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The Bridge

Special
Commemorative
Edition
January 1999

Centuries Old Modern Man Comes Home
The Creation of a Tradition at Roger Williams University

A Tradition is Born

Editor's Note: This special commemorative edition of *The Bridge* features the dedication of the Roger Williams bronze statue, in conjunction with a major three-day Interfaith Conference co-sponsored by the Rhode Island State Council of Churches.

The issue includes excerpts from speeches by noted historians and clergy, an article about our namesake by President Santoro, a photo essay on the creation of the statue, and a feature on how we and some sister schools have established a few time honored traditions through statues, mascots, and other symbols.

*"There are some men whose monuments are everywhere,
who are known as wide as civilization.
The Pilgrims sought liberty for themselves.
Roger Williams sought liberty for humanity."*

— Francis Wayland, 1860



Alonzo Chappel, American, 1829-1887 — Landing of Roger Williams

The Bridge

THE MAGAZINE OF ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY

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EDITOR
Dorothea Hesse Doar, APR
Director of Public Relations
and Publications

ASSISTANT EDITOR
John Klitzner
Assistant Editor,
Public Relations and Publications

ART DIRECTOR
Peter Broomhead
Art Director/Designer

CONTRIBUTING WRITERS/RESEARCHERS
Christel L. Ertel, Vice President for
University Advancement; Courtney
Mulligan; Hugh Ryan; Anthony J.
Santoro, President; Sarah Wilson

PHOTOGRAPHERS
Dorothea Hesse Doar, APR; Peter
Finger; George Marshall; David
Silverman; Thomas M. Walker;
WPRI-12; Cover photo by Peter
Finger



DEVELOPMENT / ALUMNI LIAISONS
Christel L. Ertel, Vice President for
University Advancement
Thomas M. Walker, Director of
Alumni Relations

ALUMNI BOARD EXECUTIVE
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President-elect
Deborah Kennedy, '90, L'97
Secretary/Treasurer

Send requests for subscriptions
and change of address to:
Joyce Pellegrini, Development
Information Systems Manager,
Roger Williams University,
One Old Ferry Road, Bristol, RI,
02809-2921.
Phone: (401) 254-3004;
toll-free 1-800-458-7144, Ext. 3004;
FAX: (401) 254-3599;
E-mail: jwp@alpha.rwu.edu



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The unveiling of the statue

SPECIAL COMMEMORATIVE EDITION / JANUARY 1999

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- 300 guests attend ceremony
- Dr. Joan Brown Campbell offers keynote address



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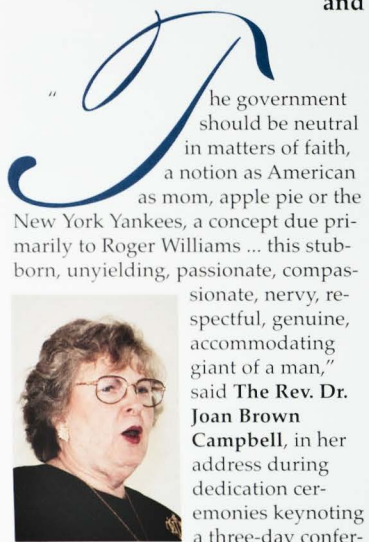


On the cover

Bronze statue of Roger Williams by sculptor Armand LaMontagne. The statue stands in front of the administration building overlooking the Quad, named "The D'Angelo Common," honoring University trustee and benefactor Philip D'Angelo.

Roger Williams, University's Namesake, Focus of Three-Day Interfaith Conference on "Religion, Liberty, and the Constitution"

Event draws scholars, religious leaders,
and academicians from across the country.



he government should be neutral in matters of faith, a notion as American as mom, apple pie or the New York Yankees, a concept due primarily to Roger Williams ... this stubborn, unyielding, passionate, compassionate, nervy, respectful, genuine, accommodating giant of a man," said **The Rev. Dr. Joan Brown Campbell**, in her address during dedication ceremonies keynoting a three-day conference on the separation of church and state, held on the University campus in late October.

The Conference was jointly sponsored by the University and the Rhode Island State Council of Churches, with the **Rev. James C. Miller**, executive minister, coordinating.

