Hurrah ! that is, may she live. They waved their hats in the air, gave three salutes with the cannons as well as with the small arms. After this was done, the arms were stacked. Then the Governor caused most of those present, i.e., the most prominent people, to be entertained right royally, the ordinary persons received each a glass of rum or brandy with sugar.

After the meal was finished, the troops were again drawn up in line as before and marched to the State House which is under construction ... where the new Queen was proclaimed. ... Finally it began to grow dark... As there were not enough houses to lodge all the people, they had to be content to camp under the open sky.

At night the Governor entertained again as at noon, the various toasts were repeatedly answered by cannons and buglers. A master [of ceremonies], who was stationed on one of the bridges, was considered the most expert and boasted of his skill. But the result showed that he did not succeed in gaining much honor. In order to preserve his reputation he acted as if the fire had fallen unintentionally into the fireworks, for he blew up everything at once in a great blaze and smoke. As there were all kinds of fireworks, many and large rockets, he like others had to run... When the proper time had come, the Governor mounted his horse to superintend the rest of the fireworks himself. The college was full of the leading people, to see them, as also a large number of people outside; for such a performance had never been seen nor held there before, the windows were set with a double row of candles, the musicians played as best they could, the buglers were especially good. When it was to begin the Governor asked if they were ready. They answered: yes. Then he commanded them to set off the fireworks. This was done with a reversed rocket, which was to pass along a string to the arbor, where prominent ladies were seated, but it got stuck half way and exploded. Two stars were to be made to revolve through the fireworks, but they succeeded no better than with the rockets. In short, nothing was successful, the rockets also refused to fly up, but fell down archlike, so that it was not worth while seeing. Most of the people, however, ... praised them highly. ... I had taken my place in the highest part of the tower on the [college] building, whence the best outlook was to be had by day and night. As it was eleven o'clock at night and my lodging place was two miles away... I stayed up there over night... When

day dawned I left the building, without anybody noticing me. On this day the troops were again drawn up in line... After much marching and skirmishing noon came, when the dinner, as on the preceding day, began with much pomp and sumptuousness...

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES 1695-1702  
p. 372

Tuesday June 23d 1702

...  
A Message in writing from his Excelcy and the Council by Mr Robertson

...  
Mr Speaker and Gent: of the house of Burgess

His Excelcy and the honble Council takeing into consideration the danger the Records of this Colony are Exposed to by being Lodged in the Colledge do propose to the house of Burgess that a Comtee of the house may be appointed to Joyne with a Comtee of the Council for inspecting the building of the Capitol, and that directions may be given for the Speedy fitting up roomes for the reception of the Records and holding the Genll Courts.

...  
NICHOLSON MSS. Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated.

[The deposition of Capt James Moodie Late Comandr of her Majte Ship Southampton &c in Public Record Office C O 5/1314]

...  
This depot further saith that about the midle of July [June?] 1702 he this depot with Captn Dove, Roffey, Midleton, the Captains of the Convoys then there, with our Officers was sent for by the Governour, to come to Williamsburgh to the Proclamation of her Majtie where was most of the principall people of the Country This depot saith that next morning after the Proclamation, the Governour and he walking in some of the uper Appartments of the Colledge, This Depot desired the Governour to order the money to be paid for Carreening the Ship as he had promised this depot in regard the Fleet was to saile for England, or give this depot a bill to Coll Willson, of whome this depot had borrowed the money for that use But before this depot could make an end of Speaking, The Governour flew out into Such a passion against the Comiss:Er of the Navy calling them all the basest names that the tongue of man could express, & with such a Noise, that the people downe in the lower roomes caime running up Stairs, & likewise Capt Dove, Roffey & Midleton, who lay in a roome some distance, caime running out of their beds in Their Shirts, the latter with out his wooden leg holding himself by the wall beleiveing that the Colledge had been on fire a gaine as it had been Two nights before... but upon enquiry of the Ocasion, could but admire at the folly & passion of the Governour, Saying Bedlam was the fittest place for such a man...

...  
[Given May 1, 1704]

William Stevens Perry  
 HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS RELATING TO THE AMERICAN COLONIAL CHURCH,  
 Vol. I - VIRGINIA Hartford: 1870, p. 125.

[Mr. Blair to the Archbishop of Canterbury]

William & Mary College in Virginia, July  
 13, 1702

...  
 The Bearer will inform your Grace what a storm has fallen upon us,  
 upon occasion of a funeral Oration I Pronounced in our College in Memory  
 of King William...

My Lord, I have enclosed an extract of the design of our College,  
 with my opinion of what may be expected, from the chancellor thereof in  
 obedience to your Grace's commands.

[Govr Nicholson to the Archbishop of Canterbury]

Virginia, Kikotan, July 22, 1702.

...  
 With this I am commanded to transmit to your Grace the following  
 papers viz: No. 2, a Pastoral Colloquy in English verse, spoken by some  
 of the younger Scholars, in the College hall before his Excy, her Majesty's  
 Honble Council, the Burgesses & Assembly, &c., upon the death of his late  
 Majesty King William the third... .. No. 5, Copies of some papers that  
 lately passed between his excellency & the Revd Mr, Comy Blair, occasioned  
 chiefly by Mr. Blair's funeral oration upon his late Majesty King William  
 the 3rd, Spoken before his Excellency, her Majesty's honble Council, the  
 Burgesses of Assembly & the Virginia Clergy, &c., in the College Hall...  
 By which means his Excellency will be the better able to judge whether Mr.  
 Blair sends to your Grace his oration in such very terms as he spoke &  
 read it in the College hall. No. 6 are Copies of several papers concerning  
 the acts of William & Mary College. ...

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE C.O. 5/ 1312 Extract  
 [Typed copy in William & Mary College papers.]

"A List of the parishes, Ministers, Tithables, together with the Trustees,  
 Governrs &c. & other officers and Number of Scholars of her Majesties  
 Royall Colledge of William & Mary in Virginia. July the 18th 1702.

...

...

Chancellr: Thomas Lord Arch Bishop of Canterbury

President: Jams Blair

Rector: Wm Byrd

Schoole Master: Mongo Ingles

Usher: Jno Allen

Writeing Master & Register: Wm Robinson

Scholars: 29

..."

87. See M-236  
 pp 188-89  
 237-34

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES 1695-1702  
p. 385-6

Wednesday August ye 19th 1702

...

A Written Message from his Excelcy and the honble Council...

Mr Speaker and Gent: of the house of Burgesses

The building of the Capitol being so far advanced that 'tis hoped it will be finished before there be any occasion for another meeting of the Assembly. It is proposed that a Comtee of the House of Burgesses be appointed to joine with such a number of the Council as shall be thought convenient... to consider of appropriateing the Rooms [in the Capitol]...

Whether it be convenient that this October Genll Court be kept at the Capitol... and that Boxes be provided for keeping the Records and other papers belonging to the Several Offices, so as they may be removed easily in case of fire...

Thursday August 20th 1702

...

Resolved That it is the opinion of this house That it is not convenient that the next October Genll: Court be held in the Capitol

Resolved and accordingly ordered That Boxes be provided for keeping the Records and other papers belonging to the Secretary's Office and Assembly office so as they may be removed Easily in case of fire

Ordered That the Clerks of the said offices take care to remove the Records and other papers under their keeping into the respective places allotted for them in the Capitol at such time as they shall be directed by the Governour and Council

...

PAPERS RELATING TO AN AFFIDAVIT MADE BY HIS REVERENCE JAMES BLAIR...  
AGAINST FRANCIS NICHOLSON, ESQ... [Publ. London: 1727. Photostat  
Wm. & Mary Coll. Library]  
pp. 47-48

Anno 1702, MILES CARY Receiver of the Revenue due to William and Mary  
College,

...

Paid Coll. <u>Wilson</u> for Cedar Posts,	[£] 10	0	0
Paid Coll. <u>Bird</u> for Thirty Thousand 4d. Nails,	3	15	0

...

Miles Cary

[1702]  
[BARRING OUT OF MASTERS:

For information concerning the custom of the Grammar School boys "barring out" the Masters before Christmas, see pages 89, 90, 91, 94, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, 101 following. MG]

## JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES, 1702/3 - 1712.

p. 1, 3, 8.

At a Generall Assembly ... at her Majesties Royal Colledge of William and Mary... begun the Nineteenth day... of March ... 1702/3\*

...  
Divers Burgesses to the number of ffourty One... met in the Hall of the Colledge being the place appointed for the Burgesses to Sitt in A Message from his Excellency...

His Excellency Comands your imediate Attendance upon him in the Council Chamber.

...  
Monday March 22th 1702/[3]

...  
His Excellcy comands your imediate attendance upon him in the Councill Chamber And accordingly ye House went to Attend his Excellcy ... [who] was pleas'd to make a Speech to them...

...  
Gentl: What their Lordsp<sup>s</sup> were pleas'd to recomend to my care to incourage ye Natives of this Country for the fitly qualifying themselves for the Offices thereof, I do cordially recomend to you; One way to accomplish which I think will be by incourageing her Majties Royal Colledge of William and Mary, The Accounts of which are lately adjusted by a Comitee of the Trustees and Governrs thereof, and I think that I ought to let you have them that you may see how ye money &c. hath been disposed of; and therefore now give them to ye Honble Mr Speaker

...  
PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, London. C.O. 5/1314.  
(Copy Wm. & Mary Coll. papers)

Virga July the 26th 1703  
To Philip Ludwell Esqr

...  
On Tuesday following coming out of the Councill Office in the Colledge I met him [Gov. Nicholson] in the Passage near the Stair head. ...

...  
Phill: Ludwell [Jr.]

CATALOGUE... OF WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE 1855.  
Printed Williamsburg: J. H. Ewing

[Historical Sketch. pp. 3-6]

...  
The number of Students in 1703 was about 30. From that time to the Revolution the average number was not much below 60 ...

\* The Assembly sat at the College from March 19 through April 10, 1703.  
It was proroged until April 21, 1704, when it met in the new Capitol. MG



PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, London. C.O. 5/1314  
 [Typed copy Wm. & Mary College papers.]

[Statement of Robert Beverley against the administration of Gov. Francis Nicholson, Apr. 25, 1704]

...  
 ... And Coll Jenings himself at the same time in the piazza's of ye College told me that ye Governr order'd those Comissions. ....

IBID, C.O. 5/1314.

I Robert Beverley make oath to particular Instances of matters contain'd in my former affidavit...

...  
 4. Often when I have been walking in ye College, and ye Council sitting, I have heard ye Governr storming, and talking in Councill as loud as (I believe) he could extend his voice.

...  
 Jur 7<sup>o</sup> die Junii 1704

William Stevens Perry  
 HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS RELATING TO THE AMERICAN COLONIAL CHURCH.  
 Vol. I Virginia, pp. 87-9 (Also in Nicholson Mss., Colonial Williamsburg Incorporated.)

AFFIDAVIT OF STEPHEN FOUACE RELATING TO THE MAL-ADMINISTRATION OF COL. NICHOLSON, GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA

25<sup>th</sup> April, 1704

Pursuant to the Directions of the Right Honble the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, Stephen Fouace, Clerk, maketh Oath.

THAT soon after Colonel Nicholson was made Governor of Virginia the Deponent being at Mr Commissary Blair's with the said Col. Nicholson with several others, the said Colonel Nicholson went out after supper into the Garden with Colonel Jennings & there fell out with him into a very loud and outrageous passion using... the vile names of pitifull rogue, Rascall, Thief, &c. and withall threatened to kick him. ...

...  
 The Deponent further saith that once at a meeting of the Govrs of the College Govr Nicholson fell abruptly no body knew why into a fit of passion & cursing against some Gentlewomen... the wives of some of the Company, calling them Jades, ...

...  
 The Deponent saith further that he hath heard Colonel Nicholson say & threaten that he would seize the college for the King's use..

...

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, Colonial Series. America & West Indies  
1704-1705, pp. 105/ Cecil Headlamm, Ed. (London: 1916)

#279. [April 28, 1704.] "Affidavit of Stephen Fouace, that the following letters are genuine:- (a) Philip Ludwell, jr., to Philip Ludwell sr. ... Narrates the Governor's [Nicholson's] violent language and scurrility towards himself. The occasion of his anger was that in October General Court we had a meeting of the Governors of the College, wherein the Governour told us it had been represented in England that his living in the College had been a great discouragement to it, and desired the Governors of the College to declare whether it were so or not. This put us in a dilemma. - We must either accuse the Governor to his face or tell a lie. Major Allen made him a great compliment, but we endeavoured to avoid the question and proceeded to other business..."

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE QUARTERLY... 2nd Series, Vol. VIII, pp. 229-230

[From "A Modest Answer to a Malicious Libel," (manuscript) 1704.  
William and Mary College Papers - Folder 11.]

1704.

It was but the Christmas before that the Boys acted the same Farce, and let your memory be never so bad, you must needs remember one remarkable passage at that time, when you threatened to kick Mrs. Young down the Kitchen-Stairs because she had provided Victuals for the Boys, which she was obliged to do, by virtue of her office, for she kept the College Table, and you put her into such a Fright (by your minacing Looks and by Shaking and Shoving her as she stood on the Top of the Stairs,)

...

I expected to have heard something of leaving it to his Excellency to determine, how he would have Mr. Blair shot through a seven and twenty Inch thick Brick Wall and barricaded doors; ...

William Stevens Perry  
HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS RELATING TO THE AMERICAN COLONIAL CHURCH,  
Vol. I - VIRGINIA Hartford: 1870 pp. 131-138  
(Also in Nicholson Mss. Col. Wmsbg., Inc.)

The further Affidavit of JAMES BLAIR, Clerk, concerning Govr NICHOLSON'S mal-Administration, with relation to the Clergy, the College & Himself.  
May 1st 1704.

...

AS TO THE COLLEGE.

For all the interest he [Nicholson] pretends to have in the country, he has not in the least so much as endeavoured to get the Assembly to assist the College in their necessity, tho' he had the best

opportunity, by the Countrey's enjoying the use of the College for their assemblies, courts & councils, while the capital was a building. He himself has been the forwardest to throw abuses on the College, particularly he railed against the building, tho' extraordinary good for that country & entered a public Protest against it in the College records. ... I have heard him swear that he would seize the College for the King's use & he crowded into it, the Secretary's office, the Clerk of the Council's office, the Clerk of the house of Burgesses' office & all their lodgings, with himself & all the Committees, & had all his public treats in their hall to the great disturbance of the College business. As to the finishing part of the College, he did so excessively hurry it on for those several uses, that partly by the Plank & timber being green & unseasoned & partly by employing a great number of unskillful workmen to comply with his haste, it was shamefully spoilt, & at the same time by giving excessive wages to those workmen, who knew how to make advantage of his impatience & by several unnecessary additions of his own invention, without the direction of the Governors of the College, their money was all spent & they were brought £500 in debt. Besides £200 which at first he advanced towards the founding of a scholarship, but spent in finishing the Building, yet afterwards made the College repay it every farthing; when he had had the applause of it, both in England & Virginia. ...

...

TO PASS BY MANY LESSER THINGS.

...

As he has endeavoured to take away my reputation he has likewise taken away my livelyhood, for he has so ruined the revenue of the College, as I shewed under that head that I have had no salary, from it these 2 years, nor am never like to have more if he can help it.

...

... I will not say he has had any design upon my life, though I will give your Lordships an Acct of two Strange passages that have an ill aspect that way. One was this, about a fortnight before Christmas 1702 while I lodged in the College, I heard the School boys about 12 o'clock at night, a driving of great nails, to fasten & barricade the doors of the Grammar School. I was mightily surprized at it for we had banished this custom... I made haste to get up & with the assistance of 2 servant men, I had in the College, I had almost forced open one of the doors before they sufficiently secured it, but while I was breaking in, they presently fired off 3 or 4 Pistols & hurt one of my servants in the eye with the wadd as I suppose of one of the Pistols, while I press'd forward, some of the Boys, having a great kindness for me, call'd out, "for God's sake sir don't offer to come in, for we have shot, & shall certainly fire at any one that first enters." Upon the hearing of this, I began to think there was something more than ordinary in the matter & desired a parley with them, thinking to find out upon what acct it was that they had provided fire arms, Power & Shot, which they had never used to do formerly, but that night they would not discover it, tho' I confess, I had some suspicion, of the designs of my malicious neighbour; & resolved to let them alone till morning, & then getting all the other masters together & calling for workmen to break open the doors; Before we began, we offered them a pardon, if they would open, of their own accord & tell us the

truth, ... tho' by that time we had more than a suspicion of it, for I had seen one of his excellency's servants that morning a handing of them in, some more Powder, upon this, the Boys, sent out at a Window by a ladder One of the Chief confederates that knew the whole plot with orders to discover it. The Short of his story was, to the best of my remembrance, that while they had no thoughts of any such thing, the Govr Sent for him, & put him upon it, gave them money to buy victuals & drink & Candles, & Powder, & Shot, & lent them 6 of his own Pistols. Upon hearing that the Governor, was the Author & the contriver of this business, we sent the boys to him, leaving it to his excellency to determine the time when he would have them dismiss'd, for it was then about a week before the usual time. His excellency being out of humor, to the great disappointment of the Boys, ordered that they should continue at their books until the usual time... this decision made them very angry & they said they wondered what he had made all that to do for, when they were not to be dismiss'd one day sooner than ordinary for their pains. When we entered the school we found the Govr's 3 pair of Pistols, with some swords & other weapons... The other Passage was about 6 weeks afterwards. As I was asleep in bed with my wife in my Chamber, in the College, between one & two in the morning, a maid who lay in a Closet just by, heard somebody a opening the door of the outer room & after he had turned the lock of it, come quite thro' to our chamber door, after he had endeavoured to turn that lock likewise, but could not (for it was double locked & the key within) then with all the force he had, he shook that door so violently, as if he had designed to break it open, & this making a very great noise (for it was a thin pair of folding doors), awaked my wife & me, & we both call'd out "who's there !" & I call'd to the maid to light a candle; for it was in Winter towards the end of Jany. At last when he observed the door gave no way & that we were all awake (without speaking a word), we heard him march off thro' the outer room again. Upon inquiry I found that the Govr that night had appeared to be in so bad a humor that every body was afraid to speak to him. And a person of good credit told me, he was seen between one & two of the Clock in the morning, to go directly from his own house toward the college without a light, ... but I do solemnly take my oath of it, that I believe he himself was the person, that attempted to break into my chamber, for what reason at such an unseasonable hour near 2 o'clock in the morning, in a dark winter night, when he could not be walking for pleasure, & when he went away without speaking a word. ...

VIRGINIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY Vol. VII, pp. 391-3

The SEVERALL SOURCES OF THE ODIUM AND DISCOURAGEMENT WHICH THE COLLEGE OF WM. & MARY in Virginia lyes under, and the Resolucon of Head Master of the Grammar School [Mungo Ingles] thereupon, Anno Dom. 1704.

The College of Wm. & Mary in Virginia (through an odium it has lyne under ever since the Charter was brought in) has not as yet arrived to any greater perfection than a Gramar School. There be several sources whence this odium had its Originall, as (1) The Prejudices of the former Collectors of the penny p. lb. before it was given to the College, for these Gents,

finding that the current of that money was directed from their Coiffers into another channell by being given to the College, began personally to Intertain an odium agt it, and being all of the Counsell and Colls of the County, the little people that depended on them, began to write after their cobby, others (but without any reason) are angry at the place where the College is situated, wch yet is absolutely the best of the whole Country ... every one would have One in his Own County and neighborhood, and yet the College can be but in one place... Others are Enemies to it on the Acct. of their subscriptions toward it, for his Excellly (when Lieut-Governr) having issued forth a Breife for subscription toward a College to oblige and curry favour with his Excellly the principall promoter of it, others hoping & supposing it would come to nothing... putt their hand to the Briefe and could never be reconciled to the college since. But a 4th source and which has done the college most mischief than all the rest, is Mr. Blaire's demanding and taking his full salary as President all this while when the College had been noe more But a Grammar School, by which means the Master & Usher & Writing Master had much adoe (when Mr. Blair went last for England) to gett any more than halfe Sallary for that yeare, and this is the only reason why wee have had not any more of the 6 masters, for while the p'sident carryd away yearly 150 lb and there remained noe more money than will barely pay the Master and Usher and Writing Master, which in the above named yeare came very short even of that, we can never expect to have any more masters...

But notwithstanding that the College is the only contrivance by which Mr. Blaire hath gott both all his gains and his Grandeur, hee has not stuck of late to strike at all to serve a turne - the Schools, the Master, the college itself must all fall a sacrifice rather than a designe of Turning out the Governr (tho' the great patron and promoter of it & best friend yt that ever it had...) should miscarry not that he designed the ruin of the college for good for it is by it hee getts all his gains. But hee has endeavored to ruin the schools (which is all the college at present) by taking away his owne Brother's son from it and soe breaking the Ice for Six more of his party who all and only they took their sonns away from the schools after his laudable example, that he and they might have it to say that the Governr had not interest enough to keep it up and that it could not be a schoole nore a College without Mr. Blaire, hee being then in England (affidaviting agt his Excy) ... This proceeding of Mr. Blaire & his partys of making a stalking horse of the College was understood by me to such a degree that I had much adoe to prevail wth myself to continue my charge after such Discouragm't, but that I was resolved to counterplott those men of Designe and so stand by his Exey... Mr. Blaire was never quiete nor easy until wee had our present good Governr and kindly nursing farther as he was wont formerly to call him and yett is now doing all that he can to gett him removed, from which reason the Master following the wise man's advice is not meddling wth ym that are given to change, is resolved that he will have noe more to do with the College whenever his Excy leaves the country. ... Besides I am none of Mr. Blaire's party and can never expect to live easy in his society. ... I have both given it out here and have write fore England to some of the best quality that I am resolved to quitt the college if his Exey, the great patron of it was removed by Mr. Blaire's meanes and I am not one that will give myself the lye. ... I do not understand the Turning of a good Design into Bad use...