Dr. Campbell, general secretary of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., shared the podium with University officials, at the formal dedication of a life-size bronze statue of Roger Williams. The event highlighted the conference, featuring presentations by national and state-wide religious leaders, as well as members of the legal community.

Nearly 300 guests, including community leaders, friends of the University, students, parents, and members of the clergy had come together for the official unveiling of Rhode Island sculptor **Armand LaMontagne's**



likeness of the University's namesake. Dr. Campbell's eloquence captivated her audience.

"Williams had the vision of a **Galileo**. Of a **Moses**. Of a **Martin Luther King, Jr.** The wisdom to see something most of us either cannot or will not see. And the courage to press on toward it even when you are pressing alone. Today we are the happy beneficiaries of the 'lively experiment.' "The people of the United States have adopted the Rhode Island model and made it their own. First in Virginia, then, in the First Amendment, the vision of Roger Williams has come to full flower. This full-throated freedom of conscience is America's greatest gift to humankind.

"Roger Williams explodes our stereotypes. Many in today's 'politically correct' world carry around the notion that only theological liberals or, at the least moderates, would ever propound the doctrine of church-state separation. " 'Not so,' Roger Williams says. Williams, the brittle fundamentalist, the man too pure for the Puritans, teaches us that persons of deep conviction not only may, **MUST** give everyone the freedom to choose for or against God.

"Coerced religion is an oxymoron. True faith is voluntary. It springs from the heart We learned from Roger Williams. Coerced religion, on its good days, produces hypocrites; on its bad days, rivers of blood.

"Williams knew. He had witnessed the imprisonment and in some cases, the death of those who dared to differ from the religion of the community. For conscience's sake he was banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1635 Williams, the Puritan's Puritan, gave us the term 'separation of church and state.' Not a secular humanist ... Not even the great **Thomas Jefferson**. But a Bible

totin', fire breathin', rock-ribbed preacher. That's who gave us the separation of church and state. And he did so, not out of indifference to religious faith, but precisely because he held religion to be of such importance.

".... Liberty is an American treasure. It is our gift to the world community. But it is only believable when we live it out in racial harmony, economic equity, gender equality and yes, religious freedom.

"Liberty must be inspired. It must inform the soul. We are not the religious police of the old. Rather, we must be those who by life and national example live lives that are free and fair."



President **Anthony J. Santoro** also spoke briefly about Roger Williams. "We learn, looking to him for inspiration. We seek not only to imagine what the world ought to be, but also to make it what it can be," President Santoro observed.

The Conference began Friday, October 23, with an address by **Dr. Charles C. Haynes**, senior scholar, First Amendment Center, Vanderbilt University. Dr. Haynes spoke on "Religion in the Schools." Joining him for a panel discussion was the **Honorable**



Dr. Charles C. Haynes



Hon. Joseph R. Weisberger



Dr. Edwin S. Gaustad



Dr. Stan Hastey



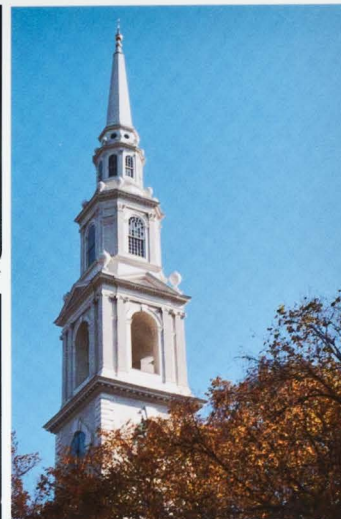
Dr. James M. Dunn



Edward J. Eberle, Esq.

Joseph R. Weisberger, chief justice, Supreme Court of Rhode Island.

On Saturday, October 24, **Dr. Edwin S. Gaustad**, preeminent biographer of Roger Williams, discussed the Life and



An Interfaith Worship and Symposium at the First Baptist Church in America (founded by Roger Williams) on Sunday, October 25, concluded the Conference.

Legacy of Roger Williams. (See page 5 for highlights of Dr. Gaustad's speech.)

Also featured October 24 was a panel discussion on "Church and State Issues in the Community," by **Dr. James M. Dunn**, executive director of the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, Washington, D.C.; **Dr. Stan Hastey**, executive director of the Alliance of Baptists, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Haynes; and **Edward J. Eberle**, Esq., professor of law, Roger Williams University Ralph R. Papitto School of Law.

Also during the Statue Dedication Ceremonies that same day, the Presi-

dent recognized Trustee **Philip D'Angelo** for his long-standing support to the University and for his generous gift to the statue campaign, and Trustee **Joseph Esposito**, chair



Joseph Esposito

of the Roger Williams Statue Campaign, for his personal support and effective fund-raising. Each was honored with a special plaque, to be installed near the base of the statue along with the names of other benefactors.

President Santoro also announced that from this day forward the quadrangle, which the statue faces, will be called "The D'Angelo Common," in honor of Trustee D'Angelo and his wife, Jennifer.

Ralph R. Papitto, chairman of the Board of Trustees, followed President Santoro to acknowledge Roger Williams and to thank **Mr. and Mrs. Richard Bready** of

Newport for their generosity in funding the statue.

"Roger Williams believed that religion and government were both important, but they should be separate. He stood up for this belief even when others said he was wrong. His imagination and perseverance enabled him to establish a new kind of community. He was a true leader," the Chairman said. ♦

If you are interested in obtaining a documentary video of the Interfaith Conference, please contact:

Dorothea Hesse Doar
Director of Public Relations and Publications
Roger Williams University
One Old Ferry Road
Bristol, RI 02809
Telephone: (401) 254-3252
E-mail: dhd@alpha.rwu.edu



The Rev. James Miller opens the Conference.

"THE D'ANGELO COMMON" IS NAMED



As with many college campuses, the grassy center of the campus, surrounded on four sides by brick and mortar, has been referred to as "The Quadrangle," or more casually, "The Quad."

Now, this area has an official designation: "The D'Angelo Common," in

honor of Trustee **Philip D'Angelo**, who this past year donated a major gift to the University, making possible the construction of the bronze statue of Roger Williams which now graces the Bristol campus.

Who is this man who was largely instrumental in funding the statue?

Philip D'Angelo is president of Palm Coast Development, based in Stuart, Florida, where he resides with his wife, **Jennifer**.

They are the parents of twin daughters, **Jill** and **Judith**, and one son, **John**, all of Stuart, Florida. There are five grandchildren: **Philip**, **Jennifer**, **Lindsay**, **John, Jr.**, and **Corey**.

Mr. D'Angelo joined the Roger Williams University Board of Trustees in 1996. In addition to his involvement with the

University, he was chairman of EXCO-Nonan, Inc., retiring in April 1998.

Why did he choose to give generously to the Roger Williams Statue Campaign?

"I believe monuments to major figures from history link us with our past. That is what establishing a tradition is all about. What better way to dramatize our heritage than to depict our namesake? I am honored to be a part of this memorial," said Mr. D'Angelo.

Mr. D'Angelo grew up in Staten Island, New York. In 1952 he enlisted in the U.S. Navy, serving until 1956. For a period of time he served with Composite Squadron 11 at Quonset Point, Rhode Island. After his military discharge he became associated with RCA Marine in New York; Graves & Noonan, New York; Daniel E. Noonan, Inc.; and Noonan, Astley & Pearce (North American Foreign Exchange and Money Market brokerage firm based in New York City).

From 1976 until 1990 he was chairman and chief executive officer of Noonan, Astley & Pearce, Inc. He was a member of the New York Federal Reserve Foreign Exchange Committee and former president of the Foreign Exchange Brokers Association. He also was former vice chairman of Telerate, former director of EXCO, PLC, London and Guinness, Peat, PLC, London. *DHD* ♦



The Roger Williams statue overlooks "The D'Angelo Common."

Roger Williams His Life and His Legacy

(Editor's note: the following are excerpts from a speech given by Edwin Gaustad, professor emeritus of history, University of California, during the recent Interfaith and University Forum on Religious Liberty held on the Roger Williams University Bristol campus prior to the dedication of the Roger Williams statue. Dr. Gaustad is a Brown University graduate. He is the author of Liberty of Conscience, a thoughtful treatise on Roger Williams in America.)