M. I.

IBID, Vol. VIII, pp. 377-381

[no date. ca.1705]

[Letter of James Blair to Governor Nott in reply to Mongo Ingles' charges against him.]

May it Please yor Exc'ly:

...  
His Design wch he Declares in ye first place of Laying Down his office both of School Master & housekeeper within Less than 6 weeks, has so Strange an Aspect in ye Very Beginning of yor Exc'l'y's Governmt in a Country Where he knows well such offices cannot be Readily Supplied (especially that of School Master) yt one would have Expected Some unanswerable Reasons of Sickness or other Disability...

His first Reason is Because when I was last in England I ordered my Brother's Son to be Taken from School, Which Broke the Ice for 5 or 6 more of my kindred & friends to Take yr sons from ye School after he had been above seven years Learning Lattin, viz: above 5 years with Mr. Ingles and 2 years before with another good Master... Yet the Truth of ye Matter is that it is an utter mistake of Mr. Ingle's yt I ordered it or knew any thing of it Till long after it was Done... This Boy, my Nephew, being Exceedingly Run Down by his School fellows, prevail'd wth his Aunt (while I was absent in England), Instead of boarding at ye College, to let him Dyet at my house, ye Dyetting & Logingin Private houses being ye Usual way for all yt Liv'd so near ye College as I did, but all ye time he was not taken from ye school till my wife understood yt it was Design'd & publickly Spoke of yt he should be made to sign agst his Unkel, at which Time & for no other Reason he was Remov'd from ye School...

...  
His 6th Reason is yt while I am President & have ye president's Sallary he is very Confident ye College will never arrive at any greater perfection yn a Grammar School. ... it appears plainly it was Intended That foundation Should be more yn a Grammar School, viz: a College for Philosophy, Mathematticks & Divinity & if by various Impediments it has not yet attained ye Intended Perfection it would be much more commendable to think of helping it to what it wants yn to Destroy what it has...

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE C.O. 5/1314. Photostat Col. Wmsbg.  
[February, 1704/5]

We the Subscribers do hereby Certify that at a General Meeting of the Trustees & Governrs of William & Mary College this 23<sup>d</sup> day of ffebruary 1704 his Excellency laid before the said meeting (where we were members) an Affidavit of James Blair Clerk the 1st of May 1704 wherein are severall accusations agst his Excellcy in relacon to the College; and desiring the Gentlemen then present to inspect the College Journals that it might appear how he had behaved himself all along in the affair of ye College: Coll. Philip Ludwell & Mr Benja Harrison Junr two of the said members imediately withdrew; and there remaining then but Eight of us (besides his Excellcy) we could proceed no further as a Meeting of the Trustees & Governours of the College. Whereupon his Excellcy was pleased to acquaint us that since he was disappointed of communicating to this Genll Meeting the papers he

hath to produce for his Justification, he desired us to take notice of several papers which he said he design'd to have laid before this General Meeting as follow vizt. the aforesaid Affidavit of Mr. Blair.

One other affidavit of Mr Blair the 25<sup>th</sup> of April 1704, and an Affidavit of Mr Robert Beverley of the same date.

A letter from Mr Blair to his Excellency dated May the 8<sup>th</sup> 1695.

An Accot of the Charges laid out by his Excellency in building and repairing the house where he now lives belonging to the College.

Several Extracts of Letters sent by his Excellency to Thomas Touch Esqr Mr Wm Bladen & George Plater Esqr relating to his Excellencys care for procuring payment of the duty of the penny per pound belonging to the College in Maryland

Mr. Blair's Accots of disbursmts in Solliciting the College Charter.

And his Excellency did further declare that her Majesty having been pleased to order him to return his answer to the Complaints made agt him by Mr Blair & others, his intention was to have laid all the aforesaid papers before this Genll Meeting, and to have desired that the above mentioned lett<sup>r</sup> from Mr Blair & the Accot of the building of his Excellencys house might have been entred on the College Books, and copys taken thereof, and of the whole proceedings of the several meetings of the Trustees & Governours of the College, that he might send them for England by the Eagle Galley now bound out of Rappahannock River, for vindicating himself from those accusations laid agt him in relacon to ye College.

Miles Cary Rector Wm Randolph Ar: Allen Tho: Barbar  
Dudley Diggs Guy Smith Cler: Peter Beverley Wm Buckner

Examined

Wil. Robertson

[Endorsed] Copy of a Certificate of the Rector & 7 of the Trustees... abt Col: Nicholson's presenting papers &c, in Order to Justify himself from the Charge agt him, relating to the said College.

Referred to in Colonel Nicholson's Lre: of 3<sup>d</sup> March 1704/5.

Recd: 2 May)

Read ) 1705

PAPERS RELATING TO AN AFFIDAVIT MADE BY HIS REVERENCE JAMES BLAIR... AGAINST FRANCIS NICHOLSON, ESQ; GOVERNOUR OF THE SAID PROVINCE.

[Published in London] 1727 (Photostatic copy College of Wm. & Mary) pp. 1-4. "The latter Part of the further Affidavit of James Blair, Clerk concerning Governour Nicholson's Male-Administration...

...  
About a Fortnight before Christmas, 1702, whilst I lodged in the College, I heard the School Boys, about Twelve of the Clock at Night, a driving of Nails, to fasten and barricade the Doors of the Grammar-School. I was mightily surprized at it, for we had banished that Custom, and it was quite left off for some Years. I made haste to get up, and with the Assistance of two Servant-Men I had in the College, had almost forced open one of the Doors before they had sufficiently secured it. But while I was breaking in, they presently fired off three or four Pistols, and hurt one of my Servants in the Eye with the Wadde, ...

...  
The other Passage was about Six Weeks afterwards, as I was asleep in Bed with my Wife, in my Chamber, in the College, between One and Two in the Morning, a Maid, who lay in a Closet just by, heard somebody a opening the Door of the outer Room, and after He had turned the Lock of it, come quite

thro' to our Chamber-Door, after He had endeavoured to turn that Lock likewise, but could not (for it was double-lock'd, and the Key within) then with all the Force He had, He shock that Door so violently, as if He had designed to break it open; and this making a very great Noise, (for it was a thin Pair of folding Doors) awaked my Wife and Me, and We Both called out who is there? and I called to the Maid to light a Candle, for it was in Winter, towards the End of January. At last, when He observed the Door gave no way... we heard Him march off, thro' the outward Room again. ... I found that the Governor that Night... was seen between one and two of the Clock in the Morning to go directly from his own House towards the College without a Light; ...

James Blair

Jurat 10. Maii 1704

pp. 4-6. "The Opinion of the three subscribing Lawyers in relation to this Affidavit.

What Mr. Blair has sworn, is so impossible to be in his Knowledge true, as here sworn, that we conceive it doth not require any other Answer, than that almost every Line here makes appear that the whole is false.

Virginia, July 25.

1705

S. Thomson, A. G.

Rich. Wharton.

John Holloway.

...  
It is to be observed, that Blair could have found none of these lying Accusations against the Governour, from the Boys shutting out their Masters, if it had been a constant Custom; and therefore he swears downright, that the Custom had been left off, contrary to the Knowledge and Affidavits of every one belonging to the College, that the Boys had every Year done so, from 1699, to the Year complained of, 1702, except in the Year 1700, having no Occasion to shut their Masters out for Leave, having obtained it before the usual Time, by the General Assembly's meeting in the College: ...

pp. 21-23 The Affidavit of Thomas Johnson. Williamsburgh Jan. 17. 1704-5.

I Thomas Johnson having seen an Affidavit of Mr. Commissary Blair's, dated the first of May 1704, do declare, That I was Servant to the said Commissary Blair at Christmas 1702, and some time before, and continued in his Service, till Mrs. Blair went for England. I remember, that some time before Christmas 1702, Mr. Blair then Lodging in the College, the Scholars shut up the Doors of the Grammar School, Mr. Blair called me up (I being then in Bed) and I went with him, together with a Negro Man, to break open the School Doors. Mr. Blair with an Axe endeavoured to break open the said Doors, and afterward gave it to the Negro, at which time several Pistols were fired by the Scholars... Upon the firing of the Pistols, a Negro Girl run and told Mrs. Blair, that Mr. Blair was shot, and then Mrs. Blair came out of the Piazza's of the College. I was afterwards sent to call John Newman Carpenter, to come and break open the School Doors, he being then at the Capitol, and when I came back (which was about an Hour after) I found Mr. Blair in his Chamber, and told him that Newman would not come. Whereupon, Mr. Blair said, that he must then let the Scholars alone till Morning.

...

Tho. Johnson



pp. 23-24

The Affidavit of Jane Newman. Williamsburgh Jan. 17, 1704-5.

I Jane Newman, do declare, that I was Servant to Mr. Commissary Blair at Christmas 1702, and for some Years preceeding, and continued in his Service, till April following, when I was Married. I remember, that some time before Christmas 1702, the Scholars one Night nailed up the Doors of the Grammar School, in the College, to shut out their Masters, at which time Mr. Blair lodged in the College:... Then Mr. Blair got out of Bed, and went out, and I heard him talk to the Scholars in Latin, and then he came in again, and told that the Boys had shut the School Doors, and would not open to him; upon which Mrs. Blair Laughed and Smiled at it: He put on his Cloaths, and called a Negro Man, and I think an English Servant Man... and went with them to break open the School Doors. At that time I did not perceive any Fear in Mr. Blair, or his Wife, but shortly after some Pistols, or Guns being fired, a Negro Girl came running in, and said the Boys had shot her Master: Upon which Mrs. Blair got up, and went out and talked to the Boys, and called to John Blair, who was then in the School, but either he would not answer, or the rest of the Scholars would not let him; by that time Mr. Allen, and Mr. Robertson were called up, and came down, and heard the Scholars threaten to shoot, saying, there was but one way the Masters could come in at, and they would shoot thro' there. ... Mr. Blair sent his English Servant Man to call John Newman Carpenter ( who is now my Husband) he being then at the Capitol, to come and break open the School Doors, but he did not come; in the mean time Mr. Blair and his Wife went from one Door of the School to the other, talking to the Scholars, and I heard one of the Scholars say, they had Victuals and Drink enough, and asked Mrs. Blair to drink some Wine with them: And when the Servant Man returned, and told, that the Carpenter would not come, Mr. Blair and his Wife being in their Chamber, he said they must let the Boys alone the rest of the Night. ...

I don't remember any thing of my hearing any one Knocking, or making a Noise, at Mr. Blair's Chamber Door, as is mentioned in his Affidavit... nor that he called me up, on such an Account. I used to lye in the Closet, adjoining to the said Chamber, and there was a Negro Girl, that lay in the Chamber, and I don't remember that any other Woman used to lye in the Closet or Chamber, except sometimes when Mrs. Blair hired Woman to wash, that may be one of them might lye there, and then I used to lye there also. ...

Jane Newman,

Her Mark

pp. 25-26 KATHERINE YOUNG'S Declaration concerning Mr. Commissary Blair.  
Jan. 23, 1704-5.

I Katherine Young, do declare, that I never made Complaint (to the best of my Remembrance) to Mr. Robert Beverly, or any other, that his Excellency's Account for Victuals, in April 1703, amounted only to Thirteen Pounds odd Money: The Falshood of that Assertion appearing plainly by my Husband's Book, where in the Account, that Court is considerably more, tho' that Court was the shortest I had known.

I Do well remember, that in December, 1701, I having then the Charge of Dieting the Scholars in the College, they some time before Christmas

shut the School Doors, against their Masters, in order (as I understood) to obtain Leave to break up sooner; upon which Mr. Blair came to me, and very angrily asked me, how I durst give his Children Victuals in the School, and said that I encouraged them to rebel. To which I answered, that I knew no Children he had, but as for the Scholars I was appointed for that purpose, and paid for their Victuals: Upon which Words, he called me impudent Hussey ...Then the said Mr. Blair taking up his Cane, push'd me in the Breast with it, being at that time standing at the head of the Stairs, that goes down to the Kitchen, and had not my Cook-maid been just at my Back, and supported me, he had pushed me down the said Stairs. As to what Mr. Blair says, that it is a common Saying of mine, that there is always either a Feast or a Fast, at his Excellency's House, I never used such an Expression in my Life...

Katherine Young

her Mark

pp. 36

REFERENCES to particular Orders and Proceedings of the Trustees and Governours of the College, for invalidating what Mr. Blair, in his Affidavit of May 1, 1704, charges on his Excellency, in relation to the College.

1. AN Order of the General Meeting, That Mr. Fouace, Mr. Blair, and Coll. Ludwell, agree with Mr. John Tullit, or any other, for Timber to finish the College, Page 27.
  2. A Resolve of the General Meeting, That an Offer be made to the Governour and Council of whatsoever Rooms within the College that may be wanted for the use of the Country, P. 35.
  3. An Order to the Committee, to Provide Plank and Timber for finishing the College, Ibid.
  4. Divers Orders of the General, in relation to the Carpenters Workof the College, about the Mens Order of Pay, P. 37.
  5. His Excellency's Proposal about the Penny per Pound in Maryland. P. 42.
  6. The Declaration of the Trustees... That his Excellency hath always promoted the Interest of the College, P. 46.
  7. What his Excellency declared in relation to the Two Hundred Pounds given by him for Founding a Scholarship, &c P. 50
- ...
10. Proposal of his Excellency to take the House where he now lives, at the Rate of 30 £. per Annum. ibid. [p.54]

It is to be noted, that the whole Management of the Building of the College, was entrusted to a Committee, whereof his Excellency was but one, and so cannot be charged with any Fault on that Account; and it is also observable, that two of the chief Carpenters employed about the College, were Mr. Blair's Servants, and if they were unskilful, it was his Duty to have prevented their being employed; but whether they were or not, he reaped the Benefit of their Labour, and never complained of the Extravagancy of their Wages. And it is to be supposed, he knew as well how to make Advantage of the Haste of finishing (if any was) as any Workman employed in that Service.

Memorandum, That his Excellency lay in the Council Chamber, and had no other Room, and was Rector for above a Twelve Month at that Time.

Memorandum, to look for the Order for the use of the Hall and Kitchen.

Memorandum, to look for the Order of Council General Court, and Assembly, for removing the Records.

...

NICHOLSON MSS. Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.  
 [Not dated. Ca. 1704/5 ?] \*

Memorandum of Several faults in the Building of Wm & Mary  
 Colledge wch have proved dangerous & prejudicial to the sd  
 Building

All the chimneys in the 2d Story are scarce big enough  
 for a Grate whereas the only firing in this Country being  
 wood, a fire cant be made in them wthout running the hazard  
 of its falling on the floor, as it once happened in the  
 room where the Sectys office was kept, a log tumbling out  
 of the Chimney sott the floor on fire & had it not been  
 timely discovered might have burnt down the building the  
 Chimney in the School hath some Joynts laid into the very  
 hearth so tht one of the Sd Joynts took fire; but being  
 timely discovered the danger was prevented

The chimney over the Hall hath one of the principal  
 Girders running through the middle of the hearth whereby  
 no use can be made of it

The hearth in the Councill chamber had Some plank  
 laid just under it insomuch tht at Christmas 1702, a  
 Constant fire being kept there, the wood under the hearth  
 took fire & was almost all consumed before it was discovered

The ovens were made wthin so the Kitchin, but when  
 they were heated the Smoke was so offensive tht it was  
 found necessary to pull them down & build others out of  
 doors

£

The drain cost above 100 & is So ill contrived tht  
 there is no desent whereby the water Stagnating is very  
 offensive to the Smell & corrupts the water in wells so  
 tht both are useless unless just after the drain has been  
 cleaned.

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\* Someone has written "ca.1720?" in pencil on this  
 Manuscript - but it seems to concern the first  
 building. MG

VIRGINIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY, Vol IX, pp. 153-154, 160.

[A Modest Reply to Mr. Commissary Blair's Answer to my Reasons for Quitting ye College. P[er] Mungo Ingles. Virginia, February 15, 1705. 1/6<sup>21</sup>]

... I would be Sorry to tell of his opposing my having a chamber at ye School & of his Backwardness to get fitted up, notwithstanding ye care of it was Recomend<sup>d</sup> to him & Mr. Fouace, & unless I had stir'd in it myself & provided both Laths, Lime, hair & a plasterer, I had gone w<sup>th</sup> o't it notwithstanding ye order of ye College for it, & when I had provided all these things & had advanced Most of ye money for y<sup>m</sup> it was not without a great deale of trouble y<sup>t</sup> I could get him in ye humour either to Reimburse me or pay ye Rest of ye charges, & when I was got into my Chamber at ye School & prayed for ye use of ye porch Chamber for my Servant to Ly in & to put my things out of ye way, y<sup>t</sup> my Chamber might not be pestered w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>m</sup>, he Crowded a Mechanick into it tho he told me in England y<sup>t</sup> I & each of ye Masters should have each of us a whole house & Garden to ourselves. ...

...  
p.160] I doubt not his present Exc<sup>l</sup>'y will be as forward in Laying on ye Top Stone as Gov<sup>r</sup> Nicholson was in laying ye foundation, but I would have Mr. Blair be Dissabled from Turning out of Gov<sup>r</sup>s, ...

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE - C.O. 5/1314. Photostat - Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.  
[Also Nicholson Mss. - Col. Wmsbg.]

[MEMORANDUM OF FRANCIS NICHOLSON CONCERNING JAMES BLAIR'S AFFADAVIT.  
March 3, 1704/5]

...  
... May be Mr Blair either did not keep Copys of the letters he wrote to me, or he doth not remember them, but I think that I have them all, as alsoe Copys of those I wrote to him: but he and the others have forgott to give me credit for the Money & other things they have had of me especially Mr Blair. and I hope that I have done some good in my time, but his treacherous memory failed him in the credit side: I hear his owne brother [Archibald Blair] said that his memory failed him about what he swore concerning his schollars barring out &c and his Country man Dr Bill whome he brought over with him, sayes he believes he is Hypercondroi-call, & fancies strange things about being in fear of his life &c. I think his brother as well as the Dr have very good reason for what they say, for Mr Blair in his affidavits agst me, has not only sworne through doors but even brick walls. ... In his funeral oration on his late Maty King William (which solemnity I think I may say I performed w<sup>th</sup> as much greatness & respect as this Country was capable of...) he reflected, to give it no worse an Epithete upon their Matys King Charles the Second, & especially on King James. Upon which one Mr Alexr Walker a Minister now in England & one of his Associates left the College Hall, & he told me it was upon account of what Mr President Blair sd against King James. I spoke to him about haveing an Oration, & he undertook it himself, & I think it lasted above an hour...

...

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, Colonial Series. America & West Indies  
1704-1705, pp. 430-431. (London: 1916) Cecil Headlam, ed.

March 6, 1705] Governor Nicholson to the Council of Trade and Plantations.

... I found it absolutely necessary to live at Williamsburgh, being the Seat of the Government, for getting the Publick buildings dispatched; when I came there I could have no other house than what I now live in. I had it of the Colledge, and may be if I had not made use of it, it might by this time have been quite ruined. I was by agreement with the Trustees etc. only to have laid out 75£., but I expended above 200£., for which I was only to have the use of it for three years, and if I dyed or left the country before, the College was to have it. I now pay 30£. per annum for it, and there is no other house in town, only Mr. Harrison's, about which I was once treating with him... My accusers etc. have had all the advantage possible of me both here and in England, for the Petition and Memoriall I find was signed May 20, 1703, a little after the Assembly and General Court and Mr. President Blair used privately to invite these gentlemen and some of the Burgesses and others to his lodgings in the Colledge to drink chocolate in the morning, and maybe sometimes in the afternoon a glass of wine;

NICHOLSON MSS. Colonial Williamsburg, Va.

[Letter from Francis Nicholson, dated March 8, 1705, to?Duke of Bedford]

Virginia, March 8<sup>th</sup> 1704/5.

Honble Sir

I should be guilty of that worst of Crimes, Ingratitude, if I did not acknowledge ye many undeserved favours & kindnesses wch you have been pleased to do me, ...

May be few men have been so used as I have been by a parcel of Black Coats... but I find as yet Dr Bray to be an honest man than Blair; for he only talk'd falsely Scandalously & maliciously of me... & hath not Sworne agt as Blair hath done: for he hath not only Sworne through deal boards & brickwalls, but also my very thoughts & imaginacons. ...

VIRGINIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY, Vol. VIII, pp. 143-146.

[Barring Out at William and Mary. This was an ancient practice in English schools.]

I, William Robertson make oath that at Christmas 1702 I was Clerk of William and Mary College, and lodged there when the School boys shutt out their Master. I was called out of bed to come down to Mr. Blair who I heard talking wth them & persuading them to open the door, but that not succeeding he went to break it open and called for a Negro man & a white servant for that purpose. And when the negro went about breaking open the door, one of the Boys fired at him with Powder.

... As to the Custom of shutting out the Masters I heard it was first practiced in 1699 and that the school boys had provided fire arms but they were discovered and taken away by one of the Masters, and in 1701 I heard they shutt out the Masters again, but as I was not then concerned about the

College nor present at any of those times, I can say nothing of ny own knowledge. ... Will Robertson. The above affidavit sworn before us this 3rd day of May 1705.

...

I, John Allen usher of the Grammar School of William & Mary College do make Oath that when the School Boys of the College shutt out the Master before Christmas 1702 I was then in the College & present with Mr. Blair almost all the night, ...

As to the Custome of Shutting out the Master which Mr. Blair says was banished & quite left off for some years, I do affirme that it was always practiced from the first bringing of it in, to the year 1704 complained of in the Affidavit except in the year 1700, when the Genll Assembly mett in the College Hall the 5th of December & continued Sitting till the 27th thereof, for which reason the Scholars were dismissed sooner than ordinary. And I do very well remember that at Christmas in the year 1699 when I was a Scholar, We Shutt the Doors against our Masters at which time his Excellcy gave us money to buy Victuals & Drink & after we had obtaind leave to be dismist & had opened the School Doors, Mr. Blair himself together with Sevll of his Relations participated of the entertainmt which we had provided with the money aforesaid, at which time we had powder, Guns, Pistols, Swords & other Arms but were taken from us by Surprise. John Allen... 3rd day of May 1705.

...

I the subscriber Head Master of the Grammer School of William & Mary College, in Virga, having seen and considered an Affidavit of Mr Commissary Blair, sworn the first day of May, 1704, wherein amongst other things, he taxes his Excellcy Francis Nicholson, Esqr, ... with giving money to the School boys of the said School to buy powder & Shot, when they shut me out, at Christmas, 1702, and that he has too much reason to fear it was contrived on purpose for him, insinuating thereby, that his Excellcy designed the boys should kill him.

I do therefore make oath that I know not the least ground for such a suggestion having made strict enquiry amongst the scholars if they had any shott, or knew of any harm design'd against Mr. Blair...

... And as to what he [Mr. Blair] says that we had banished the custom of shutting out the Master, and that it was quite left off for some years, I do from my own knowledge affirm that it was practiced every year from the first bringing in of it, to the year complained of, except in the year 1700, when the Genll Assembly mett in the College Hall in December, a little before the usual time of our breaking up and I dismissed my scholars sooner than ordinary upon that Accot....

Mongo Ingles, Head Master.

... the 3rd day of May, 1705. ...

IBID, pp. 260-263

[Depositions in Regard to "the Shutting Out".]

May ye 31, 1705.

I, the subscriber, having been formerly usher of the Grammar school... do Declare (that to the best of my Rememberance), the custom of Shutting out the Master commenced first in ye year 1699. And in ye year 1700 The Genll

Assembly meeting and setting in the College, obtained leave of the Master to dismiss the Scholars somewhat sooner than the usual time. In the year 1701 the Scholars shutt out the Masters again, but in the year 1702 I went to England & so knew nothing of what Mr. Elair taxes his excellcy wth...

Orlando Jones.

...

-----  
May ye 31, 1705

... I, the subscriber, having fired several of the pistols, doe Declare that I know nothing of any Shott being in them. I Declare that we let Charles Doyl & John Grymes out of the Window by a Rope and not by a Ladder. Charles Doyle was sent out to bring Powder from Mr. Henry Tyler's house...

Jno. Simpson

[A deposition to the same effect follows, made by George Hunt, and another by John Lear on page 370.]

H. R. McIlwaine  
EXECUTIVE JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA (Richmond: 1928)  
Vol. III, p. 4

May the 9<sup>th</sup> 1705

...

His Excellcy acquainted the Council that the House of Burgesses had ordered the Records of their House, and of the Secretarys office to be removed to the Capitol, and proposed to the Council whether they will have the Council Records removed likewise. Whereupon it is

Ordered that the Clerk of the Council take care to remove all the Records belonging to the Council office from the College, ... with all convenient speed.

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE PAPERS. Folder 54 ms.

[Letter from Miles Cary, rector of the College, concerning meeting of the Governors.]

William & Mary College  
June 1<sup>st</sup> 1705

...

Yesterday being appointed for a meeting of the Govern<sup>rs</sup> of the College, we were disappointed thereof by the absence of severall Gentn. The Gentlemen who gave their attendance are of opinion that it is absolutely necessary to have a speedy meeting, there being many \* reparations to be ordered about the College...

Miles Cary

[Added in same handwriting]

\* The College was consumed by fire the 29<sup>th</sup> October of this same year.

VIRGINIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY, Vol. VIII, pp. 264-265

[Miles Cary, Rector, to the Trustees and Governors of William and Mary College.]

... William & Mary College, June 8th, 1705.  
 Sr - Yesterday being appointed for a meeting of the Trustees & Governrs of William & Mary College & a Sufficient Number not appearing, the Gents present were of Opinion that further time should be appointed for a Genll meeting in Pursuance of wch I have by their Direction appointed a meeting of the Trustees & Governrs on Thursday next, being the 12th Instant, in Order to the choosing a Rector, Repairing, & Finishing the College & other matters as shall be thought necessary...

Miles Cary, Rector.

IBID, p. 269

Virginia Royal Colledge of Wm. & Mary,  
 June 13, 1705.

Wee Francis Nicholson, Samll Gray, Miles Cary, & William Randolph, ye major part of ye Surviving Trustees of ye Royal Colledge of William & Mary being met at a Genll meeting of ye Trustees & Governrs of ye-said Colledge & Considering it ye Reverd James Blair, who is by Charter appointed President of ye sd Colledge, has been Formerly Allowed one hundred & fifty pounds Sterl. P[er] annum in order to ye more expeditious carrying on ye Building, erecting, founding, establishing & furnishing ye sd. Colledge, to ye end ye Same might be Transferred according to ye sd Charter, which not being effected & he the sd Mr. Blair having absented himself from his Attendance on ye service of ye sd Colledge by going for England without the consent, Leave & approbation of ye sd Trustees, &c., Governrs & there Continueing for almost two years, Do Declare That it is our Opinion yt ye sd allowance be Discontinued & yt no further allowance be made him in yt Respect.

...

A JOURNAL OF THE LIFE OF THOMAS STORY [Quaker]... AND ALSO, OF HIS TRAVELS... Newcastle-upon-Tyne: 1747, pp. 387-388

...  
 [June 26, 1705]

THIS Conversation being ended, the Governor ordered the President of the Colledge for Time being, to shew us the Buildings of it; and he being of a pleasant natural Temper, he told us, when he came into their Chapel,\* that that was the most useful Place in all the Colledge; for, said he, "Here we sometimes preach and pray, and sometimes we fiddle and dance; the one to edify, and the other to divert us." ...

\* [Doubtless refers to the Great Hall. The Chapel was not built until 1732 MG]



William Stevens Perry  
 HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS RELATING TO THE AMERICAN COLONIAL CHURCH - Vol. I -  
 Virginia, pp. 139-140 (Also Nicholson Mss. Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.)

[Mr. Mungo Ingles to Gov. Francis Nicholson.]

Augt 8th 1705.

May it please your Excellency,

I think it my duty to acquaint your excellency, that I intend to quit the Grammar School (which is commonly, but very improperly called, the College), both as master & Housekeeper, on the 25th day of Septr next. I have many reasons which move me to this, & shall only mention some of them.

1st. Because, Mr Blair, president of the intended College of William & Mary, when last in Engld ordered his Brother's Son, John Blair to be taken from School, which accordingly was done & by so doing, he broke the Ice for 5 or 6 more of his Kindred & Party, who likewise, (& only they), took their Sons & relations from school, after his laudible example, by which means I lost 7 scholars, almost one third of the whole, which had almost broke the School & was a considerable loss to me, six of them being my Boarders.

2nd Because, by such proceedings I have very good reason to think, that Mr Blair & his party, have turned the noble design of the College, into a stalking-horse to serve a turn...

3rd Because, he has address'd the Queen to remove your Excellency, the great Patron & Promoter of it...

4th Because, I have all along found Mr Blair uneasy & dissatisfied with the present Govrs; & I being none of his party cannot expect to live comfortably & easy in his Society.

5th Because, he has highly injured & disgraced not only your excellency, but my school, my Scholars & myself in one of his affidavits, by making your Excellency the contriver & my scholars the executioners of a bad design... so as to have it believed, by which means he has done what he could to make my scholars to be thought a Company of Cut-throats or a Crew of Banditti... tho' they are the best gentlemen's Sons in the Country & of such virtuous dispositions & honest principles as are not easily to be matched in most Grammar Schools...

6th I have learnt, by 12 years experience, that the intended College of William & Mary will never arrive at any greater Perfection than a Grammar School, while Mr Blair demands & takes his salary yearly as President while it is only a Grammar School, & while there remains no more money behind than will barely pay the Usher & Writing Master & myself, which 2 years ago, came very far short even of that... For these reasons, I am resolved, to quit the School at the term abovementioned & to have no more to do with it, while Mr Blair is concerned with it.

I am

Your Excellency's

Most Humble Servant,  
 MUNGO INGLIS.

William & Mary College,  
 Augt 8th, 1705.

IBID, p. 161 (Also Nicholson Mss.)

[Some Remarks upon The Minutes of the Proceedings at a Meeting of the Clergy of Virginia at the Church at Williamsburg, Aug. 29, 1705, drawn up, etc. by Mr. James Blair, Commissary, &c.]

...  
 "... A separate meeting of the Clergy at the house of Mr. Jno. Young where Govr Nicholson lives, which separate meeting of the Clergy was not a regular meeting of the Clergy..."

... The morning before our meeting together in the Church, a certain paper was drawn up & agreed to not (as it is in the Acct), at the house of Mr. Jno. Young where Govr Nicholson lives but at Mr. Whately's lodgings, in the College, tho' from thence carried indeed to the house of Mr. Jno. Young...

EXECUTIVE JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA, Vol. III, p. 46

October ye 30th 1705

...  
 Whereas the College of William and Mary was by a dreadful fire consumed last night His Excellency was pleased this day very earnestly to recommend to the Council the examining into the cause of that sad disaster. The Council do unanimously concur in opinion with his Excellency that such an examination will be a great satisfaction to all Persons whatever the event may be, and therefore agree that a message be sent to the house of Burgesses to desire them to appoint some of their members to assist at ye sd Examination.

LEGISLATIVE JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA, Vol. I, p. 435

Tuesday October 30th 1705.

...  
 His Excellency having with great concern represented to the Council how necessary it is that an examinacon be made into the occasion of that sad & deplorable accident wch happened last night of the burning of William & Mary College; The Council think fitt to appoint six members of the Council to take Examinacons concerning that unhappy disaster. and  
Ordered that a message be sent to the house of Burgesses to desire that such a number of Burgesses as the house shal think fitt may assist in examining into that matter to meet to morrow at 11 a'clock in the Conference.

--- Ordered that Edmund Jenings, Dudley Digges, Benjamin Harrison, Robert Carter, & Jno Custis Esqrs & Mr Comry Blair be appointed to take ye sd Examinations.

...  
 Wednesday October 31st 1705

...  
 A message from the Burgesses to ye Council by Mr Peter Beverley & others who acquainted the Council that the House agreed to the proposal made for taking examinations concerning the burning of William & Mary College & had appointed twelve of their Members to meet the Council at ye time & place mentioned in their message.

H. R. McIlwaine, ed.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES OF VIRGINIA, 1702/3-1712, pp. 139-40

Wednesday October ye 31st 1705

...

His Exclty having with great Concern Represented to the Council how necessary it is That an Examination be made into The Occasion of That sad and Deplorable accident (which happened the other Night) of Burning William and Mary Colledge; The Council Think fitt to Appoint Six of Their Members to Take Examinations concerning that unhappy Disaster, & Therefore Desire this house to Appoint Such a Number of Their Members as They Shall Think fitt, to Assist in Examining into that Matter to Meet This Day at Eleven a Clock in the Conference Room.

...

Ordered That Mr Peter Beverley, Mr Miles Cary Mr Robert Beverley and Mr Hill wait upon The Council and Acquaint Them That This house hath appointed Twelve of their Members to Assist Their Honours (at The Time and place by Them Appointed) to Inquire into The Occasion of That unhappy Disaster of Burning William and Mary Colledge.

...

VIRGINIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY, VI, pp. 272-277

TESTIMONY TO THE BURNING OF COLLEGE OF WM. & MARY, 1705.

\*\*\*\*\*

be swept since last Spring as there was occasion for it but ye time of its being swept last ye Deponent cannot exactly remember & there hath been no use made of the kitchen since Mr. Ingles left ye College at Michaelmas. As to ye shutting of ye College gates they used generally to be shutt at night, both in ye time of Mr. Blair and Mr. Ingles's keeping the college and since the latters leaving ye College this Deponent hath shutt them several nights but cannot say they were always shut at night. And this to ye best of the Deponent's knowledge and remembrance is ye truth.

Henry Randolph being one that lodged in ye College of William & Mary at ye time of its being burnt doth testify that he was then in bed asleep, and one that lay in bed with him cryed out the College is on fire, wch awaked him, and looking up he saw the fire coming over the brick wall into his Room & so starting out of bed he ran down a back pair of stairs, into the great hall and opened the door and ran out, and when he had got about sixty or seventy yards he looked back, and all ye roof of the College was on fire to his thinking.

George Burton, painter, saith that he lay in the Countrys houses at ye Capitol on ye 29th of Octr last at night. That after he had heard ye Capitol Clock strike Eleven one Wm. Craig cryed out the College was on fire, Whereupon the Deponent got out of bed, and seeing the light he ran out to ye Street wch fronts ye College & saw ye fire to his thinking on ye North side of the Cupulo, then ye Deponent with sevll other persons that were at work about ye Capitol went up to ye College, but before he got up the fire was got round ye Cupulo and it for ye most part is consumed.

Collo. Edward Hill being one who lodged in ye College saith as follows:

On Monday last about 9 o'clock I went to bed in Mr. Speaker's Chamber wch was in ye South end of the College (in wch place I have laine since the Sitting of the Assembly untill the College was unhappily burnt), I had not been long in bed as I presume (for about 12 o'clock I look'd on my watch & then the College was almost consumed) when I was awakened as I suppose by some noise made by two or 3 persons I found standing at some distance from ye College towards a little house, called as I understand ye Smoak house upon my first coming out. Being so awakened I got up out of my bed and put on my breeches (I think no other clothes) opened a little door that goes out of ye speaker's Chamber into the piazzas, & so ran out of ye South door, what part of the stairs I went down I cannot remember, but as soon as I was out I looked up to see what was ye matter. Seeing a great light I did suppose ye College was on fire, but not seeing any fire as I look'd up I cast my eyes towards the Smoke house or Westerly as I take it, and Saw two or 3 people wch I did suppose to be those people that belonged to Mr. Ingles, & wch I understood sometime before to have lodged in ye Sellar, those people I observed was standing looking towards that part that was called the Hall, and as soon as I faced that building to the best of my remembrance I saw a light fire about one third to one half from the East end of the building called the Hall about half of the roof. I did not look narrowly whether there was any fire in any other part of the building, but it's very probably there might be about ye joining on of the roofs, I mean the North End. As soon as I was satisfied the College was on fire, I made haste back into ye Chamber and looking round considering what was most valuable to save. I pitched on my Chest, and by myself drag'd it out by one end into the piazzas and from thence out of ye South door and at some little distance I left ye Chest, and then returned once more back into ye room and from ye Chamber where I lay took out a sword that was in ye window and somethings else, but what I can't remember, but before I came out I went into ye Closet (and to ye best of my remembrance the Closet door was open) and from thence I took out a portmanteau & a sadle and Silver tankard and went out of ye same door as I did at first, and carryed those things I had in my arms and on my back, almost as far as ye road ye cross going to Jno. Young's, but if I remember well I had like to be knock'd on ye head with something flung out of a window at ye South end. After my return from Securing these things, I last carried out I saw Mr. Henry Lightfoot about ye South end and got him to help me to move my chest wch I had left at my first coming out, at that time I remember (I think not sooner) ye Cupolo wall all on fire & sevll people about the College. To ye best of my remembrance I saw no more than 2 or 3 persons at ye South end when I first came out, I did not go to ye front untill ye Cupolo was on fire, and to ye best of my remembrance the Cupolo was not on fire when I first came out of ye chamber. When I went to bed there was a little fire in my chimney. Mr. Speaker was not in bed there that night, and to ye best of my remembrance this is what I know of that unhappy fire, and further that when I rose out of my bed I heard no noise like ye firing of a chimney.

Wm. Young of Bruton parish planter saith:

That on ye 29th of Octr last he came from Capt. Keelings house at Skimino and between ten or 11 o'clock at night past by the College where he perceived no light, but a small shimmering in the kitchen. The Deponent rode towards Colo. Jennings quarter almost as far as ye great poplar on the road side, and then perceiving a light shine about him, he turn'd his horses

head and saw a great smoke and a small flame towards ye back part of ye College towards the piazzas as nigh as he can guess, it seemed to be midway between ye south end of ye College and ye cupulo, he rode back to Mr. Young's and called out thrice to alarm ye people, telling the College was on fire \* \* During wch time as ye Deponent sat there on horse back he saw three men running about 30 yds. distance from ye College gate towards Mr. Henry Tylers and saw them run cross ye road beyond the little thicket, they seemed to be persons in pretty good apparrell, two of them had dark colored cloathes & the other light colored & all had hatts, but the Deponent did not see these persons return. At last a woman came out of Mr. Young's house, and cryed fire ! fire ! Then the Deponent alighting tyed his horse at Mr. Young's and went from thence to ye College where sevll people were got before him and particularly Mr. Young's servt maid. When he came there he remembers to have seen a gent. in black, standing by ye College, whom he thought to be Mr. Whateley, he then saw ye fire get about ye cupulo, and ye back-side of ye roof over the piazzas seemed to be all on fire, but did not go to ye back part of ye building till after ye smoke house was on fire wch was late.

Wm. Eddings, overseer to Mr. Commissary Blair saith:

That on Monday the 29th of Octr after he was gone to bed he heard ye dogs bark in his corn field, and his wife getting up to see what was ye matter, and telling him there were horses in his corn field, he made a shift to get up, tho' he was very lame and as he comes out he perceived a light in ye air and a great smoke, and ye light encreasing he perceived the College was on fire and could see clearly the chimneys and the cupulo, and it seemed to him that the fire was on ye north side of ye cupulo, between ye two chimneys on the back part of ye college over the piazzas, but the Deponent being very lame could not go to ye college. And further saith not.

Novemr ye 8th, 1705.

John Young, ordinary keeper in Wmsburg, saith:

That on ye 29th of October last, he was awaked out of bed by his Servant maid Susanna Hooper, telling him the College was on fire, whereupon he got up and saw a great light but staid till he had put on his Cloaths and then running to ye College to the best of his remembrance the Cupulo was then on fire, and further saith not.

Susanna Hooper, Servant Jno. Young, sworn, saith:

That on ye 29th of October last, as she was in Mr. Young's kitchen at night, one Young called at the door, crying out ye College is on fire, why don't you get up & save y<sup>r</sup>selves, else you'l be burnt. Whereupon this Deponent look'd out & saw the College on fire as she supposed on ye south end near Mr. Young's house between that & the Cupulo \* \* \*

While she was calling the sd gentlemen, the above named Young came into the kitchen and sate down there.

The Deponent look'd out at ye window of a Room on ye North end of Mr. Young's house above stairs where Capt. West lay, and perceived the fire on ye south side of ye Cupulo & ye Cupulo was not then on fire.

John Morot, Ordinary Keeper, sworne, saith:

That on ye 29th Octr last at night he was in his house, he saw a great light shine through his window, and going out he perceived the roof of the College on the North Side of the Cupulo to be on fire, whereupon he ran in and told some gentlemen who were there in his house, who all came

out and went to ye College, as the Deponent believes. The Deponent \* \* \* after them, looked upon ye College, and then ye fire was got on both sides of the Cupulo.

Captain Thomas Barber saith:

That on ye 29th of Octr last, as he was in bed at night in one of ye Country's houses near the Capitol, he was awakened by Mr. Miles Cary, who called out the College was on fire. Whereupon the Deponent got up, and running out towards the street saw ye fire, as he thinks, round about the Cupulo, but doth not remember whether any other part was on fire.

Williamsburg, November, 1705.

Upon further Consideration of some questions asked me (Upon my examination the other day concerning the unhappy accident of the College being burnt) relating to ye great hall of ye College, I am apt to think that soon after I came down to the South end of ye sd College, as I was running to and fro in my fright and hurry, moving things thrown out of ye windows. I once see the south side of the roof of the said Hall on fire, but I cannot be positive whether I did or not.

C. C. THACKER.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE C.O. 5/1315 Extract (Typed copy Wm. & Mary Coll. papers)

[Edmund Jenings, Secretary of Colony to Board of Trade]

My Lords

... The Colledge of William & Mary was unfortunately Burnt abt 11 of ye Clock att night on ye 29th of October. His Excellency recommended to ye Council & Burgesses then Sitting to make inquiry by what means that disaster happened but could not bee fixed, 'tis pity their Majties Benevolence & ye Contributions of the Country are lost without attaineing the least Intended good of Virginia. ...

E. Jenings

Virga Williamsburgh  
ye 18th day of Dec. 1705

NICHOLSON MSS. Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.  
[Letter of Mungo Ingles to Francis Nicholson.]

Virga December the 22th 1705.

...  
Sr I have inclosed a Cobby of ye Govrs speech at ye opening ye Assembly ... as also a Cobby of a paper read at ye barr last Genll Court by R: B: Gent (as he stiles himself) -- foreman of ye Grand Jury in wch he gives us a slight touch of ye continuance of his ill humours but on ye 30th of October ye College being most unfortunately burnt ye night before his folly malice falshood & ingratitude seem'd to be arrived to their highest pitch for in a discourse of yt unhappy fire in company with about nine or ten others among wch were Mr Wheatly & Mr Wharton he openly said yt he yt

burnt Mr Pages houses burnt ye College - & yt your Excy: burnt Mr Pages houses for wch most horred & falce aspersion I hope he may in good time reap ye benefit. ....

... I shall inform you wt I observ'd at & since yt dreadfull fire being early present at it and also heard ye sevll Persons yt could give any evidence there about sworn & examined before the Comittee.

It is agreed by all yt it took fire on Munday ye 29<sup>th</sup> Octobr something after 11: a Clock at night tho ye agreemts in yt is not more Genll than ye disagreement and contradiction about ye manner how it began, ye place where, whether it was set on fire or took fire by accident wth many other circumstances tho for my own part I make not ye least doubt but yt it broak out at ye South end and proceeded from ye Chimney of Mr Blairs Chamber takeing fire some of the soot falling on ye shingles of ye roofe at yt time very dry & ye Chimney foule.