In many respects, **Roger Williams** is an unlikely hero. Of undistinguished lineage, he seemed more adept at losing friends than winning them. ... Those in positions of authority especially felt his wrath ... If anyone were so reckless as to agree with him on some point, he immediately pushed on to a position more extreme where none could follow. I believe that it is safe to say that he would never have been voted "Mr. Congeniality" in any Mr. America contest. ... He did, however, have one redeeming feature: he was right. And in the perspective of history, now some 300-plus years later, that single virtue outweighs all other aspects of his life.

His Life

He was born—we think—in 1604, the same year that **King James I** rode down from Scotland to take over the English throne, and replace the Tudor dynasty with the Stuart one. That shift in monarchy was dramatic, but Roger Williams would eventually be responsible for a shift more seismic than James could have conceived of or would have tolerated. ...

For Roger Williams, the Puritan "experiment" was fine, as far as it went: it just did not go far enough. First of all, this business of remaining within the Church of England while busily engaged in the radical transformation of that church just wouldn't wash ... Williams argued; otherwise, it's like trying to walk a straight line with one foot on the road and the other foot in the ditch. ...

While he found no hospitality among the English, he did find such among the Indians whose language he had taken the trouble to learn. In modest verse, he later wrote:

*Lost many a time,
I have had no Guide,
No House, but Hollow Tree!
In stormy Winter night no Fire,
No Food, no Company.*

Roger Williams dedicated much of his adult life to giving Rhode Island a firm legal foundation. ... First, there was a matter of a charter. Rhode Island, though outside the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, was still within the jurisdiction of England, however much some might have preferred otherwise. So Williams returned to England in 1643 to obtain some legal recognition for his tiny colony. Williams did manage the next year, 1644, to obtain from a Parliamentary committee — with two votes to spare — a "Free Charter of Civil Incorporation and Government for the Providence Plantations in the Narragansett Bay in New England." ...

In a famous letter to the town of Providence, in 1655, Williams labored once again to explain the true nature of liberty. He thought it might help to think of a captain sailing his vessel at sea. All the passengers should be free to worship as they please, or not to worship at all. But where the safety and true course of the ship was concerned, the captain was in charge.

His Legacy

Let me treat his legacy ... under five headings:

First, the Indians — Unlike the majority of his fellow Englishmen, Williams actually tried to understand the Native Americans: their language, their culture, their dreams. His first book, *A Key into the Language of America* (1643), actually made a hit in London. ...

He saw the pressure of a dominant culture on a relatively powerless people nothing but "forced conversion." Williams was determined ... not to push Indians into a ritual conformity and call that Christianity. He would not force them "to submit to that which they understand not."

Second, we must credit his legacy for Rhode Island and its charter. The 1663 charter, obtained at last by **John Clarke**, was a wonder of the 17th century world. It had the audacity to declare that "a most flourishing civil state may stand and best be maintained... with a full liberty in religious concerns."

Third, one may consider the legacy of Brown University and its charter of 1764, almost exactly one century after Rhode Island's charter.

"Into this liberal and catholic institution," Brown's charter reads, "shall never be admitted any religious tests; but, on the contrary, all the members hereof shall forever enjoy full, free, absolute, and uninterrupted freedom of conscience."

Another century would pass before either Oxford or Cambridge would tolerate the presence of dissenters in their midst. Academic freedom? Here is a giant push, a giant legacy.

Fourth, Roger Williams and the Baptists — Though a Baptist only a few months, Williams gave that denomination a cause and a battle cry: liberty of conscience. Not toleration, but freedom.

Fifth — When **Thomas Jefferson** and **James Madison** saw to it that religious liberty was built into the very frame of government for the State of Virginia, then for the nation itself, they were, consciously or otherwise, honoring the spirit and courage and insights of Roger Williams. ♦





THE UNIVERSITY'S NAMESAKE

Roger Williams lived to his 80th year—today his
undaunted spirit is symbolized in a unique
bronze likeness on the Bristol campus

By Anthony J. Santoro
President, Roger Williams University

Great universities employ symbols to help establish identity and distinguish themselves and their traditions. We at Roger Williams University feel the time is right to create a symbol of our own. With that in mind, early in 1997 we commissioned a bronze statue of **Roger Williams**, to symbolize his virtues of tolerance, open-mindedness, diversity and quest for truth and knowledge that endure at our University.

Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island and namesake of Roger Williams University, is remembered as a great reformer and leading champion of democracy and freedom in the American colonies. The government he established 360 years ago was based on religious tolerance and separation of church and state in the first genuine democracy.

He studied languages, theology and law at Cambridge before setting off from London in 1631 to join the Puritans in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. While welcomed warmly at first, he soon was shunned for his "newe and dangerous opinions," namely his outspoken criticism of the civil authorities.

Williams challenged the right of the Puritans to demand religious conformity of everyone and to take Native American lands without compensation. A man of letters, Roger Williams published *A Key into the Language of America*, a lexicon based on the culture and dialects of this country's earlier inhabitants. He hoped the treatise would improve communication between the races.

He was widely known for his defense of Native American rights and his affection for his Indian neighbors, a fondness not shared by many other colonists. He spent much time among the Narragansetts, who befriended him and made him a gift of land for the settlement he called "Providence" (Middle English for gift of God).

When word of his "lively experiment" in democracy spread, other colonists followed him to Rhode Island. He was respected for his sense of justice and fairness toward all, and he often served as a peacemaker.

A man ahead of his time, he was undaunted by controversy. His masterpiece, *The Bloody Tenent of Persecution*, a book expounding religious freedom, was banned and burned in England.

The desire to be free — to have the ability to control one's destiny — was the basis of Roger Williams' beliefs and the force which founded Rhode Island.

World-renowned Rhode Island sculptor **Armand LaMontagne** has created a life-size replica of Roger Williams which is sure to draw visitors and become a source of pride for everyone associated with the University.

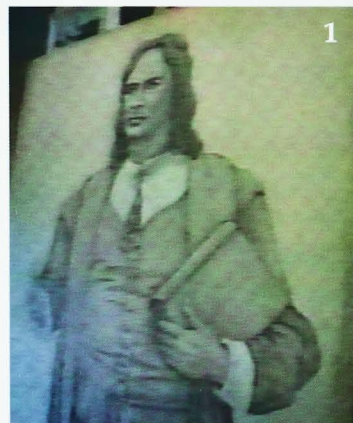
Holding a book titled *Soul Liberty 1636* in his left hand, the Roger Williams likeness reaches out with his right hand as if to greet us with a friendly handshake. Perhaps he is gesturing as he welcomes the visitor with the well-known "What Cheer, Netop?" (What Cheer was an English greeting; while Netop was a Narragansett word for friend.)

It is inspiring to reflect that his bronze likeness gazes out across the campus toward Mt. Hope Bay on land he no doubt visited often.

The statue LaMontagne created for the University will be his first work to be displayed permanently in Rhode Island.

Roger Williams University is in the midst of great change, growing, ever expanding and diversifying. The time is right for a unifying symbol which expresses the philosophy and mission of the University. We have been afforded a unique opportunity to create a legacy which will live and grow over the years as our University continues to grow. ❖

The Making of a Statue



THE METAMORPHOSIS OF OUR STATUE ... FROM PAPER TO WOOD TO WAX TO BRONZE

No one knows for sure what Roger Williams looked like. No original portraits of the Rhode Island founder exist. So when the University commissioned world renowned sculptor **Armand LaMontagne** to create a bronze statue of the University's namesake, LaMontagne dug into history books to come up with authentic stature, clothing, footwear and hairstyles of the late 17th century.

(Photo No. 1) The artist begins by creating a larger-than-lifesize drawing based upon his research. He depicts Williams with a long flowing overcoat, leather boots, and shoulder-length hair. According to LaMontagne, the six-foot tall replica is probably a few inches taller than men of the Colonial period.