My Reasons are chiefly these

First there was no fire that night nor for some time before but in ye kitchin Chimney Mr Wheatly and that, & Mr Wheatly being at yt time reading before a very small fire in his own Chimney was surprized with a roring noise wch at first he took for wind but afterwards thought it to be a Chimney on fire wch could not possible be ye kitchin or his own but he must very easily have perceived it ye Chimneys meeting and going out in one common tunnel.

Secondly after Mr Wheatly had assured himself by steaping up staires ye the South end of ye roof was on fire he soon awaken'd all yt lodged in ye College - unless Collo Hill who lay in Mr Blairs Chamber wth ye Speaker and is supposd to have been awake a little before having carried forth severall things out of his Chamber before any of ye other lodgers came down staires wch is a second - argumt for ye fires beginning in his Chimney it being otherwise very unlikely yt he who lay on ye lower most flower should be first acquainted wth ye fire in ye roof unless ye noise & burning of his own Chimney had inform'd him of ye fire.

Thirdly, When by Mr Wheatlys noise Mr Thacker and Harry Lightfoot who lay at ye South-end of ye building were affrighted and got up so soon as Mr Thacker open'd ye dore where Mr Secretarys Office was formerly kept ye lead of ye melted gutter dropt upon his Cloaths wch is another argument of ye fires breaking out at the South end & wch is farther clear'd by his & ye rest getting safely down staires and Mr Hambleton, who lay in Mr Robertsons Chamber wch is near ye north end of ye building his running up twice after he came down & bringing severall things out of Mr Robertsons Chamber wth him even after Mr Thacker & Mr Wheatly were by ye violence of ye fire forced from theirs all wch seems inconsistant and impossible if ye fire (as some vainly dream) should have began at ye north end for then must ye staires have been wholly burnt (standing as yr Excy: well knowes) in ye Middle of ye Pile before it could have melted ye lead wch dropt on Mr Thacker at ye South end.

Fourthly Harry Randolph and two other boys who lay yt night withhim in ye northermost Chamber in ye very roof must undoubtedly have perished if the fire had broak out there but blessed be God they very happily saved themselves by ye small staire yt descended down into ye Gallery in ye Hall after they had tryed ye other way & saw ye great staires & all beyond 'em in a flame & 'tis generally agreed these boys were ye last yt came out of ye College being esteemd utterly lost by their friends & relations who much bewailed 'em till they perceived their Happy escape and deliverance.

I shall not trouble your Excellency nor my self wth narrating ye crooked and inconsistent acct thats given by some to induce a belief yt ye College was either wilfully sett on fire or elce yt it took fire at ye north end since all ye incoherent stuff thats patch'd together for yt end is purely advanc'd to divert ye blow & take of ye blame yt must unavoidably fall upon Mr Blair for letting his Chamber to Collo Hill and his Brother if yt wch I have before demonstrated be allowed. But Doubt not when yr Excy: sees all the Depositions & compares 'em wth wt is before related you will finde sufficient cause to be of my opinion but much more if you were acquainted with many other Circumstances too long to be here inserted. ...

...

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, London. C.O. 5/1315 [Photostat Col. Wmsburg, Inc.]

Virginia Decemr 24<sup>th</sup> 1705

May it please Your Lordships

...

I am sorry that I must give Yor Lordps the melancholy news of the burning of William & Mary College. On the 29<sup>th</sup> of October between 11 and 12 aclock at night, a fire broke out there, wch was got to that height before it was discovered, that it was impossible to save it, the building, Library, and furniture was in a small time totally consumed. A Comtee of the Council and Burgesses have taken diverse Examinacons about it, but nothing can be gathered, by what accident it came to be fired. I cannot tell what course will be taken to retrieve this misfortune, the Gentlemen who were concerned in the management of the College have not mett to do anything in it by reason of the want of a Rector, Collo Nicholson the present Rector being out of the Country, and they not having power to make a new Election till next Lady day.

...

Edward Nott

[To the Board of Trade]

Robert Beverley

THE HISTORY & PRESENT STATE OF VIRGINIA, London: 1705. Book IV, p. 32  
[Reprint, ed. Louis Wright, Chapel Hill, 1947. p. 266]

43. The Building [College] is to consist of a Quadrangle, two sides of which, are yet only carried up. In this part are already finished all conveniences of Cooking, Brewing, Baking, &c. and convenient Rooms for the Reception of the President, and Masters, with many more Scholars than are as yet come to it; in this part are also the Hall, and School-Room.

44. When the last Governor was removed, which was before any room was finished in the College, and the Boys were taught by the College-Master, in a little School-House close by it; it had more Scholars than it has now.



WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE PAPERS, Folder 63.

A CATALOGUE OF THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM & MARY ... 1859

p. 5] The first College-building, designed to be a square when completed, was unfinished in 1700. The House of Burgesses, however, met in it until 1705, when, together with library and philosophical apparatus, it was destroyed by fire.\* ...

NICHOLSON MSS. Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.

[Portion of letter from Mungo Ingles to Francis Nicholson. Dated Feb. 7, 1705/6]

When I first heard of its [the College] being burnt, I had so much charity for all mankind, that I was of Opinion that none under a Fury let loose from Hell could be capable of so much Mischief... But since I have heard that some have a notion of ye practicableness of it by another, I begin to think that such a thing may be done... He that first discovered ye fire, says in his Deposition, that he saw 3 Men cloathed like Gentn run from ye College across ye New Kent road... Beverly and some other of the Party kept Drinking & ranting & carousing all that night after ye fire, & when ye Stonecutter went to save ye Smokehouse from being burnt, One of them curs'd it, & bid him let it go with ye College. Another of-them (but I cannot learn who) was heard to say that if some Thunderbolt or lightning should destroy ye Capitol, they might have some hopes of having ye Seat of Governmt again in James Town. It's happening at so silent a time of ye night, has left us all in ye Dark about its cause and nothing but a large field for conjecture to loose it self in.

Feb. 7<sup>th</sup> 1705/6

This is a true Copy of part of a Letter written by Mr Mungo Ingles late School Master of College of Wm & Mary in Virginia and sent to ffr: Nicholson

Oldmixon, John

THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN AMERICA. London: 1741. Vol. I, The History of Virginia, pp. 436-7.

...  
In the former Chapter of this Treatise we have mentioned the Project of a College, which was built at Middle Plantation, now called Williamsburgh, mostly at the Charge of their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary... The Foundation was to consist of

A President.

Six Masters, or Professors; the chief Master was to have 100 £. a Year.

100 Scholars, Graduates or Non-graduates.

\* "The first building stood about 200 feet in rear of the present". [This was not the case. Original foundations used after fire of 1705. MG]

They... were to be governed and visited by certain Gentlemen named in the Charter, who were to be called the Governors and Visitors; and upon the Death of any one of them, were impower'd to choose another in his Place. One of these was to be Rector, and their number in all to be 18. They were to name the President, Masters, and other Officers of the College, and had Power to make Statutes and Ordinances. The Building when perfect, was to consist of a Quadrangle, and two Sides of it were carried up. The Kitchen, Brewhouse and Bakehouse were finish'd.

The Professors were to read on all the liberal Sciences, on Agriculture, Architecture, Art Military, Navigation, Gardning, Trade, and Manufactures... when the Fire put an End to their College and Studies.

...

p. 454]...

Of the College... we have spoken already, but since that, have met with a better Account of it. A stately Fabrick was raised, a Royal Charter given, with ample Privileges and Immunities, a publick Fund was allotted for the Endowment of it, and a President appointed with an honourable Salary, &c. and in Honour of the Founder, it was call'd William and Mary College. But it could not be furnish'd with Professors and Students, nor advanced above a Grammar-School, before the whole College was unfortunately destroyed by Fire.

William Stevens Perry

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS RELATING TO THE AMERICAN COLONIAL CHURCH, Vol. I - Virginia Hartford: 1870, pp. 183-4.

[Letter from James Blair to Archbishop Tennison]

Williamsburgh in Virginia,  
Sept 2nd, 1706.

...

What I would in the next place most humbly offer to your Grace's consideration and favour is the deplorable state of our poor College now in Assly\* which I hope your Grace will get to be effectually recommended to our next Governor whoever he is... In the mean time the Revenues of the College which used to go in paying Salaries are saved for raising a Fund to help to rebuild it, I have freely parted with my salary for that use...

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE PAPERS, Folder 11-A

Hearne's Collections, Oxford Historical Society, 1884, II, p. 186.

Diaries and collections of Thomas Hearne

1706] Letters from Virginia say that ye College at Williamsburg, a most Stately Fabrick, & one of the best in all America, & to wch the late King Wm had been a Benefactor, was on the 29th of October last utterly consum'd by fire wch by an unknown accident broke out in the very dead of the Night together with the Library, to wch divers persons bearing any Love to Learning had been Contributors, & in all probability would in some time have grown very famous.

\*[sic. Ashes? ]

EXECUTIVE JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA,  
Vol. III, p. 149

April 30<sup>th</sup> 1707

...  
Upon reading the petition of Benja Harrison junior Esqr Setting forth that he hath heretofore been at great Charge & trouble in makeing Collections of such materials as he thought might be necessary to enable him to Compose a History of this Colony of Virga from the first Discovery and Settlement thereof but by ye Unfortunate burning of the College (amongst sevll other things) he lost the greatest parte of those Collections. And therefore praying that he may be admitted at Seasonable times to have access to the publick Records of this Government... ordered that leave be granted the petitioner for access to the publick records of the Secretarys Office...

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE QUARTERLY, 2nd Series, Vol. X, pp. 73-74.

[Letter from Mongo Ingles from Fulham Mss. transcripts in Library of Congress. Photostat William and Mary College Papers - Folder 10.]

[Queen's Creek, Va., Sept. 20, 1707]

Honrd Sr

... The chief Design of this is to acquaint you with a Motion which is lately come into my head, about a better Discovery of the Fatal Destruction of her Majesties Royal College, which lyes still burned under its own ashes; ... There has been a Superficial Inquiry into it, but in my Opinion there wants a Melius Inquirendum. Mr. Commissary Blair and his Party were the chief Inquisitors, and made it their business, either to confound the Evidences with a multitude of idle questions, or to divert you from all such discoveries as they saw would give a true light into the source & original of the fire: and some when ready to be given in, in writing, they rejected as not Necessary, particularly Capt. Nathaniel West, I have it from his own mouth, that after he had drawn it up... and had shewn it to Coll. Hill, and Hill had whispered into one of the Inquisitors, they told Mr. West that there was no need of his Evidence (for it plainly discovered that it began in that end where Coll. Hill and Mr. Harrison lodged, and not in the North end as Mr. Commissary gives it out, on purpose to divert peoples eyes and thoughts from the South end, but the singular and Notorious blackness of the outside of their chamber chimney, round the top and a great way down, drew everybody's thoughts and eyes to it notwithstanding. I have lately discoursed Wm. Young about it who was the first that saw it, just as it broke out, and he is very positive that it began about that chimney, and that the smoke came out before the flame. And Mr. Reedwood is as positive that it began in the South end, for he says that after the Coupulo had fallen down, he went into the School, at the dore next to the North end, and would fain a gone to the other end of the School to save the Genll. Map of the World, which Coll. Nicholson (says he) gave the College, but durst not for the flame that come pouring in from the south end and yet he went into the Hall after he came out of the School, and saved the Douk [?] of Milan that hung next to the dore that opens into the Piazza, which sufficiently confuses that forced account of Mr. Blairs about the beginning of the fire, who will have it to have begun in the

North End where the hall joins to the building, just about where that Picture hung, which if so, there would have been no going into the Hall at that time of the Day, there being but one floor above it. Upon all which account, and many more which I could add, I humbly conceive, 'tis very requisite that a further Inquiry should be made into it, at least for Truth's sake...

Her Majesty and His Grace the late Chancellor of the College have all the Reason in the World to send an Order for a better Inquiry into this matter, and if I may be Nominated one of the Inquirers... I shall embrace it as a singular honour and Happiness: my having been head Master of my Wing in it ever since it was built, and the particular care I took of it while I kept the College table may entitle me to this. May your Honour live to... see it answer the End designed in the Charter, which will be when it is rescued from the cruel Avarice and bad designs of its present President, whose Ambition, covetousness and Revenge has been all along the Bane of it, and at last the ruin of so costly and stately an Edifice; for if he had either forbore the gratifying his own and his brother Harrison's Ambition, who for his greater Grandeur must needs keep his Court in the College; or had taken care at least to have his chamber chimney swept, (which caught fire three times during the two years that I kept the Table when there was but little fire on the hearth and no body sharing it, and which had not been swept for nine or ten months before) it might have been standing at this day, and both the Library which was most of it your Gift... and all the furniture of the College, and the best of my household stuff, and my study full of books the loss of which has cost me many a deep sigh might have been perserved. I am with all Respect

Honored Sir... Mongo Ingles  
Addressed.

Sir. I can not enough lament the loss of my books, 18 boxes or shelves crambed as full as could hold, 'tis very much contrary to my Nature to turn begger, and yet would willingly be obliged to his Grace my Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and any other of your friends for a small but choice Collection of books of Divinity...

IBID, pp. 75-76

[British Transcripts in the Library of Congress.]

1709  
ANNE R.

Whereas Our late Royall Brother and Sister King William and Queen Mary upon application of severall Persons in Our Colony of Virginia... Did by their Letters Patents... give full Power Lycence & Authority to certain Trustees or Governrs... to found erect & establish in that Colony a certaine place of universall Study or pepetuall College... And for the more speedy erecting and fitting up of the said College... did by the said Letters Patents direct & appoint the Sum of 1985 pounds 15s. 10d. to be paid out of the Revenue of Quitt Rents in Our said Colony, And did thereby further give & grant to the use & benefitt of the said College the One penny per Pound to be paid for all Tobacco exported from one Plantation to another in America, and 20000 acres of Land exempt from paying any Quitt Rent, together with the Office of Surveyour Generall of the Lands of the said

Colony; All which Profitts and Advantages together with diverse private Guifts did enable the said trustees or Governours to erect and finish the said Colledge.

And Whereas the Visitors and Govrs. of the said Colledge have by their Petition humbly represented unto us, That the said Colledge with all its Books & Furniture was by an accidentall Fire which happened in the Month of October 1705, unhappily reduced to Ashes, & finding after three years experience the great want there is of the said Colledge by their being so long deprived of such meanes of Education of their Children, & how slowly the usuall Revenues of the said Colledge are like to raise a Sum any wayes proportionable to the expence of a moderate Building, HAVE therefore humbly besought Our Assistance towards the Rebuilding the said Colledge by Our Royall Bounty out of Our Revenue of Quit Rents... Now Wee having taken the Premisses into Our Royall Consideration, And being desirous to promote all that may be the Rebuilding so usefull & necessary a Structure have thought fit to bestow on the Visitors or Governours of the said Colledge the sum of 500 li. accordingly. ... Given at Our Court at St. James's the 21st March 1708/9...

...

By her Mats. Command.

To Our Trusty & Wellbeloved Edmond Jennings Esqr. President of Our Council of Virginia...

Louis B. Wright & Marion Tinling  
THE SECRET DIARY OF WILLIAM BYRD OF WESTOVER 1709-1712  
(Richmond: 1941), p. 49

[June 16, 1709] 16. ... Mr. Bland's boy brought me abundance of letters from Williamsburg... By these letters I learned... that the Colledge was like to be rebuilt by the Queen's bounty...

IBID, p. 50, 51

[Williamsburg, June 20, 1709]... By my letters I learned... that the Queen had granted £500 to the Colledge...

EXECUTIVE JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA, Vol. III, p. 218

At a Council held at the Capitol the 21st of June 1709

...

Mr President [Edmund Jenings] communicated to the Council a Warrant under her Majestys Royal Sign Manual bearing Date the 21st of March 1708/9 for paying unto the Visitors and Governors of the Colledge of William and Mary the Sum of five hundred pounds Sterling out of her Majestys Revenue of Quittrents toward rebuilding the said Colledge and the same being read. Ordered that a Warrant be prepared for the Receiver Genll paying the said sum unto the said Visitors and Governors or their order.

Louis B. Wright and Marion Tinling, eds.,  
THE SECRET DIARY OF WILLIAM BYRD OF WESTOVER, 1709-1712, p. 67

[Westover, Aug. 3, 1709]... Colonel Randolph came to see me, as did Mr. Anderson and several others. It rained a little; however we resolved to go to town tomorrow to the meeting of the College...

IBID, p. 67

[Williamsburg, Aug. 4, 1709]... We rode to town and got there before 10 o'clock, notwithstanding we called at Green Springs, but Colonel Ludwell was not at home. At Mr. Bland's I ate some milk and then went to see the President... From hence we went to the school house where we at last determined to build the college on the old walls and appointed workmen to view them and [compute] the charge...

IBID, p. 82

[Williamsburg, Sept. 13, 1709]... [I] then went to the meeting of the College where after some debate the majority were for building on the old wall; I was against this and was for a new one for several reasons...

IBID, p. 99

[Williamsburg, Oct. 31, 1709]... The committee met to receive proposals for the building the College and Mr. Tullitt\* undertook it for £2,000 provided he might wood off the College land and all assistants from England to come at the College's risk...

IBID, p. 116

[Williamsburg, Dec. 8, 1709]... In the afternoon we had a meeting of the College to confirm the agreement with John Tullitt to build the College...

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, London. Treasury Papers 64, Vol. 90. (Photostat CWI)  
[February 28, 1709/10]

A Letter from ye Lord Bishop of Londo to the Lord High Treasurer in behalf of ye Governors of William & Mary College in Virginia having been referr'd to Mr Blathwayt by Lettr from Mr Lowndes datd 16 Feby 1709/10 the following Report was made to His Lordp thereupon.

May it please Your Lordp

In Obedience to Your Lordp's Order in Feby last past directing me to Report my Opinion to Your Lordp in relation to a Petn of ye Govrs of ye College of Wm & Mary in Virga praying Her Majesty's Bounty towds rebuilding ye sd College I did then humbly represent to Your Lordp That their Late Majties K: Willm & Qn Mary upon ye Application of severall persons in Virginia did in ye year 1692 by Lettrs Patents grant unto them full power

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\* John Tullitt in 1700 was authorized to supply brick for the new capitol. William and Mary Quarterly (1), Vol. X, pp. 80, 81...

to Erect a College in yt Colony for ye teaching of Divers Arts & Sciences, That Their said Majties were pleas'd to grant unto ye Petrs ye Sum of £2985:14:10 Sterl: out of ye Quit Rents these towds building ye sd College, And also to Endow ye same with severall Revenues & Advantages for Maintaining ye Professors & Scholars thereof amounting to about £300 P [er] Ann: which together with ye Contributions of private Persons did enable ye sd Governors to build a College accordingly, which was by an Accidentall Fire reduced to Ashes in October 1705.

That some time afterwards ye sd Governors finding finding [sic] how slowly ye Revenues of ye sd College were like to raise any Sum proportionable to ye Expencc of rebuilding ye same, They Petition'd for Her Maj:tys Bounty out of Her Majty's Quit Rents arising in that Colony to enable them to begin that Work, And Your Lordp referring Their Petn to me I did then lay before Your Lordp a State of this matter & of those Quit Rents And also that there remaining wherewithall to answer Her Majtys Bounty out of ye sd Quit Rents she might be pleas'd to Grant to ye Petrs ye sum of £500 out of ye same for ye purposes aforementioned according to their Request, And that upon ye Petrs adding thereto ye other growing Revenues at present belonging to ye sd College amounting to ye value of £300 P[er] Ann: as before sett forth together with other Gifts & Contributions that might be obtain'd for that Work, ye fitting preparation might be made for erecting ye same, ye State whereof & of ye proceedings therein being laid before Her Majty by ye Govrs of ye College ye following year Her Majty might be then mov'd to enlarge Her Bounty to much further as ye nature of ye Work wh regard to ye State of ye Quit Rents might then require In Consideration whereof Her Majty was pleas'd to Grant to ye Petrs ye Sum of £500 as aforementioned. And Your Lordp having now referr'd to me a Letter of ye Lord Bishop of London in behalf of ye said Governors praying Her Majtys further Bounty out of ye sd Qt Rents on this occasion, I do humbly Report to Your Lordp That as to ye progress made towards Erecting that College I have recd from Mr Perry Agent for those Govrnrs a Letter to ye following Effect. "That he had recd One from ye sd Governors in which They own Her Majtys great Bounty to them, That they have employ'd Workmen to cleer ye foundation & to prepare Lime & Timber for ye building, That they will have laid out more than they have at present in Cash, before they can expect any further Supply, And that they depend very much on Her Majtys further Bounty, And hope that their progress in ye building will encourage other Benefactors to contribute thereto."

And as to ye Quit Rents I humbly Represent that after all Warrants already Issued upon yt Revenue are satisfied there may remain in Stock at Midsummer next about £940:.- So that Her Majty may if she shall think fitt extend Her further Bounty to ye said Governors as is humbly pray'd by Ordering ye Sum of £500 - more to be paid to them out of ye said Revenue.