(Photos No. 2 and 3) For four months LaMontagne carves away, chip by chip, from a 1,200-pound block of basswood upon which he has reconfigured his drawing. The result is a life-size replica in wood to serve as the "model" and positive mold (Photos No. 4, 5) from which the bronze statue is to be created in a centuries old, painstaking foundry



method known as the "lost-wax" process.

At the Paul King Foundry in Johnston, Rhode Island, the model passes through a series of treatments, first in rubber, then wax (the wax melts when heated — hence the term "lost-wax") then plaster, and finally bronze.

The statue is formed, baking in an 800 degree oven, cooled and finished (chased) (Photos No. 6, 7) in sections. Once the final chasing is completed, the sections are assembled.

The final touch — Unlike many bronze statues which turn green when weathered, Williams receives a rich brown patina in a special finish designed to resist tarnish when exposed to the outdoor elements.

(Photo No. 8) The completed statue is lowered into its final resting place in a very carefully orchestrated maneuver requiring several people and several hours.

(Photo No. 9) The Roger Williams bronze statue, weighing nearly one ton, stands more than six feet tall, and is supported by an 18-inch base installed on a granite rock. The statue overlooks the newly named "D'Angelo Common." Only in place four months, already Williams has become a popular photo site for students and friends. It is not unusual to see someone holding his outstretched hand.



LIONS AND TIGERS AND BEARS

By Dorothea Hesse Doar, APR

Oh my!



"Meet you at the Bear" (Brown University)

Many universities and colleges perpetuate their unique traditions by memorializing their namesakes, mascots and symbols through works of art. Now, **Roger Williams University** joins the many schools dramatizing campus spirit and collegiality with its own bronze statue of its namesake.

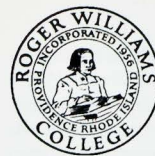
Roger Williams University will move into the next century with nearly a 50-year history of change. The school was chartered in 1956 as the state's first junior college (Roger Williams Junior College); became a four-year baccalaureate granting institution in 1969 (Roger Williams College); and finally was named Roger Williams University in 1992.

Forty-two years ago the University's founding fathers selected the state's founder as the school's namesake, but it wasn't until October 24, 1998 that the historic figure of **Roger Williams** was officially and publicly recognized as the University's symbol, with the dedication of the bronze statue on

the Bristol campus. The life-size sculpture of the quintessential colonial leader adds an imposing figure to the University landscape, already becoming a popular location for memorial photographs.

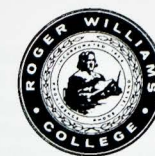
Other symbols have been in place since the University's founding, such as the University seal and a mascot (a hawk).

Today's University seal, created in 1992, depicts the figure of a colonial gentleman holding a book in his left hand, with his right hand outstretched (very similar to LaMontagne's drawing upon which the new statue is based). Williams is surrounded by a laurel wreath, torches, shield, and the Latin inscription: *Magna Est Veritas* (truth is great). The shield depicts protection from the forces of ignorance, the torches light the path to the future, and the laurel leaves represent knowledge. The seal, used appropriately on University documents, is a revision of earlier artwork which depicted Roger, in wide collar, holding an open book



(1970). A later version shows him with a pen in hand (1990).

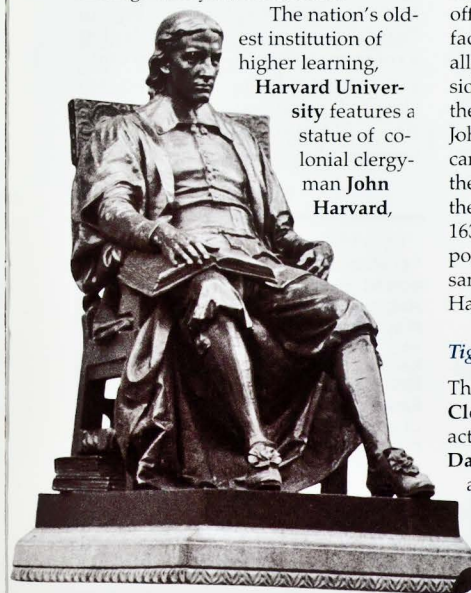
The mascot, adopted by the Athletic Department in the 70s, is the classic hawk. All athletes are Hawks. The University student newspaper is titled *The Hawk's Eye*. A copper sculpture of a larger-than-life hawk, created by retired economics professor **Edgar Brown**, is hung from the ceiling of the foyer of the Main Library.



Facts, Not Fiction

We polled several other colleges and universities (founded in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries) to learn how they articulate and perpetuate their traditions, with statues of founders, or mascots, or symbols or seals. Their true stories, often colorful, were varied and, as the saying goes, sometimes, "Stranger than fiction." We'd like to share our findings with you, our readers.

The nation's oldest institution of higher learning, **Harvard University** features a statue of colonial clergyman **John Harvard**,



John Harvard

"Carved, wooden model of the Roger Williams statue in the Undergraduate Library could not be more appropriate. Roger Williams symbolizes freedom and equality which are at the very heart of the Library's mission. When the Roger Williams Family Association sought housing for their papers and memorabilia, our Library was chosen. Now not only are the papers in the Library, but also the wooden replica of the bronze statue."

Carol DiPrete
Dean of Academic Services and Director of University Libraries



located in front of University Hall, facing Harvard Yard, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The statue was cast in 1884 by **Daniel Chester French**, sculptor of **Abraham Lincoln** in the Lincoln Memorial and the Minute Man at Concord's Old North Bridge. It is known as "The Statue of Three Lies." Although the inscription reads "John Harvard, Founder, 1638," according to officials at Harvard, none of these three facts is true. The seated figure is not really John Harvard but an idealized version of a Puritan male, since no authentic pictures of Mr. Harvard existed; John Harvard, while figuring significantly in the school's history, was *not* the founder of Harvard College. And the College was founded in 1636, *not* 1638. Nevertheless, the statue is a popular draw for tourists, and thousands of visitors a year rub John Harvard's shoes for luck.

Tiger Pause

The statue of founder **Thomas Green Clemson** at **Clemson University** was actually cast twice. **Abraham Wolfe Davidson**, the sculptor, fled Russia and in 1934 became a student at this 110-year-old South Carolina institution. He was given a studio and materials to sculpt the

statue during his stay in payment for his college expenses. Lack of funding during the Depression prevented the bronze casting of the statue, hence a concrete replica of the 1939 version. In 1966 Davidson prepared the plaster cast of the original for the bronze casting that exists today. The inscription at the base of the figure, located in front of historic Tillman Hall, reads: "Thomas Green Clemson, born in Philadelphia, July 1, 1808; died at Fort Hill April 6, 1888. Scientist, diplomat, soldier, founder of Clemson College, and benefactor to the sons of his adopted state." Sharing the limelight with the founder is the Tiger statue (pictured on page 13), created by Davidson and located on the lawn of Littlejohn Coliseum. The inscription reads: "That the Tiger's roar may echo o'er the mountain heights," from the Clemson Alma Mater. The Tiger — mascot, symbol, and an athlete's nickname — is one of the most photographed spots on campus. Team photos are shot there also. The University's tiger logo, created in 1995, is a stylized representation of this statue. The Tiger Paw emblem, originating from a plaster cast from Chicago's Museum of Natural History, is painted on every highway coming into Clemson, and mugs, shirts, hats, blazers, etc. also display the Tiger Paw. Clemson University, (formerly A & M), features several military statues as well, including the class of 1944 military statue. On the base of the sculpture are the names of

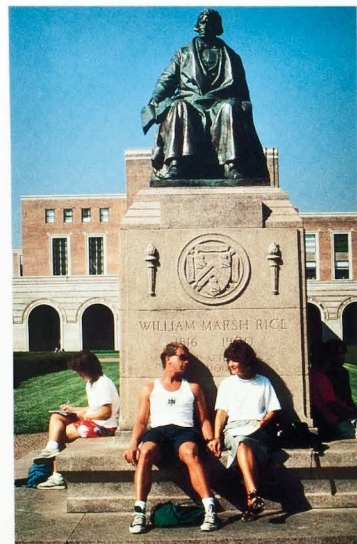


Georgetown's John Carroll

those who made the ultimate sacrifice for their country and the inscription: "We were just boys, mere boys, and then there was war, and half of us were dead or wounded." The Military Heritage Plaza, sponsored by the classes of 1941, 42, 50, 51, 52 and 53, depicts a statue of a tall striding cadet.