All which &c

W: B [Blathwayt]

Whitehall 28 Febr'y 1709/10

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE QUARTERLY, 2nd Series, Vol. X, pp. 76-77  
 [Photostat of this from Public Record Office, London (Treasury 64, Vol. 90)  
 in Colonial Williamsburg, Inc. files]

1710  
 ANNE R.

WHEREAS at the humble request of the Visitors and Governours of the College of William and Mary in Virginia That We would be graciously pleased Out of Our Revenue of Quit Rents there to bestow Our Royal Bounty towards Rebuilding the said College which with all its Books and Furniture was by an accidental fire in the year 1705 unhappily reduced to Ashes, We did by Our Warrt. of the 21st of March 1708/9 direct the Sum of 500 li. to be forthwith paid out of the said Revenue to enable the said Governours to proceed in Rebuilding the same, ... AND WHEREAS upon application on behalfe of the said Governours for Our further Bounty out of the said Quit Rents towards the said Building Our said Auditor hath Represented that it appears to him, that since our said Bounty, Workmen have been employed to clear the Foundation and prepare Lyme and Timber for such Building, that more will be laid out than the Governours have at present in Cash before they can expect Our further Supply and that they depend very much thereupon So that if We shall think fit to extend Our further Bounty by ordering 500 li. more to be paid the said Governrs. out of the said Revenue, there will be sufficient in the Receivers hands at Midsomer next to answer the same... Accordingly OUR WILL and pleasure is And We do hereby Authorize and Impower you to give the necessary Orders and directions to the Receiver General of Our Quit Rents in Our said Colony... forthwith to make payment unto the said Governours or Visitors... the said Sum of 500 li. as our further Bounty to enable them to proceed in the rebuilding of the College... GIVEN at Our Court at St. James's the 18th of Aprill 1710.

...  
 To our Trusty & Wellbeloved Alexander Spotswood Esqr...

R. A. Brock, ed.  
 THE OFFICIAL LETTERS OF ALEXANDER SPOTTSWOOD...Vol. I, p. 17-18.

Virginia, October the 23d, 1710.

To Mr. Blathwayt:  
 Sir:

... I must, however, intreat you will be pleased to use your interest that no new Draughts be made on the Quitt-rents of this Colony till her Maj'tie's gracious intentions for re-building the College shall be accomplished, since you will observe by the accounts which Mr. Byrd tells me he sends by this Conveyance, how much that Revenue is sunk by the large Draughts that have been lately made on it... I have endeavoured to make the Governours of the College sensible how much they already owe to your favour, and they all acknowledge it with the gratitude that becomes them. ...

[A. Spotswood]

IBID, p. 103

Virginia, July 28th, 1711

To Mr. Blathwayt:  
 Sir:

...  
 ... The whole Ballance of Quitt-rents is now drawn out for the purchase of



provisions to be sent to Canada for the use of her Majesty's Forces, so that if any accident should happen in the Country which may require a sudden Expence, We are but in a bad Condition, besides that her Majesty's gracious intentions towards the College will be for some time disappointed by this Extraordinary Draught. ...

[A. Spotswood]

EXECUTIVE JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA, Vol. III, p. 287-8

October the 24<sup>th</sup> 1711

...

The Governor having proposed to the Queen of Pamunkey and the Great men of the Chicahominy Indians to deliver Hostages for their fidelity in the same manner as other Tributary Indians have done, upon the encouragement of having such Hostages educated at the College and maintained at the publick charge, the said Indians did promise to deliver two boys of the Pamunkey Nation whereof one to be the Queen's Son, and one boy of the Chicahominy Nation within one month, and did also signify their desire that the said Children should be educated according to the Governor's proposal.

p. 290-1]. November the 20<sup>th</sup> 1711

...

The Queen of Pamunkey having in pursuance of the Governor's proposal this day presented her Son together with two boys, Sons of the Greatmen of that Nation, desiring they may be educated at the College, and that one other boy may be also permitted to attend the Son of the said Queen and have in like manner the benefite of Learning: The Governor was pleased to ask the advice of the Council whether all the said Indian Children (being more in number than the Hostages demanded of that Nation) shall be received... This Board are unanimously of opinion that it is fitt to encourage this good disposition of the Indians, and that all the said Children be admitted into the College and receive the education of which they seem so desirous, ...

Louis B. Wright and Marion Tinling, eds.,  
THE SECRET DIARY OF WILLIAM BYRD OF WESTOVER, 1709-1712, p. 434

[Williamsburg, Nov. 7, 1711]... I paid £500 to Mr. Tullitt for the College...

IBID, p. 476

[Williamsburg, Jan. 28, 1712]... They [the governors of the College] agreed to give Mr. Tullitt £400 to build up the College hall.

R. A. Brock, ed.  
THE OFFICIAL LETTERS OF ALEXANDER SPOTSWOOD... Vol. I, p. 156

Virginia, May 8th, 1712.

To the B'p of London:  
My Lord:

... Tho' I could not prevail with our Assembly to settle a Fund for the Education of Indian Children at the College according to the proposal mentioned in my last, yet I have not for that reason slackened my endeavours for the conversion of that people. There are now 14 Indian Children at the College, and I speedily expect six more from our Neighbouring Nations. I hope this Design will meet with encouragement both from the Society for propagating the Gospel and from Nobility and Gentry of England... and I doubt not y'r Lord'p's good Offices therein, not only in respect to the College, which will have a charge beyond their ability to support, but out of your own pious disposition to work of this nature. I gave your Lord'p an account of Mr. LeFevre's admission into the College...

IBID, pp. 174, 177-8

Virginia, July 26th, 1712.

To the Bishop of London:

... there are now (together with the 4 Indians brought by the College some years ago) about twenty Indian Children at the College, they have a Master to teach them and are decently cloathed and maintained... but as the Revenue of the College settled by Mr. Boyle for that Service is insufficient to support so great a charge, I hope Your Lord'p will use your interest for obtaining some contributions from the Society for propagating the Gospell, and from other charitable persons to help the College to promote so good a design. ...

Virginia, July 26th, 1712.

p. 177-8] To the Arch B'p of Canterbury:

... Amongst other losses suffered by the burning of the College, the whole Records of the Visitors and Governors, together with their accounts, were unfortunately consumed. I am informed Your Grace had a transcript of both from Collo. Nicholson some short time before he left this Government. I therefore beg leave, in behalf of the Gentlemen concerned in that foundation, to request the favour of your Grace to let them have that Transcript, or an attested Copy, that they may be enabled to reestablish their Records, together with their new building, w'ch is now in a good forwardness.

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE PAPERS. Folder 286. Ms copy.  
[Treasury 64. vol. 90, pp. 82-85]

The Memoriall of what Coll. Spotswood Govr of Virginia sent to the Bishop of London in Relacon to the Educacon of Indian Children in William & Mary Colledge... to be laid before the Queen -  
Humbly Sheweth

That his Excellency hath Dealt so prudently wth those people, as to perswade Them to send Two Sons of ye Cheif Men in Each Town to be Educated in ye Colledge wch amount to ye Number of Twenty;...

R. A. Brock, ed.,  
THE OFFICIAL LETTERS OF ALEXANDER SPOTSWOOD...1710-1721, II, p. 63

[Letter of Governor Spotswood to the Bishop of London:]

March 13, 1713.

...  
We have in this Country a Colledge, founded by the Bounty of their late Maj't's, King William and Queen Mary, and lately rais'd out of the Ashes by the pity of our present Sovereign; But as such undertakings, especially in new Countrys, wants many Assistances to bring them to perfection, So this work is yet far from being compleated. The building still unfinished, and the revenue too small to support the number of Masters requisite for carrying Youth through a course of University studys... Upon the encouragement of a Fund settled on ye Colledge by the deceas'd Mr. Robert Boyle, I endeavour'd to dispose our Tributary Indians to send hither their children to be taught and educated in ye Christian faith, and accordingly 17 of their boys are now at the Colledge.....

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES 1712-1726 p.127

Saturday August the 6th 1715.

...  
Mr. Corbin also Reported from the Committee of Elections and Priviledges the Matter as it appeared to them touching the Election for the College of William and Mary and the Resolution of the Committee thereupon, and he Read the Report in his place, and afterwards Delivered the Same in at the Table where the Same was again Read and is as follows Vizt.

Resolved That the Return of the Writt for Election of a Burgess for the College of William and Mary is made according to Law, But for as much as upon Examining into the former Returns of those Writts We find that the Return of the Writts made the Eight day of September 1710 and ye Fifteenth day of September 1712 by James Blair President and Arthur Blackamore Master of the Gramer School which are in these Words.

We humbly Certify that for want of a Sufficient number of Masters and for want of the College being transferred by the Trustees to the President and Masters that they may Act as a body Pollitick according to the Charter We are of Opinion the Said Election cannot be made at this time And it not appearing to this Committee that the Said College has any better Right to elect a Burgess to Serve in this present Assembly than formerly, It is therefore the Opinion of this Committee that Mr Peter Beverley who is Returned a Burgess to Serve in this present General Assembly for the said College hath not any Right to Sit in this Assembly as a Member thereof.

And a Debate arising upon Consideration of the Said Report.

A Motion was made and the Question put. That Mr. Peter Beverley withdraw during the debate. Resolved in the Affirmative.

And he withdrew accordingly.

Then another Motion was made and agreed to by the House Vizt.

That the President and Masters of the College of William and Mary be heard by their Council touching their Right of Electing a Burgess for ye Said College.

Ordered That they be heard at the Barr of this House on Tuesday next.

...

And a Motion being made and the Question being put. That Mr Beverly be Admitted to his place in the House till the Right of his Election be determined.

It passed in the Negative.

...  
[Discussion postponed until Thursday. See Journals, p. 130. Again postponed until Saturday, See Ibid., p. 134]

p. 138]  
Saturday August the 13th 1715

...  
The House Resumed the Consideration of the Report of the Committee of Elections and Priviledges touching the President and Masters of the College of William and Mary their Right of Electing a Burgess to Serve in this Assembly. ...

Resolved That Mr Peter Beverley who is Returned a Burgess to Serve in this... Assembly for the Said Colledge hath not any Right to Sit in this Assembly...

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, COLONIAL SERIES, AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.  
Jan. 1716- July 1717. Cecil Headlam, ed., (London: 1930) p. 142

[#243. July 4, 1716. Chowan, N.C.] Abstract of a letter from North Carolina...

I am just returned from Virginia... The Honble. Mr. Boyle gave a considerable sum to pious uses one of which is the conversion of the Indians and at his charge are taught several of the youth of the Tributary Indians at Williamsburg one of which that can read and write is to be Usher to ye School at Christanna. I saw the fellow the other day at Mr. Bland's, the agent for the Indian Company at James River...

(1897)  
VIRGINIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY, Vol. IV, p. 161-175

[Proceedings of the Visitors of William and Mary College, 1716. Ludwell Papers, Virginia Historical Society.]

At a Generall meeting of the Visitors & Governors of the Colledge of William & Mary held in the Convocation Roome of the said Colledge the 26th day of March, 1716.

...  
Mr. Jackson declining the keeping the Colledge Table according to his former Agreement, It is ordered that notice be given... that such persons as are willing to undertake the keeping of the Colledge table do deliver in their proposals to the Rector of the Colledge between this and the next Generall Court...

...  
The Rector acquainting the Visitors & Governors that upon Mr. Jackson's declining to teach the Indian children he had appointed Mr. Christopher Smith to succeed him in that Employment, and said Christopher Smith is hereby approved of as a Master of that said Indian \_\_\_\_\_ [ms. torn] and ordered that he have the same allowance of Sallary as was given Mr. Jackson.

...

On the petition of William Levingston \* leave is given him to make use of the lower Room at the South end of the Colledge for teaching the Scholars and others to dance untill his own dancing school in Williamsburg be finished.

William Craig is hereby appointed Porter of the Colledge and ordered that he take care that the Gates be safely locked & Secured each night, that no vagrant person be permitted to loyter or lodge in the sd College, and that the chimneys be kept clean swept. And it is further ordered that he take charge of the College pasture and account with the Colledge for the profits thereof untill some person be appointed to keep the Colledge Table.

...

At a General meeting of the Visitors & Governors of the Colledge of William and Mary held the 13<sup>th</sup> of June 1716.

...

Mr. Blackamore by his petition signifying his inclination to goe for England at the end of six months and praying that the visitors and Governors will be pleased to acquit him of a small debt due to the Colledge and likewise take off his books and Globes which are proper for the Colledge Library at a reasonable price for the better enabling him to discharge his engagements here... And it is also ordered that the Books & Globes belonging to the said Blackamore be valued and purchased for the use of the Colledge Library in case the said Blackamore \* \* \* dispose thereof before his departure out of the Country.

...

Resolved, That the bedsteads of the scholars be made of Iron according to the model prepared by Daniel Jones.\*\*

Ordered, That it be referred to the Committee to send to England for Standing furniture for the Colledge Kitchen, Brewhouse, and Laundry, & that they also send for a bell of 18 inches Diameter at the Brimms for the use of the Colledge.

...

The visitors and Governors taking into consideration the great want of a Professor of Philosophy and Mathematicks, and being resolved (now that the expense of building is now well nigh at an end) to provide according to the ability of the Colledge from time to time such masters as are necessary...

...

Ordered, That Mathw Allen be paid for the \* \* including the turning of the Bannisters fifteen pounds.

...

On consideration of the petition \* \* \* of Mr. Christopher Jackson, ordered that he be allowed and paid what he hath \* \* ged for Books for the Indian Boys and 4s. for each p. annum in consideration \* \* \* them paper, pens and Ink.

Ordered that the Clerk of the \* \* \* write to Mr. Perry to send in paper Quills and Ink powder for the use of \* \* \* Indian boys at the Colledge.

On the petition of Christopher Smith Master to the Indian children, ord<sup>d</sup> that on consid<sup>n</sup> that there are but few of them now at the school he be allowed 25<sup>c</sup> p annum, that he have pasturage for his horse, firewood for his chamber and the liberty of teaching such English Children as shall be put to him and that a partition be erected at the charge of the Colledge to separate the sd English children from the Indians.

...

---

\* Levingston erected the first theatre in Williamsburg.

\*\* A Daniel Jones was armourer in Williamsburg ca. 1714-1721.  
See Executive Journals of the Council, Vols. III, IV.

IBID, pp. 161-175

[Proceedings of the Visitors of William & Mary College, 1716. From Ludwell Papers, in Virginia Historical Society Collections.]

...  
At a meeting of the Masters & Visitors of the Colledge held June the 20<sup>th</sup> 1716.

...  
Ordered, that the Clerk of the Colledge prepare an Invoice of such Kitchen furniture as is needed \* the Colledge & send the same to Mr. Micajah and Richard Perry.

Ordered, that the furniture \* mentioned be sent for from England for the use of the Colledge, viz:

2 Doz: handsome leather chairs for the Convocation Roome.

1 pr of and Irons, Fire shovel and Tongs and Fender.

1 p. of Green broad cloath.

-1 Ingine for Quenching Fire.

2 Doz: leather Bucketts with the Colledge Cypher thereon.

Ordered, that the Clerk of the Colledge write to Mr. Perry to send in for the use of the Indian children such a number of Testaments, Bibles and the whole Duty of man as shall be necessary, and likewise paper Quills and Ink powder for the use of the sd children.

Ordered, that the Clerk of the Colledge send for such paper Books as are necessary for the keeping the Colledge Accounts, together with paper Quills, penknives and Ink.

...

R. A. Brock

THE OFFICIAL LETTERS OF ALEXANDER SPOTSWOOD... Vol. II, pp. 166-7

To Mr. Fountain:

June ye \_\_, 1716.

...  
... It is fitt to tell you that this Colledge was first founded by King Wm. and Queen Mary, and was to consist of a President and Six Masters or Professors, but as it was necessary to employ great part of the Revenues in erecting a suitable building for ye reception of those Masters, so it was scarce finished when, by an unfortunate Accident, the whole Fabrick was reduced to Ashes, and by this unhappy Event it has never, 'till now, arrived to any greater perfection than a Grammar School, but now that the building is well nigh compleated again, those under whose Care it is, have resolved to prosecute the Original design of its foundation; And I'm glad to be instrumental in the hon'r you will have of being the first Professor of University Learning there.

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE QUARTERLY... 2nd Series, Vol. XIX, pp. 371-2

[Letter of Philip Ludwell, Rector of College, To Bishop of London. Fulham Mss. Virginia - Box I, No. 148]

Virginia July the 10th 1716

My Lord

The Visitors & Governours of the College of William & Mary being desirous on all occasions to testify the regard they have to your Lops Judgement, ... have directed me in their name... to take the trouble of providing a fitt person to be Professor of Philosophy & Mathematicks here; a Place which the great Expençe of the Building has not till now afforded them means to establish: ...

VIRGINIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY &amp; BIOGRAPHY, Vol. IV, pp. 174-5

[Proceedings of the Visitors of William & Mary College, 1716. Ludwell Papers, Virginia Historical Society.]

At a Generall meeting of the Visitors and Governors of the Colledge the 24th of October, 1716.

...

Mr. Chiswell in behalf of Mrs. Mary Barrett offering to undertake the keeping the Colledge table at the rate of £11 p. annum for each scholar with the other advantages allowed to Mr. Jackson. The sd Mrs. Barrett being also furnished at the expense of the Colledge with a servant to Shutt the Gates, ring the bell and to help to clean the house or in lue of such servant Ten pounds, and that the sd Servant shall attend as Doorkeeper at the Public meetings of the visitors. ... And it is ordered that the keeping of the table commence at the Return of the scholars after the Christmas vacation.

Ordered, that Mrs. Barrett take care that what firewood is used by her off the Colledge Land be in the first place of such Trees as are already fallen, in the next place such trees as are decaying, ...

Ordered, that the out Houses about the Colledge be repaired for the use of the House Keeper, she being obliged to keep them in the like repair.

Ordered, that it be referred to the Committee to assign such Rooms as they shall Judge proper for the conveniency of the House Keeper and her Servants.

Ordered, that Sash Glass be provided from England for the Colledge Hall and that the same be fitted up in frames and that some spare Glass be also writ for to repair the windows of the Colledge.

...

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, COLONIAL SERIES, AMERICA AND WEST INDIES  
Cecil Headlam, ed., 1716-1717 (London: 1930) p. 241

[#452. Jan. 16, 1717.] Lt. Governor Spotswood to Mr. Popple. Abstract...

1. Answer of... Spotswood to the anonymous queries etc. May 1st 1716... Refers to appreciative address of the House of Burgesses, 1714, and his endeavours at Christianizing the Indians, an undertaking hitherto too much neglected. For this purpose he engaged the Tributary Indians to send some of their children, in lieu of tribute, to be bred up at the College at Williamsburgh...

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES 1712-1726  
p. 178, 180-181

Saturday April the 26th 1718

...

Resolved That Mr John Custis is duly returned a Burgess to Serve in this present Generall Assembly for the Colledge of William and Mary -  
Ordered. That the Committee of Elections and Priviledges inquire into the right the President and Masters have to Elect a Burgess for the Said Colledge and report the Same to this House -

...

Tuesday April 29th 1718

...

Then upon consideration of that part of the Report of the Comtee of Elections and priviledges relating to the Right the President and Masters of the College of William and Mary have to Elect a Burgess... A Debate ariseing after some time spent therein  
The Question was put. That the Debate be adjourned  
Resolved in the Affirmative, and thereupon

Ordered. That the Said Debate be reassumed to morrow at twelve A Clock.

Ordered That the President and Masters of the Said Colledge have Leave to be heard to morrow at the Barr of the House by Council or otherwise touching their Right to Elect a Burgess...

...

Wednesday 30th April 1718

THE Order of the Day being read for the President and Masters of the Colledge of Wm and Mary to be heard... the President of the Said Colledge was called in and heard upon that matter and then withdrew-

After a Debate and Some time Spent therein, the Question was put That the Report of the Comtee of Elections and Priviledges be agreed to -

Resolved In the affirmative and thereupon -

Resolved That Mr John Custis is duely Elected a Burgess to Serve in this present Generall Assembly for the Colledge of Wm and Mary -

LEGISLATIVE JOURNALS OF THE COUNCIL OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA. Vol. II,  
pp. 620-22

Tuesday May the 27th 1718.

...

A Bill Entituled An Act for granting one thousand pounds out of the publick ffund for maintaining & educating Scholars at the College of William & Mary Read the first time and Ordered a second Reading.

...

[Read a second time on Wednesday] ...

Thursday May the 29th 1718

...

A Bill Entituled An Act for granting One thousand pounds out of the publick ffund for maintaining & educating Scholars at the College of William and Mary Read the third time

Resolved Nemaine Contradicente That the Bill do pass.



Hening, William Waller  
 STATUTES AT LARGE (Richmond: 1820) Vol. IV, p. 74

An act for granting one thousand pounds out of the Public Fund, for the maintaining and educating Scholars of the College of William and Mary\*

ONE thousand pounds out of the fund in the hands of colonel Peter Beverley, treasurer, is given to the visitors and governours, to be by them laid out for the maintaining and educating such and so many of the ingenious scholars, natives of this colony, as they shall think fit.

Provided, That distinct accounts of this benefaction be kept and ready always for the inspection of the general assembly, or their order.

PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE C.O. 5/1318  
 [Typed Copy William & Mary College papers.]

[Address to Gov. Spotswood from three of the Masters of Wm. & Mary College.]

MAY IT PLEASE YR HONR

In concurrence with the Countys We Masters of ye College of William and Mary humbly request the leave to Address you, to testify our dislike of the railing Accusations exhibited against you...

We profess the utmost gratitude for ye many difficult Services which you have performed in guarding our Infant College from the Attempts of such, as would devour or Missaply ye great Charity of our Royal Founders & worthy Benefactor.

...  
 [Endorsed]

...  
 receivd with Colo Spotswood's  
 Letter of 25th March 1719.

...

William Stevens Perry  
 HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS RELATING TO THE AMERICAN COLONIAL CHURCH, Vol. I -  
 Virginia Hartford: 1870 , p. 199

[The Journal of the Proceedings of the Convention of the Clergy of Virginia held at the College of William and Mary, in the City of Williamsburgh, in April, 1719 appears on pages 199-215 of the above volume. MMG]

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\* The proposal for founding scholarships was brought into the House of Burgesses on May 20, 1718; a bill was ordered prepared, and was first read on May 24th; it passed the House on May 27th, the Council on May 29th, and received the governor's assent on May 30, 1718. See Journals of the House of Burgesses 1712-26, pp. 199,201,202,206,209,210,212,214,217. MG.

IBID., p. 199.

AT A CONVENTION

Of the Clergy of Virginia begun on Wednesday, the Eighth day of April, 1719 in the College of Wm and Mary in the City of Williamsburgh:

Mr Commissary Blair

called over a List of the Clergymen of this Colony, and the following members answered to their names:

[25 clergymen listed as present  
12 listed as absent.]

...

IBID., p. 222.

April 9<sup>th</sup>, 1719...

...

Upon the Question of Mr Commissary's [Blair] Episcopal Ordination, of 24 that were present besides Mr Commissary himself, twelve voted that they were doubtful of his Episcopal Ordination, Eleven that they had no doubt about it, & one that he suspended his Judgment. The Reasons of those that were doubtful, were, first, That they knew not the hand, in which that certificat was written, Subscribed Jo. Edenburgen. To which it was answer'd that they could not have a better proof, that fell within their knowledge, than the late Bishop of London's License, under his hand and seal. ...

In answer to the Question, whether they knew of any Minister in this Colony, that did not punctually conform, to the Rules of the Established Church, there is no more set down in the minutes, but that it was own'd, there were several Rules, which were not observed by any of them, because of the circumstances of the country. But upon this Mr Commissary urged, that my Lord of London had certainly been informed of great deviations from the Liturgy; and therefore desired, that if any of the Informers were there present, they would acquaint us with what they had observed of this kind that it might be rectified... Upon this Mr Hugh Jones\* said something to this purpose, that he was desired by my Lord of London, to give his Lordship some account of the State of this Church; & that accordingly he had given an account of some things, in which Mr Commissary did not observe the Rubrick. He instanced in the Clerk's publishing of the Banes, & some other things in Church: For by the Laws of this country, all Proclamations, and many Laws are published in Church, & the Clerk's commonly keeping the Register, the usual way is for them to publish the Banes and give the person out-asked a certificat of it to the minister. He complained too of Mr Ingles taking upon him in his School to make exhortations to his School-boys, alledging that he should only teach them the Church Catechism. The whole Convention, judging these things frivolous, commended Mr Ingles (who is a sober good man & a Master of Arts) for giving good Instructions to his boys concerning

their moralls; and as to some other things of small variation from the Rubrick, they found none, but such as the different circumstances of the Country, from those of England, necessarily engaged us in...

---

\* Hugh Jones, who received his M. A. from Jesus College, Oxford, 1716, received the Kings Bounty for transportation to Virginia, and was ordained by the Bishop of London in September of that year. He was in Virginia in 1717, was Professor of Mathematics at the College of William and Mary, minister at Jamestown, and chaplain of the House of Burgesses. (William and Mary Quarterly, 2nd series, Vol. XXIII, pages 484-485.) He was in England in December 1721. (See Spotswood's letter to the Bishop of London, Dec. 1, 1721. Perry, Historical Collections...page 249.)

IBID., pages 224-5.

Friday, April 10.

There is nothing to be remarked upon this day's proceedings, but that some objections were made to a few things in the Clergie's Answer to my Lord of London's Letter. ... These objections were: 1. The Slur it casts upon Mr Commissary's Ordination... 3. That it lays the blame upon our Laws that we are obliged to Baptize, Church women, Maryy, and Bury at private houses, &c. Whereas it is not by our Laws these things are occasioned, but partly by our precariousness (the Governor [Spotswood] never making Use of the Lapse) and partly by the exceeding largeness of the Parishes, and other inconvenient circumstances of the country.

Immediately before dissolving the Convention, Mr Hugh Jones moved something to this purpose, that in regard a major part doubted of Mr Commissary's Orders, that the Governr should be desired to suspend him from officiating as a minister of this country, and the Bishop desired to send another Commissary, This Proposal was with a general voice exploded, and cryed out upon; and they asked him if he was ashamed to

offer any such thing. When no body backed his motion, he desired it might be entered on the minutes, as a motion of his; but the whole Convention rejected it with great Indignation.

...

IBID., pages 246-247.

[Letter of Mr. Hugh Jones to the Bishop of London]

Virginia, May 30, 1719.

May it please your Lordship,

With this I send you a Copy of the Journal of the Convention, held here in pursuance to you Lordship's letter to the Clergy of this Colony dated Aug. 6, 1718. ... Several concurring circumstances induce most here to believe Mr Commissary never had any but Presbyterian Ordination. A Copy of what he produced in a great confusion & confess'd was all the letters of Orders he ever had, I send you inclosed. Thro' the favor of our good Govr, James' City Parish has accepted of me to Preach for 2-3ds of the Salary 2 Sundays in 3; but they still hire their Clerk to ready p̄ayers & preach every 3rd Sunday...

HUGH JONES

Mr Inglis being dead, I have undertaken to assist the Usher till your Lordship can send on a good master, to do which, I understand, the Governors of the College Design to request you.

Robert Beverley

THE HISTORY AND PRESENT STATE OF VIRGINIA IN FOUR PARTS, London, 1722.

...  
p. 90, #141]

With Sir Edmund Andros was sent over the College Charter... and the Foundation of the College was laid.

The Subscription-Money did not come in with the same readiness, with which it had been underwritten. However, there was enough given by their Majesties, and gather'd from the People, to keep all Hands at work, and carry on the Building, the Foundation whereof they then laid; and the rest, upon Suit, had Judgment given against them.

...  
p. 93, #145]

... In the latter End of his [Nicholson's] Time, one half of the intended Building, that is two sides of the Square was carried up and finished, in which were allotted the public Hall, the Apartments and Conveniences for several Masters and Scholars, and the public Offices for the Domesticks; the Masters and Scholars were also settled in it: And it had its regular Visitations from the Visitors and Governors thereof.

...  
p. 98, #154]

... In the first Year of his [Nott's] Government, the College was burnt down to the Ground.

...  
pp. 231-232, #43 & 44]

The Building is to consist of a Quadrangle, two sides of which, are not yet carried up. In this Part are contained all Conveniencies of Cooking, Brewing, Baking, &c. and convenient Rooms for the Reception of the President, and Masters, with many more Scholars than are as yet come to it; in this Part are also the Hall, and School-Room.

The College was intended to be an intire Square, when finished; two sides of this were finished in the latter end of Governor Nicholson's time, and the Masters and Scholars, with the necessary House-keepers, and Servants were settled in it, and so continued till the first Year of Governor Nott's time, in which it happen'd to be burnt (no Body knows how) down to the Ground, and very little saved that was in it, the Fire breaking out about 10 a Clock at Night, in a publick Time.

The Governor and all the Gentlemen that were in Town, came up to the lamentable Spectacle, many getting out of their Beds. But the Fire had got such Power before it was discover'd, and was so fierce that there was no hopes of putting a stop to it, and therefore no Attempts made to that end.

In this Condition it lay, till the Arrival of Colonel Spotswood their present Governor, in whose time it was raised again the same Bigness as before, and settled.

There had been a Donation of large Sums of Money, by the honourable Robert Boyle, Esq; to this College for the Education of Indian Children therein: In order to make use of this, they had formerly bought half a Dozen captive Indian Children Slaves and put them to the College; this Method did not satisfy this Governor, as not answering the Intent of the Donor, so to work he goes among the tributary and other neighbouring Indians, and in a short time brought them to send their Children to be educated, and brought new Nations, some of which lived 400 Miles off, taking their Children for Hostages and Education equally, at the same time setting up a School in the Frontiers convenient to the Indians... paying 50*l.* per Annun out of his own

Pocket to the School Master there, after which many were brought to the College, where they were taught till they grew big enough for their Hunting and other Exercises, at which time they were return'd Home, and smaller taken in their stead.

p. 249, #68]

There are three fine public Buildings in this Country, which are said to be the most magnificent of any in the English America: One of which is the College...

PAPERS RELATING TO AN AFFIDAVIT MADE BY HIS REVERENCE JAMES BLAIR...  
AGAINST FRANCIS NICHOLSON, ESQ... [Pub. in London: 1727. Photostat Wm. & Mary College Library]

pp. 30-33]

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Macclesfield, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, The Humble PETITION of the Visitors, Governour, and President of William and Mary College in Virginia, Sheweth,

...

That a Controversy hath of late arisen among the Visitors of this College, whether there is any Salary at present due to Mr. Blair, who by the Charter is appointed President, during his natural Life; for the final deciding of which Dispute, the contending Parties have agreed to submit to your Lordship's Determination thereof; and to that end they have stated and agreed to a Case between them, which they have sent over under their College Seal, and most humbly pray your Lordship's Determination thereon...

Dec. 12, 1721.

...

Lunae, Nōno Die Aprilis. 1722.

Ex Parte William and Mary College, LORD CHANCELLOR,

AS Dr. Blair is Rector he is not entitled to any thing, but the only Question upon the Case stated... being only whether Dr. Blair is President of the said College, and as such entitled to the Salary of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds per Annum (appointed by the Visitors) from the Year 1718. I am of the Opinion the Doctor is not President of the College, or entitled to such Salary; for altho' by the Charter he is to be the first President for his Life, yet that is not to be until the College is founded, which can't properly be said to be done, until the building is erected, the Professors named, and some Establishment made in relation to the Scholars; and when this is done (and not till then) it may be said the College is founded; and this being not yet done, he can't be President, or as such, be entitled to a Salary, of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds per Annum: Nor does the Charter any way fix the Salary at One Hundred and Fifty Pounds per Annum, but leaves the same to the Visitors to make a reasonable Salary from time to time, suitable to the Revenue of the College. But altho' Dr. Blair is not yet President, yet he having been usefully employed in fitting up the College, and looking after the Children, do conceive him to be the fittest Person to be continued so to do, and that for such his Care and Trouble therein, he ought in Equity and Justice to have a reasonable Salary paid to him from 1718 until the

College be founded. ... do therefore propose to the Trustees, to pay him at the rate of One Hundred Pounds per Annum, from 1718, until the College be finished; and do conceive the Trustees have done right, in providing Masters to teach the Boys, and do recommend it to the Trustees, to go on to finish the College, and to erect a Chapel with the Money in their Hands, and to proceed to Name the rest of the Professors...

A CATALOGUE OF THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY - 1859.  
[William and Mary College Papers. Folder 63]

p. 5]

The fire [1705] broke out about ten o'clock at night in a public time... The second building was commenced in the time of Governor Spottswood; but owing to the want of available means, and the scarcity of workmen, it was not finished until 1723...

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE QUARTERLY... 2nd Series, Vol. VIII, p. 237

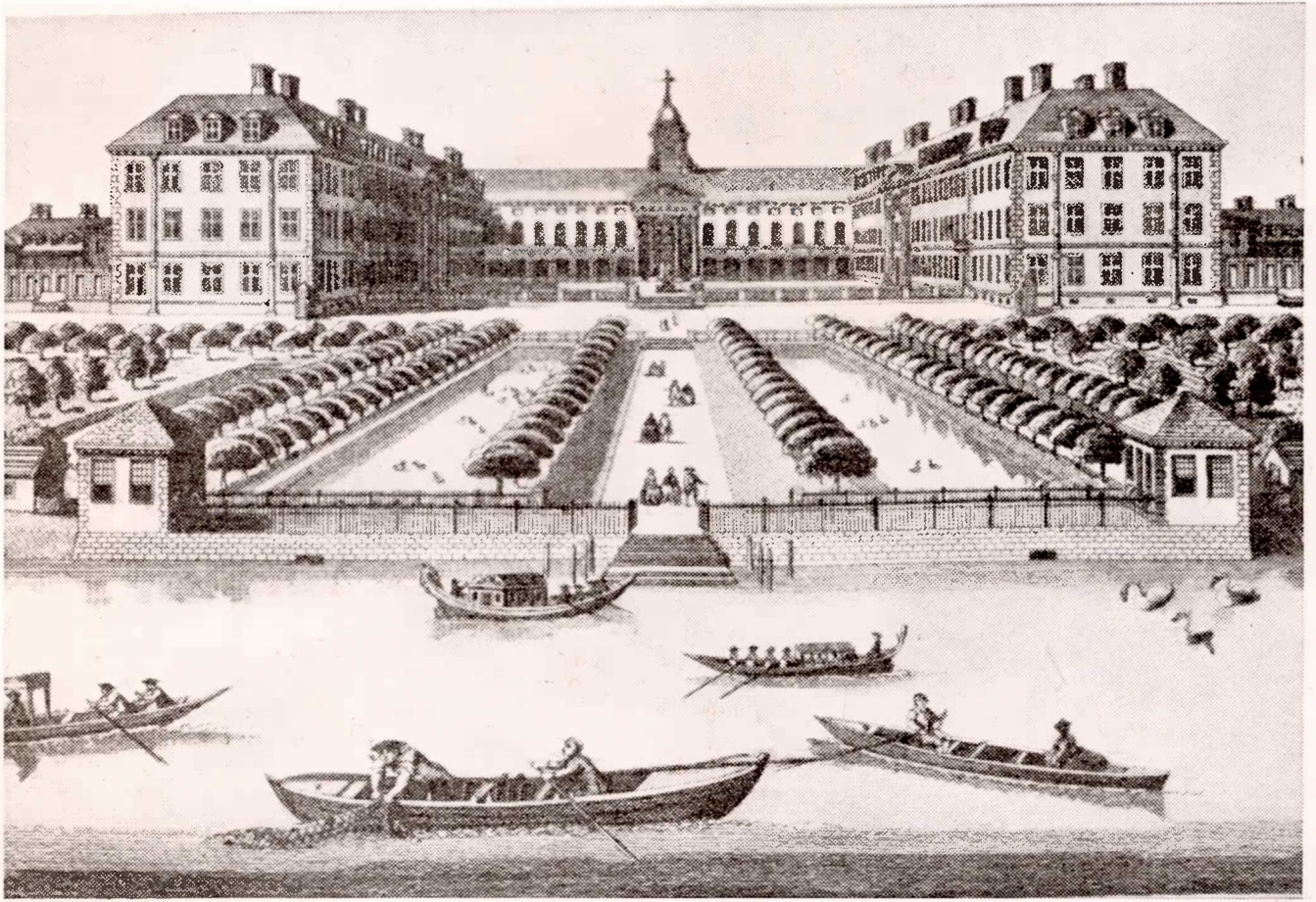
Carved in a brick near a door of this building [Brafferton building] are the figures 1723, supposed to represent the date of foundation... The building is 54 feet long by 34 feet wide and stands on the College green opposite the President's House...

[Note by Dr. Lyon G. Tyler]

Hugh Jones  
THE PRESENT STATE OF VIRGINIA, London: 1724 [Sabin Reprint: 1865],  
pp. 26-27, 28, 87-88, 92

Publick Buildings here of Note, are the College, the Capitol, the Governor's House, and the Church. The Latitude of the College at Williamsburgh. is 37°. 21' . North.

The Front which looks due East is double, and is 136 Foot long. It is a lofty Pile of Brick Building adorn'd with a Cupola. At the North End runs back a large Wing, which is a handsome Hall, answerable to which the Chapel is to be built; and there is a spacious Piazza on the West Side, from one Wing to the other. It is approached by a good Walk, and a grand Entrance by Steps, with good Courts and Gardens about it, with a good House and Apartments for the Indian Master and his Scholars, and Out-Houses; and a large Pasture enclosed like a Park with about 150 Acres of Land adjoining, for occasional Uses.



CHELSEA HOSPITAL, LONDON. Designed by Sir Christopher Wren - cornerstone laid 1683.

(From Maitland's History of London, reprinted in Sir Christopher Wren, A.D. 1632-1723, London: The Royal Institute of British Architects, 1923.)

See Hugh Jones' comparison of the college building to Chelsea Hospital on opposite page.



[Appendix. Of Education in Virginia. pp. 83-94]

THE Royal Founders of William and Mary College... conferred this princely Donation upon them;... But this underwent the common Fate of most other charitable Gifts of this Kind, having met with several Difficulties to struggle with in its Infancy; but the most dangerous was, that it was as it were no sooner finished, but it was unfortunately and unaccountably consumed to Ashes. Yet observe the wonderful Turns of Fortune... This College, Phoenix-like, as the City of London, revived and improved out of its own Ruins. But though it has found such unexpected Success... yet is it far short of such Perfection, as it might easily attain...

For it is now a College without a Chapel, without a Scholarship, and without a Statute.

There is a Library without Books, comparatively speaking...

...

There is as yet no great Occasion for the Hall, so that it might be made a Chapel and Divinity School, for which Purpose it would serve nobly with little or no Alterations.

p. 88]

As there is lately built an Apartment for the Indian Boys and their Master, so likewise is there very great Occasion for a Quarter for the Negroes and inferior Servants belonging to the College; for these not only take up a great deal of Room and are noisy and nasty, but also have often made me and others apprehensive of the great Danger of being burnt with the College, thro' their Carelessness...

Another thing prejudicial to the College is the Liberty allowed the Scholars, and the negligent Observance of College Hours...

To remedy this, there is wanting some Contrivance to secure the Youth within the College at certain Hours; which has hitherto been in vain attempted, because of the many Servants lodged in the College, and the several Doors and Ways to get out of it.

Likewise the Privileges and Apartments of the President and Masters, and House-Keeper, &c. ought to be fix'd and ascertain'd; for these being precarious and doubtful, upon this Account has arose much Difference and Ill-Will, to the great Scandal of the College...

...

p. 90]

For all this there might easily be contrived Room in the College, especially if a Hall was built in the Place intended for the Chapel.

As also would there be Room enough for the House-Keeper, Officers, and Servants; especially if a Quarter was built for the Negroes, &c.

...

The Library is better furnished of late than formerly, by the kind Gifts of several Gentlemen; but yet the Number of Books is but very small, and the Sets upon each Branch of Learning are very imperfect, and not the best of the Sort.

To remedy this Defect proper Application should be made to the Societies and to the superior Clergy in England, who would give at least what Duplicates they have... and what necessary Collection of Books cannot be obtain'd by begging, they may buy as soon as they shall be able to stock their Library;...

The Office of Librarian is given to Mr. John Harris the Ushery...

...  
The Indians who are upon Mr. Boyle's Foundation have now a handsom Apartment for themselves and their Master, built near the College...

The young Indians...were formerly boarded and lodged in the Town; where abundance of them used to die, either thro' Sickness, change of Provision, and way of Life; or as some will have it, often for want of proper Necessaries and due Care taken with them...

William Stevens Perry  
HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS RELATING TO THE AMERICAN COLONIAL CHURCH, VOL. I - VIRGINIA. Hartford: 1870, pp. 298-300

[Queries to be Answered by every Minister - 1724]

Bruton Parish alias called Williamsburgh.

...  
Have you had any other Church, before you came to that which you now possess...?

[James Blair] I was first Minister of Henrico...I left it in 1694 to attend the College: then I was Minister of James Town and adjacent parish till 1710. The Church 8 miles distant. Since 1710 I have been Minister only of this parish where the College stands.

...  
Have you a House and Glebe? Is your Glebe in Lease, or Let by the Year? Or is it occupied by yourself?

[Blair] I have a glebe of about 300 acres of land; no dwelling house (I live in a house of my own by the College). The glebe is occupied by myself.

...  
Have you in your Parish any public School for the instruction of Youth...

[Blair] No public parish school. Little schools where they teach to read & write and arithmetic are set up wherever there happens to be a convenient number of Scholars. Of these I have four in my parish. A public Grammar School is kept at the College and a school for teaching Indian Boys endowed by Esqre Boyle.

Have you a Parochial Library...?

[Blair] We have not...The College has a small Library. The Key is kept by one of the Masters.

JAMES BLAIR  
Minister of Williamsburgh.

Williamsburgh, July 15, 1724.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES, 1712-1726. pp. 400-01, 403, 419.

Thursday, May 12th 1726

[Speech of Governor Hugh Drysdale to the House of Burgesses & Council]

...  
Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses

You laid a Duty last Session on Liquors and Slaves imported as has been

done by former Assemblies...But the interferred interest of the African Company has deprived us of that Advantage and has obtained a Repeal of that Law But a Duty on Liquors being Expressly recommended in my Instructions if you think fit to Enact it by it self I am persuaded it Will meet with approbation at home

...I think (Gentlemen) I may with a better grace recommend to your Considerations the contributing some Assistan[ce] towards the Support of A Work which in my Judgment (if duly Cultivated) would prove of great Service to your Country and Posterity I mean the College it lies in a Languishing condition and wants help to found their full number of Masters which when once perfected will make a Noble Seminary not only for the Education of your Young Gentlemen in the Liberal Arts and sciences but for furnishing your Churches with a Sett of Sober Divines born of yourselves and bred among you Advantages of greater importance than at present you may be aware of.

...

Hugh Drysdale

Saturday May 14th 1726

...

The Order of the day being read The house upon a motion resolved it self into A Committee of the whole house to consider the Governors Speech...

Resolved. That a Duty be laid on Liquors imported

Resolved. That A Duty of four pence a Gallon be laid on Rum Brandy and other distilled Spirits and on Wine and one penny a Gallon on Cyder Beer and Ale other than such of the said Liquors as shall be imported directly from great Britain

Resolved.

That the Sum of Two hundred pounds yearly out of the money arising from the Duties aforesaid be applied to the use of the College of William and Mary towards founding the full number of Masters.

Ordered

That a bill be prepared accordingly...

Resolved

That an humble Address be made to his Majesty to implore his Majesties further assistance to the College of William and Mary and that he will be graciously pleased to increase the Revenues of the said College out of the unappropriated Revenue of Qt Rents in this Colony:...

...

p. 419 Thursday June 2d 1726 [An address to his Majesty]

...

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty

The humble Address of the Council and Burgesses of Virginia.

...

And being now convened by your Majesties Authority in A General Assembly We presume to acquaint Your Majesty That taking notice of the present distressed State of the College of William and Mary ... And of many Accidents and Misfortunes Which have concurred to delay the progress thereof And knowing of how great moment the promoting this Charitable and pious design is to us and Our posterity We have agreed to Lay a Duty on Liquors imported (Except from great Britain) and to appropriate two hundred pounds P[er] annum towards the Support of this College And we are Emboldened from your Majesties Readiness upon all Occasions to Succour the foundations of Learning and Religion to hope that What we have done will not only be acceptable to your Majesty But that after the Example of their Late Majesties King William Queen Mary and Queen Anne of blessed memory you will be graciously pleased of your Roial bounty to Contribute your further Assistance towards perfecting this Good Work.

William Waller Hening  
THE STATUTES AT LARGE. Vol. IV, pp. 143-150

An Act for laying a duty on Liquors.\*

1. MAY it please your most excellent majesty, we your Majesty's most dutiful and loial subjects, the burgesses of this your Majesty's most antient colony and dominion of Virginia, now met in assembly, taking into our consideration the expediency of raising a competent revenue, for defraying such expenses of your Majesty's government here, as must otherwise be discharged by a poll-tax,...and being likewise piously affected to the furtherance of the college of William and Mary, founded in this colony... for the education of our youth in the liberal arts and sciences, and propagating the gospel among the western Indians; the progress of which good work, by a long series of misfortunes and accidents, and by the decay of the revenue thereof, hath been so much obstructed, that the charitable design of the founders hath not hitherto been fulfilled: And lest it should be a reproach to us not to contribute our assistance to the perfecting a work of such importance to us and our posterity, have given and granted to your Majesty, the several duties herein after mentioned; and do most humbly beseech your Majesty, that it may be enacted.

II. And be it enacted by the Lieut. Governor, Council and Burgesses... That for every gallon of rum, brandy, and other distilled spirits; and for every gallon of wine, which from and after the tenth day of June next, shall be imported or brought into this colony and dominion, from any port or place whatsoever, the duty or custom of three pence, shall be paid by the owner or importer of the same, for and during the term of five years: And that one other duty, of one penny for every gallon of the said liquors, which, from and after the said tenth day of June, shall be imported or brought into this colony, as aforesaid, shall be paid by the owner or importer thereof, for and during the term of twenty-one years from thence next following.

III. And be it further enacted, That every gallon of cider, beer, or ale, which from and after the said tenth day of June, shall be imported or brought into this colony and dominion...the duty or custom of one penny, shall be paid by the owner or importer of the same, for and during the term of five years.

IV. Provided nevertheless... That no duty or custom whatsoever, shall be required or paid for any of the liquors before enumerated, that shall come directly from Great-Britain; but that all such liquors shall remain and continue exempt and free from any imposition, duty or custom...

...

XIX. And, forasmuch as the present revenue of the college of William and Mary, is not sufficient to maintain the full number of masters or professors required by the charter of the said college, and thereby the progress of learning hath been much obstructed, and the will of the roial founders in great measure frustrated,

XX. Be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That the sum of two hundred pounds per annum, out of the said duty of one penny upon every gallon of wine, rum, brandy, and other distilled spirits, by this act imposed, as aforesaid, is and shall be appropriated for the relief of the said college; and for and during the said term of twenty-one years, shall be paid by the said treasurer, half-yearly, in equal portions, unto the surviving trustees of the said college, until the same shall be transferred to the president and masters...then to the president and masters, and their successors, for and towards the maintaining and supporting the full number of masters and professors, which are to reside in the said college.- ...

...

\* This act passed the House of Burgesses on May 20, 1726; was passed by the Council on May 26, and received the Governor's approval on May 27, 1726. See Journals of the House of Burgesses, pp. 408, 412, 414. MG

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, London. C.O. 5-1337  
 [Photostat Col. Wmsbg.]

To the King's Most Excell<sup>t</sup> Majesty  
 The Humble Address of the Visitors and Governours of the College of  
 WILLIAM and MARY in Virginia

Most Gracious Sovereign

Your Majesties Roial Predecessors King William and Queen Mary of glorious and blessed Memory, piously intending the Advancement of the Christian Religion in these remote parts of America, by propagating the Gospel among the Western Indians, and by supplying the Church in Virginia, which is established according to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England, with learned and sober Ministers; and likewise by polishing the Minds and manners of the Virginia youth with humane Literature; Were graciously pleased in the fourth year of their Reign, by their Letters Patents under the Great Seal of England to grant their Roial Licence to certain Trustees to Erect and found in this Your Majestie's Colony, a Roial College consisting of one President, six Masters or Professors, and one hundred Scholars more or less; and for defraying the Expence of this Undertaking, did liberally bestow several Donations in this Country; which, with the charitable Contributions of private persons, enabled the Trustees to erect a large convenient Building for the several Schools, and to endow some of them with ffunds for Maintenance of the necessary Masters and Professors. But We beg leave most humbly to Represent to Your Majestie, that by the deficiency of the ffunds, and the extraordinary charge the Trustees have been at, not only in the first Building of the College, but in rebuilding it after it was unfortunately consumed by fire, This good Work hath been so much obstructed, that with their Utmost care and Diligence in managing the Revenues, they have not been able hitherto to maintain their full number of Masters, according to the intention and direction of the Roial Founders, although her late Majesty Queen Anne of blessed memory was graciously pleased to contribute her Assistance towards rebuilding the College out of her Revenue of Quitt Rents in this Colony.

Our most humble Petition to Your Majesty is, That by Your Roial Bounty, You will be graciously pleased to help us to perfect this Roial Foundation by enabling us to provide our compleat number of Masters and allow them the designed Salaries and encouragements. And We doubt not, as it will prove a most useful Seminary of Learning Piety and Virtue in this part of the World, So it will remain to Posterity a lasting Monument of the Piety and Munificence of Your Majesty and it's other Roial Benefactors, in this Your Loial Country, which is so entirely devoted to Your Majestie's Interests and Service.

... In Testimony whereof We have caused the Seal of the College to be Affixed. Dated the 28<sup>th</sup> day of May, in the year of our Lord MDCCXXVI.

...[Signed by Hugh Drysdale, James Blair,  
 and 13 other trustees.]

[Seal]

Cecil Headlam, ed.  
 CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, COLONIAL SERIES, AMERICA & WEST INDIES  
 1726-1727 (London: 1936) p. 109

#215. July 10, 1726, Virga.] Lt. Governor Drysdale to the Council of Trade and Plantations. ...By the same Act a further duty of ld. pr.

gallon on wine, rumm, and other distilled liquors is laid for 21 years for raising 200£. per annum for enabling the Colledge of Wm. and Mary to found its full number of Masters, which the uncertain revenue of that Colledge, and the various accidents attending it, has hitherto obstructed: I could not but bee greatly concerned to see a work begun with so much piety, so little advanc'd in the space of thirty years time, and therefore thought it my duty earnestly to recommend to this Assembly the making provision for its support, and I have the pleasure to find their benevolence to exceed my expectations ...

JOURNAL OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS  
January 1722/3 to December 1728. (London: 1928), p. 302

December 20. [1726] ...

Mr. Blair, commissary of Virginia, and Mr. Leheup, agent for the same Province, attending...their Lordships took into consideration and read the Act, passed in Virginia in 1726, intituled, An Act for laying a duty on liquors, and their Lordships observing that £200 per annum is appropriated out of the revenue arising by the said Act to the use of the colledge in Virginia, desired Mr. Blair would give the Board some account of the establishment of the said colledge and its present revenues; who said, that the colledge was established in 1693 by King William and Queen Mary: that one branch of their revenue was a penny per pound upon all tobacco exported from Virginia and Maryland to the other Plantations, which formerly used to produce about £400 a year, but tobacco being planted in Carolina and the three lower counties adjoining to Pennsylvania, had now reduced it to £300: that another branch of their revenue is the Surveyor General's place, that they appoint the surveyors of all the counties, and that they pay to the colledge one sixth part of their profit, which formerly amounted to £100 a year, but that now most of the land being taken up, this revenue was very much decreased. Another branch of their revenue was the rents arising from 20,000 acres of land...10,000 whereof they let at 15 shillings a 1000 acres, and the other 10,000 at 10 shillings, and that they paid no quit rent for this land excepting two copies of Latin verses annually to the Governor: that another branch of their revenue was the income of an estate left them by Mr. Boyle, called Brotherton [Brafferton], in Yorkshire, amounting to £190 a year, £90 whereof they were obliged to pay annually to the Colledge of New England: that he, the said Mr. Blair, was president of the colledge at Virginia and had a salary of £150 a year: that there was a grammar master of £80 a year and an usher at £50 a year, a mathematical master at £80 a year, a philosophy master at £80 a year, and a professor of divinity at £150 a year.

...

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, London. C.O. 5/1320  
[Photostat - Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.]

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations -  
[Received April 15, 1727]

The Humble Memorial of Francis Nicholson Esqr His Majestys Governor  
for the Province of South Carolina -

Sheweth

THAT the Governor Council and Assembly of Virginia having in May last passed An Act Entituled An Act for laying a Duty of Liquors which Act besides raiseing the usual and Ordinary Revenues for the Government there by laying a Duty of 3d per Gallon on all Liquors to be Imported for five Years After reciteing That the Present Revenues of ye Colledge of WILLIAM & MARY in Virginia was not Sufficient to Maintain the full Number of Masters or professors required by the Charter of the Colledge and thereby the Will of the Royal Founders in a great Measure Frustrated IT ENACTS That an Additional Extraordinary Duty of 1d per Gallon should be laid on the said Liquors for Twenty one Years and that 200 li per ann out of the said Duty should be appropriated for the Releif of the said Colledge and be paid by the Treasurer half Yearly Unto the Surviving Trustees of the said Colledge untill transferred to the President and Masters and from and after such Transferr then to the President and Master and their Successors For and towards the Maintaining and Supporting the full Number of Masters and Professors and if at any time there should be no Trustee of the said Colledge resideing in this Country before such Transferr should be made then the said 200 li is to be paid in manner aforesaid to the Visitors and Governors of the Colledge or to whom they should appoint -

THAT Your Memorialist being one of the Surviving Trustees in the said Charter for Erecting Founding and Establishing the said Colledge - Apprehends himself under an Absolute Necessity in discharge of his Trust - both to the Crown by whom he is Entrusted and to the Colledge for the Founding and Establishing whereof he is made a Trustee to Oppose the said Act as makeing provisions for Establisheing the full Number of Professors of the said Colledge in a manner not only differing from that prescribed by the Charter but directly opposite thereto in directing the payment of the said 200 li per ann - thereby raised in a manner derogatory to the Charter and contrary to the Will of the Royal Founders and in a manner no ways to be Supported by Law -

THAT Your Memorialist humbly Apprehends this act is not only destructive of the Rights of the Charter in Point of Law but also will thereby (in the manner the said 200 li per ann is given) in a great measure defeat the Founding the Colledge itself and Your Memorialist further humbly apprehends the said 200 li per Ann in the Shape it is given by the said Act to be not only inconsistent with the directions and General Views of Charter but also to be a veryuseless and unnecessary provision and will no ways tend to the Relefe but on the Contrary greatly prejudice the true Interest of the Colledge -

THAT It is also humbly apprehended That this Act is not Warranted or Supported by the Governors Instructions but is passed in opposition thereto particularly the 14. 16. and 21 Instructions and also to an Additional Instruction lately sent over -

YOUR MEMORIALIST therefore humbly Prays  
he may be heard against the said Act...

JOURNAL OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS  
 January 1722/23 to December 1728. (London: 1928), pp. 324-25.

April 19 [1727] ...

General Nicholson, Governor of South Carolina, attending, as he had been desired...against an Act, passed in Virginia in 1726, entitled, An Act for laying a duty on Liquors, as also Mr. Leheup, agent for Virginia... and Mr. Blair, commissary of Virginia, in behalf of the said Act...

That General Nicholson, while he was Governor of Virginia, communicated to the Assembly certain proposals for erecting the said Colledge, and that Mr. Blair was employed to lay the said proposals before King William and Queen Mary, and that accordingly in February, 1691-2, a charter was obtained for the founding William and Mary Colledge in Virginia: that this College was to consist of one President, six masters or professors, and 100 scholars, more or less, according to the ability of the said College, and that the statutes of the same be made, increased, diminished or changed upon the place by certain trustees,...who were impowered by the said charter to hold and enjoy lands, tenements, etc., to the value of £200 per annum, or any other gift, grant, etc., in trust, for defraying the charges of erecting the edifices of the Colledge, for books and other charges: and that when the Colledge shall be so founded, the trustees shall make over to Mr. Blair, appointed President for life, to the masters or professors or their successors, the said lands, tenements, gifts or grants, etc., or so much thereof as has not been laid out upon building the said Colledge; but that till the Colledge is founded, according to the charter, they did not conceive that either the president or masters could have any pretence to salaries; and that therefore, as the £200 per annum given by this Act is to maintain the full number of masters or professors required by the charter, they apprehended it was contrary to the intention of the founders thereof, the Colledge not being yet compleated according to the charter: that if this money had been given in general terms for the benefit of the Colledge, without being particularly appropriated for the salaries of the masters, there could have been no objection thereto, but that at present it was to be feared the Colledge would never be finished, if the revenues thereof were to be paid to the President and masters, instead of being applied towards the compleating thereof: that the reason for giving the £200 per annum, recited in the preamble of the clause that gives this money, being to maintain the full number of masters and professors, the Colledge not being compleated, they submitted it to the Board what occasion there could be for the same.

The counsel then in behalf of the bill acquainted the Board, that there being a deficiency in the Colledge funds, the General Assembly of Virginia had passed the Act in question to give them a further encouragement; that they conceived this Act to be perfectly agreeable to the charter, as it would enable them to maintain the full number of masters directed thereby: that, as the trustees could not transfer over to the President and masters the revenues of the Colledge, till the full number was appointed, they submitted to the Board whether this Act was not a furtherance to the design of the founders, especially as the Act expressly provides, that, till such transfer shall be made, the money to be raised thereby for the use of the Colledge, shall be paid to the surviving trustees. The counsel for the Bill therefore desired their Lordships would please to represent this Act to His Majesty as proper to be confirmed...

The counsel then against the Act acquainted the Board by way of reply, that the income of the Colledge was not computed to be equal to the expence



of the full number of masters, and therefore submitted to their Lordships whether it was not more proper that the additional £200 per year should be applied towards compleating the Colledge, than to maintaining the full number of masters; but that as they were of opinion that His Majesty could not confirm this Act upon any other foot, than that of providing the full number of masters, they hoped their Lordships would lay this Act before His Majesty as proper to be repealed. ...

Cecil Headlam, ed.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, COLONIAL SERIES, AMERICA & WEST INDIES  
1726-1727. (London: 1936) p. 259

#514. April 20, 1727, Whitehall] Mr. Popple to Mr. Fane. My Lords Commissioners etc. send you the inclosed Act passed in Virginia in 1726, for laying a duty upon liquors, as also a copy of the Charter of William and Mary Colledge, etc., and desire, as soon as possibly may be, your opinion in point of law, whether the £200 pr. ann. appropriated by this Act for the relief of the said Colledge, is thereby directed to be solely apply'd for and towards the maintaining and supporting the full number of Masters and Professors who are to reside in the said Colledge. [C.O. 5, 1365, pp. 314, 315.]

IBID., p. 265

#523. April 25, 1727] Mr. Fane to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Report upon Liquor Act of Virginia in reply to 20th April. The money cannot be applied to the support of the masters till after the College is built, in accordance with the Charter etc. v. April 26. Signed, Fran. Fane. Endorsed, Recd. Read 25th April, 1727. [C.O. 5, 1320, pp. 127-128v.]

THE STATUTES OF THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM and MARY in VIRGINIA  
[See William & Mary Quarterly, 1st series, Vol, XXII, pp. 283-296.]

[Preface; Concerning the College Senate (Visitors & Governors); Of the Chancellor; Concerning the President, and Masters, and Schools.]  
[June 24, 1727]

#### THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

To this School belongs a School-master; and if the Number of Scholars requires it, an Usher. The School-master is One of the Six Masters, of whom, with the President, and Scholars, the College consists. But the Usher is not reckoned a Member of that Body. ...

In this Grammar School, let the Latin and Greek Tongues be well taught. We assign Four Years to the Latin, and Two to the Greek. As for Rudiments and Grammars, and Classick Authors of each Tongue, let them teach

the same Books, which by Law or Custom are used in the Schools of England. Nevertheless, we allow the School-master the Liberty, if he has any Observations on the Latin or Greek Grammars, or any of the Authors that are taught in his School, that with the Approbation of the President, he may dictate them to the Scholars...let the Master therefore take Care that out of the Colloquies of Corderius and Erasmus, and Others, who have employed their Labours this Way, the Scholars may learn aptly to express their Meaning to each other. And if there are any sort of Plays or Diversions in Use among them, which are not to be found extant in any printed Books, let the Master compose and dictate to his Scholars...that they may learn at all Times to speak Latin in apt and proper Terms.

Special care likewise must be taken of their Morals, that none of the Scholars presume to tell a Lie, or Curse or Swear, or to take or do any Thing Obscene, or Quarrel and Fight, or play at Cards or Dice, or set in to Drinking, or do any Thing else that is contrary to good Manners...

...

On Saturdays and the Eves of Holydays, let a sacred Lesson be prescribed out of Castalio's Dialogues, or Buchanan's Paraphrase of the Psalms, according to the Capacity of the Boys...

The Master shall likewise take care that all the Scholars learn the Church of England Catechism in the vulgar Tongue; and that they who are further advanced learn it likewise in Latin.

Before they are promoted to the Philosophy School, they who aim at the Privileges and Revenue of a Foundation Scholar, must first undergo an Examination before the President and Masters...And let the same Examination be undergone concerning their Progress in the Study of Philosophy, before they are promoted to the Divinity School. And let no Blockhead or lasy Fellow in his Studies be elected.

...

#### THE PHILOSOPHY SCHOOL

Forasmuch as we see now dayly a further Progress in Philosophy, than could be made by Aristotle's Logick and Physicks, which reigned so long alone in the Schools, and shut out all other; therefore we leave it to the President and Masters, by the Advice of the Chancellor, to teach what Systems of Logick, Physicks, Ethicks, and Mathematicks, they think fit in their Schools,...

In the Philosophy School we appoint Two Masters or Professors, who for their Yearly Salary shall each of them receive Eighty Pounds Sterling, and Twenty Shillings Sterling a Year from each Scholar, except such poor Ones as are entertained at the College Charge...

One of these Masters shall teach Rhetorick, Logick, and Ethicks. The other Physicks, Metaphysicks, and Mathematicks.

For these Studies we allot Two Years before they attain to the Degree of Batchelour, and Four before they attain the Degree of Master of Arts.

#### THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

In this School let there be two Professors, with a Salary of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds Sterling to each; they are to have nothing from the Students or Candidates of Theology.

Let one of these Professors teach the Hebrew Tongue, and critically expound the literal Sense of the Holy Scripture both of the Old and New Testament.

Let the other explain the common Places of Divinity, and the Controversies with Hereticks; and let them have Prelections and Disputations on those Subjects.

And let the Students of Divinity divide their Time betwixt those Two Professors.

### THE INDIAN SCHOOL.

There is but One Master in this School, who is to teach the Indians Boys to read, and write, and vulgar Arithmetick. And especially he is to teach them thoroughly the Catechism and the Principles of the Christian Religion. For a Yearly Salary, let him have Forty or Fifty Pounds Sterling, according to the Ability of that School, appointed by the Honourable Robert Boyl, or to be further appointed by other Benefactors. And in the same School the Master may be permitted to teach other Scholars from the Town, for which he is to take the usual Wages of Twenty Shillings a Year.

### CONCERNING THE PRESIDENT.

That every One may so much the more diligently wait upon his proper Office, besides the Six Professors or Masters, we have appointed a President to be Supervisor of the Rest. Let there be chosen for President, a Man of Gravity, that is in Holy Orders, of an unblemished Life, and good Reputation and not under Thirty Years of Age. Of Ecclesiastical Benefices that have a Cure of Souls annexed, he shall not possess above One, and that of so near a Distance from the College, that it may not hinder his ordinary Care and Attendance upon the College. Let the Election of him be entrusted with the Governors of the College...Let him have a watchful Eye over the other Masters...Let the Masters often examine the Scholars in his Presence; and let him likewise often examine them apart from their Masters...Let him likewise have a Theological Lecture once a Week in the Explication of Scripture, or some Theological Subject...Let him diligently inspect into the Revenues and Expenses of the College, and see that once a Year at least a full Account be perfected of all Receipts and Issues; and that if there be Occasion for it, it be laid before the Visitors and Governors at their General Meeting. ... He is to appoint the Times for the ordinary Meetings of himself and the Masters, at which he is to preside. And to the End, that all Things past at these Meetings may be truly entered in Books by the Scribe of the Meeting, the President shall first read over the Minutes...He must provide in due Time that the Edifices be duly kept up and repaired. And that the Visitors and Governors of the College may be better informed of every Thing relating to it, let the President...be present at all their Meetings and Councils.

Let the President's Yearly Salary be One Hundred and Fifty Pounds Sterling, with an House and Garden suitable to the place, so soon as the College Revenues will bear all these Expenses.

### OF THE SCHOLARS.

There are Two Sorts of Scholars; one is of them who are maintained at their own Charge, and pay School Wages in the Schools where the Masters are allowed to take Wages as above. The other Sort is of those who are maintained at the College's Charge.

As to the First Sort of Scholars, we leave their Parents and Guardians at Liberty whether they shall lodge and eat within the College, or elsewhere in the Town, or any Country Village near the Town. ... If any have their Houses so near the College, that from thence the College Bells can be heard, and Publick Hours of Study be duly observed, we would not by these our Statutes hinder them from boarding their own Children, or their Friends, or from lodging them at their own Houses. Nevertheless we hope that all Things relating to the Table or Lodging will be so well supplied within the College, that they can be no where cheaper or better accommodated.

Let the spare Chambers of the College over and above what are necessary for the President and Masters, and other Officers of the College, be let out at moderate Rents to the better Sort of the big Boys; and let the

Money they yield be laid out in the Reparation of the Edifices of the College.

Out of the Scholars, after they have been Six Years at the College (to be computed by the matriculation Book,) let there be chosen to be put upon the Foundation, as many as the College can maintain out of the Funds allotted for that Purpose. And let them be thereafter diligently instructed and maintained, 'till they are put in Orders, and preferred to some Place and Office in the Church. ...

#### OF THE COLLEGE BURSAR OR TREASURER.

Because the Circumstances of the College in this its Infancy, will not as yet admit of many Officers ... Therefore referring the Rules concerning the Butler, Cook, Janitor, Library-keeper, Gardener, and other Officers to the President and Masters, who are to direct their Offices and Salaries, as the College shall find them useful and necessary; we shall only at present lay down some Rules concerning the Bursar or College Treasurer.

It belongs to the Bursar timely and diligently to gather in all the College Revenues, or whatever else is due to it; and to keep the Money in a strong Chest. Likewise to pay to the President, Masters, or Professors, and the Foundation Scholars their several Salaries, and to pay all other College Debts and Expenses honestly, and in due Time ... Let the Accounts of all Incomes and Disbursements be exactly entred in Account Books; and after they are audited and examined once in Half a Year by the President and Masters, that Examination...shall be entred in the same Count-Books, signed by the President's and Masters Names. ...

#### OF THE TERMS TO BE KEPT

Let there be Three Terms for opening of Grammar and the Indian School. Let Hilary Term begin the First Monday after Epiphany, and end on Saturday before Palm-Sunday. Let Easter Term begin on Monday after the First Sunday after Easter; and let it end in the Eve of the Sunday before Whit-Sunday. Let Trinity Term begin on Monday after Trinity Sunday; and end on the Sixteenth Day of December. Let the other Schools observe the same Terms; except only, that to the Philosophy and Divinity Schools we grant Vacation from St. James's Day to St. Luke's. And because by frequent Examination the Studies of Scholars are much promoted, we appoint that in the Beginning of every Term the Scholars of all the Schools and the several Classes in them should be examined in Public, in the public Hall, what Progress they have made in the Knowledge of those Languages and Arts in which they have been studying or should have studied. Let the Examiners be the President and Masters; and likewise the Ministers, or any other learned Men that please to afford their Company at these Examinations.

For as much as the yearly Income of the College at present is so small, that it cannot answer all the above appointed Salaries, and the other Things that there will be Occasion to expend; many Things are from Time to Time to be left to the Discretion of the Governors of the College; that according to the Circumstances of the College, for the Time being, they may entirely cut off some Salaries, particularly those of the Hebrew Professor, and the Usher of the Grammar School; and for a Time may lessen the Salaries of some other Professors and Masters, in Proportion to their Service and Residence. But when the College Revenues increase, and will bear it, they are all to be fully and timely paid.

We the subscribers James Blair, and Stephen Fouace, Clerks, being the major Part of the surviving Trustees for the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, having considered the necessity there was to make Statutes for the good Government of the said College, do approve and confirm the aforesaid

Statutes...Reserving notwithstanding the Power given by the Charter to the Visitors and Governors of the same College, namely, that...they may add new Statutes, or may even change these, as their Affairs and Circumstances from Time to Time shall require. ... Dated at London, the 24th Day of June...1727.

James Blair, L.S.  
Stephen Fouace, L.S.

Letters of William Gooch, Lt. Gov. of Virginia 1727-1749 to his brother, Thomas Gooch, Bishop of Norwich. (Typed copy of letters in Research Department, Colonial Williamsburg, p. 2)

...  
I put my son to school the day after we came hither. ...I promise you the Colledge is very large & well built, with gardens and outhouses proportioned.

...  
Williamsburgh 7ber 18th 1727.

Wm. Gooch

PAPERS RELATING TO AN AFFIDAVIT MADE BY HIS REVERENCE JAMES BLAIR...  
AGAINST FRANCIS NICHOLSON, ESQ...[Pub. in London: 1727. Photostat Coll. Wm. & Mary]

p. 28] "An Account of Donations made by His Excellency, Francis Nicholson, Esq; to William and Mary College in Virginia. "

"Imprimis, His Subscription when Lieutenant Governour, paid to Mr. <u>Blair</u> in <u>England</u> , viz."	£ 100 00 00
Paid to Coll. <u>Bird</u> , Treasurer of the College,	100 00 00
Given for maintaining a poor Scholar,	200 00 00
Given in 1700, his Share of the Ship <u>Integrity</u> of <u>Bideford</u> , condemned,	21 13 09
Given towards finishing the College Kitchen,	100 00 00
Given in 1704, a Negro Man for the use of the College, Price	30 00 00
	<hr/>
	£ 551 13 09

"Besides a considerable Number of Books, which are now in the Colledge Library, and likewise other Gifts to the Scholars; and for buying Maps for the Use of the School, &c. "

"His Excellency hath also, for these Four Years past, maintained a poor Scholar at the College, at 10 l. per Annum. "

"Paid also towards the Education of another Scholar, about a Year and a half, at the Rate of 5 l. per Annum. "

"Paid towards the Education of a Clergyman's Son 10 l. per Ann. about a Year and a half. "

"Besides what he annually gives to the Scholars at Christmas and Shrovetide, Prizes of Books for Disputants, and other things for their Diversions, whereof no Account is kept; as likewise what he gave amongst the Workmen of the College, to encourage them to mind their Work. "

IBID., pp. 34-36

"Part of another Paragraph of the said Affidavit.

"And at the same scarce Time, he [Nicholson] made the College repay him 200 l. he had given towards Keeping of a Scholar, and had 70 l. given to his Friend Coll. Cary, for auditing the Accounts;...

"In Answer to that concerning the 200 l. the Reader is referred to the Paper entitled, References and Memorandums concerning Blair and the College... the Father of Lies, guided his Pen in this, as also in the Affair of Coll. Cary's 70 l. the Falsity of which will appear by Coll. Miles Cary's Answer to his Reverence Blair's Affidavit concerning the 70 l. with a Memorandum concerning the same. To which are subjoin'd, A Copy of Coll. Miles Cary's Account to William and Mary College in Virginia; and Two Copies of Accounts of Money received towards building of William and Mary College in Virginia, one dated April 20, in England, 1705; the other dated October 10, 1700. With a Memorandum, viz. By these Accounts it will appear how much Governour Nicholson gave towards Building, &c. of the College. He also gave to the Use of the said College, a Library, which 'tis supposed might cost him 50 or 60 l. Sterl. a Catalogue of which Books is in his Custody sign'd by Mr. William Robertson Clerk of the College. He also gave for the use of the School several Books; besides, it cost him some Money in encouraging the Scholars to make their Exercises, and entertaining People at the said Publick Exercises. What his Reverence Blair hath given, &c. towards building the said College appears P. 29, which was only 20 l. As for the 50 l. he pretends to have remitted of his first Year's Salary, 'tis a Jest, he having no Right to it, as it appears by the Lord Chancellor's Opinion. ..."

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE QUARTERLY, 2nd Series, Vol. XIX, pp. 455-6  
[Letter of William Gooch. Fulham Mss. Virginia-Box I, No. 171 Holograph]

...

A Young Gentleman bred at Oxford I think, son to Mr. Robinson one of the Council here, is by the Governors of the Colledge appointed Professor of Philosophy, and directed to wait on your Lordship for your Approbation. We are going to build the Chappel as fast as we can, and from our Enquiry into the state of things there, your Lordship may in time know more.

...

Williamsburgh  
Feb. 14th 1727/8

Byrd, William  
THE HISTORY OF THE DIVIDING LINE BETWIXT VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA...1728  
Wm. K. Boyd, ed., (Raleigh: 1929) p. 33 [The Secret History-February 1728]

...it was managed that the learned Orion [Alexander Irvine, who held the professorship of Mathematics at William and Mary from 1729 to his death in 1732] was appointed to go in his room. This Gentleman is a Professor of the Mathematicks in the College of William & Mary, but has so very few Scholars, that he might be well enough spared from his Post for a short time.

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE PAPERS. FOLDER 241 Ms.

[Printed in William & Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, Vol. XI, p. 174]

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Governours of the Colledge of William and Mary -  
Hond<sup>d</sup> Sirs

I understand by the advertisement of a noat set up at the Capitol by the reverend Mr Comisary Blair, that a Chappell is to be Erected to the said Colledge in form of the Hall and well ffitted for the use of a Chappell workman like all which Building I will doe for Eight hundred Ninety Eight pounds Curr<sup>t</sup> money Except the Sashes and Glasses in the Body of the Building, I am Gent

Your most Obliged

Humble Serv<sup>t</sup> to Com<sup>d</sup>

Mar: 26. 1728.

James Hughes

Byrd, William

THE HISTORY OF THE DIVIDING LINE BETWIXT VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA..1728  
William K. Boyd, ed., (Raleigh: 1929) p. 118-9

[April 1728]

...

And here I must lament the bad Success Mr. Boyle's Charity has hitherto had towards converting any of these poor Heathens to Christianity. Many children of our Neighbouring Indians have been brought up in the College of William and Mary. They have been taught to read and write, and have been carefully Instructed in the Principles of the Christian Religion, till they came to be men. Yet after they return'd home, instead of civilizeing and converting the rest, they have immediately Relapt into Infidelity and Barbarism themselves.

And some of them too have made the worst use of the Knowledge they acquir'd among the English, by employing it against their Benefactors. Besides, as they unhappily forget all the good they learn, and remember the Ill, they are apt to be more vicious and disorderly than the rest of their Countrymen.

I ought not to quit this Subject without doing Justice to the great Prudence of Colo Spotswood in this Affair. That Gentleman was lieut Governor of Virginia when Carolina was engaged in a Bloody War with the Indians. At that critical Time it was thought expedient to keep a Watchful Eye upon our Tributary Savages, who we knew had nothing to keep them to their Duty but their Fears.

Then it was that he demanded of each Nation a Competent Number of their great Men's Children to be sent to the College, where they serv'd as so many Hostages for the good Behaviour of the Rest, and at the same time were themselves principled in the Christian Religion. He also Plac'd a School-Master among the Saponi Indians, ...The Person that undertook that Charitable work was Mr. Charles Griffin, a Man of good Family, who by the Innocence of his Life, and the Sweetest of his Temper, was perfectly well qualify'd for that pious undertaking. Besides, he had so much the Secret of mixing Pleasure with instruction, that he had not a Scholar, who did not love him affectionately.

Such Talents must needs have been blest with a Proportionable Success, had he not been unluckily remov'd to the College, by which he left the good work he had begun unfinisht. In short, all the Pains he had undertaken among the Infidels had no other Effect but to make them something cleanlier than other Indians are.

...

NICHOLSON MSS. Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.

Memorandum For His Excellency.

[Not dated. circa 1729?]

c 1721 see whole no.  
Northern Paper

...

The Colledge is left in the Condition it was two or three years agoe. The front Intirely Finisht but that pt or wing of the building that is designd for the Chapell &ca is not done otherways then [sic] the Brickwork window Frames & roof & some part Plaistered - - There is one Mrs Stith that lives in the Colledge. She has the managemt of the Childrens Necessarys As linnen Bedding &ca & orders their Victualls - - There is one master only his name is Fry & lately come over & one Usher The present Master in the Colledge is a very Young man but a good Schollar he teaches the boys Gramar & Writting &ca there is no more then 22 or twenty three Schollars in all. And no Indians at all - - In the whole the Colledg is in all Respects in a very declineing condition And if the designe of its rebuilding had not been better then [sic] the present application it might have Still lay in Ruins & Virginia never the less Improvd either in Cultivating of Releigion or Arts - - Mr Blaire is President there and to Intitle him to his Sallary has resided in the Colledge abt two Years... *The People of Va. are at Present in a kind of lethargy in regard to so noble a Building as well as pious Design as no doubt it was Originally.*

THE HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY, From its Foundation, 1693 to 1870. Baltimore: 1870, pages 16-31. [February 27, 1729]

THE TRANSFER OF THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY, IN VIRGINIA.

TO all to whom these presents shall come, James Blair, of the city of Williamsburg, in the colony of Virginia, and Stephen Fouace, of Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, clerks, send greeting: Whereas their late Majesties, King William and Queen Mary of blessed memory, being religiously inclined to promote the Studies of sacred Theology, Philosophy, Languages, and other good Arts and Sciences ... were pleased of their special grace ... to give license to certain trustees ... that they, or the major part of them, or the longest livers of them, might erect, found, and establish a certain general school, or perpetual college, of sacred Theology, Philosophy, Languages, and other good Arts and Sciences consisting of one President, six masters or professors, and one hundred scholars, more or less, graduates and non-graduates, according to the ordinances and statutes of the said college, by the said trustees, or the major part of them, in that behalf to be made and established... And did further grant, that the said trustees, or the major part of them receive, hold, and enjoy manors, lands, tenements, rents, services, rectories, portions, annuities, pensions, and advowsons of churches, with all other hereditaments, franchises and possessions whatsoever, as well spiritual as temporal, to the value of two thousand pounds by the year, and all goods, chattels, money, and personal estate whatsoever, of the gift of any person whatsoever, willing to give the same to this use, or any gifts, grants, assignments, legacies, or appointments whatsoever of them, or any of them... But to the express intent, and under this special trust, that they, the said trustees... should take and receive the premises, and dispose the same... only for sustaining and defraying the expenses in erecting and fitting the buildings of and for the said intended college, and in ordaining the same with books and other convenient utensils, and other expenses to the said college pertaining, as to them, or the major part of them, should seem expedient, until the said college, should be actually erected, founded and established. And under this trust, and to the intent, that as soon as the said college, according to the royal design aforesaid, should be erected and founded, the



said trustees, or the longest livers...of them...should give, grant, and transfer to the President, and masters, or professors, and their successors, the same manors, lands, tenements, rents, services...with all other hereditaments, franchises, possessions, goods, chattels, and personal estate aforesaid, or so much thereof as should not be before expended and laid out in erecting the said college, or in the other uses aforesaid...

And whereas the said trustees since the granting the said letters patents, did purchase one certain parcel of land, containing three hundred and thirty acres, lying and being in the parish of Bruton, in the county of James City, near the City of Williamsburg, for the consideration of one hundred and seventy pounds, which was sold and conveyed to the said trustees by Thomas Ballard by his certain indenture bearing date the twentieth day of December, 1693: and have expended divers considerable sums of money in maintaining and supporting a grammar school, for the immediate education of the youth of the said colony, in the Latin and Greek tongues, until the said College should be actually founded as aforesaid, and the number of masters, or professors, in the said letters patents mentioned, made complete: And did also cause to be erected, on part of the said purchased lands, in the parish of Bruton aforesaid, by the appointment of the General Assembly of the said colony, a convenient building of brick for the said College, which some time in the month of October, in the year of our Lord, 1705, happened to be destroyed by fire; but by the care of the surviving trustees hath been since rebuilt there, more convenient than before, and is now fitted with a hall, and convenient apartments for the schools, and for the lodging of the President, masters, and scholars, and hath in it a convenient chamber set apart for a Library, besides all other offices necessary for the said College, and is adorned with a handsome garden; whereby the several sums of money, so as aforesaid contributed, for the carrying on of this work, and the rents, issues and profits, and emoluments, of the said twenty thousand acres of land, and the other revenues aforesaid, have hitherto been in a great measure exhausted, and the founding of the said College delayed and hindred. And whereas the said surviving trustees, pursuant to the trust in them reposed, have established in the said College one school of sacred theology, and one other school of philosophy, besides the grammar school aforesaid, and have appointed certain masters or professors in each of the said schools; that is to say, two masters in the theology school, two other masters in the philosophy school, and one in the grammar school; and have chosen and appointed Bartholomew Yates, late of the parish of Christ Church, in the county of Middlesex, in the colony of Virginia, clerk, and Francis Fontain, late of the parish of York Hampton, in the county of York, in the colony aforesaid, clerk, masters or professors of theology; and Alexander Irwin, of the city of Williamsburg aforesaid, gentleman, and William Dawson, late of Queen College, Oxford, clerk, masters or professors of philosophy; and Joshua Fry, of Williamsburg aforesaid, gentleman, master of the grammar school in the said College. And whereas the honorable Robert Boyle, Esq., deceased, being in his lifetime possessed of a personal estate to the value of ten thousand pounds, and being minded to leave the greatest part thereof to be employed for charitable uses, about the eighteenth of July...1691, made his last will and testament in writing, and did thereby...direct that the residue of his personal estate, after debts and legacies paid, should be disposed of by his executors for such charitable and pious uses as they in their discretion should think fit;...And the said executors...had agreed to lay out five thousand four hundred pounds...in the purchase of lands, and to apply the yearly rent thereof towards the propagating the Christian religion amongst infidels; and had agreed with sir Samuel Gerrard for the purchase of the manor of Brafferton...for the sum of five thousand four hundred pounds...that out of

the said manor the said executors should grant a rent charge in perpetuity of ninety pounds per annum to the company, for propagating the gospel in New England...and that the said manor, subject to the said ninety pounds per annum, should be conveyed to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London...upon trust, that the rents and profits thereof, over and above the said ninety pounds per annum, receiver's salary, and other incident charges deducted, should be laid out for the advancement of the christian religion in Virginia, in such manner, and subject to such methods and rules as the said earl of Burlington, and the Bishop of London...should...appoint, so as such appointment were made on Lady-day, 1697...But there being delays in the said purchase...& &...In pursuance of which decree, the said earl of Burlington, and Henry, Lord bishop of London, agreed on, and appointed certain rules and methods for the settlement of the said charity in Virginia, under their hands and seals, bearing date the twenty-first day of December, 1697...that is to say: first, that all the yearly rents and profits of the said manor of Brafferton, as well those incurred due since the purchase thereof, as which should thereafter grow due, after the deduction thereout of ninety pounds a year to the College for propagating the gospel in New-England...should be by the present or future receivers of the rents thereof paid into the hands of Micajah Perry of London, merchant, agent in London for the President and masters of the College of William and Mary in Virginia...Secondly, all sum and sums of money already or that should thereafter be received out of the said manor, subject to the deductions aforesaid, should be thereafter remitted to the said President and masters for the time being. Thirdly, that the said President and masters ...should thereout expend so much as should be necessary towards fitting and furnishing lodgings and rooms for such Indian children as should be thereafter brought into the said College. Fourthly, the said President and masters, and his or their successors, should keep at the said College so many Indian children in sickness and health, in meat, drink, washing, lodging, clothes, medicines, books and education, from the first beginning of letters till they should be ready to receive orders...at the rate of fourteen pounds per annum for every such child, as yearly income of the premises...should amount to. ...And whereas by reason of the delays in founding the said College, and in completing the full number of masters... the clear rents of the said manor of Brafferton have hitherto been paid to the surviving trustees aforesaid, who have from time to time, applied the same to the education and maintaining such a number of Indian children as could be procured; and out of the said charity have caused to be erected one convenient building of brick, for an Indian school, and for the lodgings of such Indian children as shall hereafter be brought into the said College; and for the educating of them from the first beginning of letters till they should be ready to receive orders...have appointed a master who is called the Indian master, and shall hereafter be deemed the sixth master or professor of the said College, and into the place of that master have...appointed Richard Cocke, gentleman... Now know ye, that we the said James Blair and Stephen Fouace, being the only surviving trustees before named, in execution and performance of the trust in us reposed... and for and in consideration of the sum of ten shillings to us in hand paid by the President and masters...of the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge. have granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released and transferred...unto the said President and masters, or professors of the College of William and Mary... all that messuage commonly called the College, situate, lying, and being in the parish of Bruton, in the county of James City aforesaid, near the city of Williamsburg, and all houses, edifices and buildings, courts, gardens

The Building is beautiful and commodious, being first modelled by Sir Christopher Wren, adapted to the Nature of the Country by the Gentlemen there; and since it was burnt down, it has been rebuilt, and nicely contrived, altered and adorned by the ingenious Direction of Governor Spotswood; and is not altogether unlike Chelsea Hospital.\*

...

When the College shall be compleatly finished, and Scholarships founded, then is the Trust to be transferred from the Trustees to the President and Masters;...

...

Fronting the College at near its whole Breadth, is extended a noble Street mathematically streight (for the first Design of the Town's Form is changed to a much better) just three Quarters of a Mile in Length:...

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\* "...a lack of funds conspired with the adaptations of the 'gentlemen there' to reduce it [the College] to an open-sided quadrangle 'not altogether unlike Chelsea Hospital', after the Caiun principle..."

Assuming that Sir Christopher [Wren] or his associates were responsible for the design, a letter [to President of Pembroke College] he wrote on the subject of straight block buildings vs. quadrangles for college living is illuminating:

"I perceive the name of a quadrangle will carry with it those whom you say may possibly be your benefactors, though it be much the worse situation for the Chambers and the Beauty of the College... and if I had skill in enchantment to represent the pile first in one position then in another, I should certainly make them of my opinion... But to be sober, if anybody, as you say will pay for a Quadrangle, there is no dispute to be made; let them have a Quadrangle, though a lame one, somewhat like a three legged table."

Whoever the architect, we are safe in assuming that Blair's preferences carried great weight. Certainly the proximity of the parish church, and the separate but adjoining location of the Grammer School and later of the President's House bears more than a casual resemblance to the arrangement at King's College in Aberdeen. [fn.] It signaled the beginning of the ascendancy of the "campus" over the "court" in American collegiate architecture..."

The Educational Influence of Aberdeen in Seventeenth Century Virginia by A. B. Cutts. in William & Mary College Quarterly, 2nd Series, Vol. XV, p. 248



BRICK IN WEST END OF CHAPEL - MAIN BUILDING OF COLLEGE.  
(See footnote, page 151.)