Students of All Faiths

Throughout the country other famous men are remembered in bronze. **John Carroll's** likeness (pictured on page 11) presides over Washington, D.C.'s **Georgetown University** — the Jesuit school he founded in 1789. Carroll had said, "The object nearest my heart is to establish a college on this continent for the education of youth." In 1789, after obtaining the deed to some 60 acres overlooking the port village of George Town, he was also named the first Catholic Bishop in the United States, later to become Archbishop Carroll. In 1791, the first student entered the new school. When he died in 1815 he left behind a legacy of a life spent working to insure the Church's survival in America and the gift of an institution dedicated to educating students of all faiths. An English bulldog was selected as the official mascot of Georgetown University in 1962. One



William Marsh Rice

"This project is especially exciting and meaningful to me. I'm honored to be a part of the sponsoring class, and I feel sure that the statue of Roger Williams will add prestige and pride to our University. That's why I participated in the campaign to fund the statue project."



Denise Perry '97
Senior Class Treasurer

early bulldog was named "Hoya" after the traditional Georgetown cheer, and sports writers came to refer to the team as "the Hoyas," in part from the cheer and in part from the dog. "Hoya Saxa" as an athletic rallying cry dates from the 1890s. Some would have it deriving from pure nonsense syllables, as with Yale's boola-boola. Others say it is an ungrammatical combo of Greek and Latin, meaning "What Rocks!" referring to the rock-like qualities of the defensive linemen.

An Elaborate Prank

Rice University, founded in 1912 in Houston, Texas, features a statue of **William Marsh Rice**, below, known to students and alumni affectionately as "Willy." In 1988 a group of students concocted an elaborate plan to lift, turn 180 degrees, and replace the one-ton statue on its eight-foot granite pedestal so that its backdrop would be the University's first building — Lovett Hall — making "Willy" face Fondren Library for the first time in 58 years. (It took three electrical engineers, two mechanical engineers, a civil engineer, a mathematical scientist, a physicist, and an English major putting their brains and brawn together to carry out the elaborate scheme.) It remains the greatest prank ever pulled on the Rice campus. The one student caught paid the cost of turning the statue to its rightful posi-

tion. Students sold T-shirts that read, "Where There's A Willy, There's A Way," and raised enough money to pay the cost of restoring Willy to his original position. The official mascot for Rice athletics is known as "Sammy the Owl." When athletic activities began at Rice in 1912, Rice intercollegiate teams adopted the owl from the academic seal as their mascot. Over the years, interpretations of the mascot have included students dressed in owl costumes, live Great Horned Owls, and large owl statues of canvas and fiberglass.

A Bear for Brunonia

Brown University traces its history back more than two centuries to the year 1764, when the English Colony's General Assembly granted a charter to establish the third college in New England, in Providence, Rhode Island, following Harvard in 1636 and Yale in 1701. The school was named for major benefactor **Nicholas Brown**, graduate of 1786 and son of a founder of the college. Appropriate memorials to Brown exist on the campus in many forms. However, most faculty, staff, alumni and students alike think of the Brown Bear as the school's official symbol and mascot. A bronze statue of the Brown Bear (pictured on page 10) stands atop a concrete pedestal on the main campus, in front of Faunce Hall, paws outstretched, presenting an impressive figure. "Meet you at the Bear," is a common phrase heard around the

"The decision to create a statue of human proportions is very much in keeping with the RWU culture. Each of us has the potential to contribute to society and achieve greatness, just as Roger Williams did."



Karen R. Haskell, Ph.D.
Dean of Students

campus. The Bear had its beginning in 1904 when **Theodore Francis Green**, class of 1887, placed a bear's head in the trophy room in the newly dedicated student union. "While it may be somewhat unsociable and uncouth, it is good natured and clean. While courageous and ready to fight, it does not



Penn State's Nittany Lion

look for trouble for its own sake, nor is it bloodthirsty. It is not one of a herd, but acts independently. It is intelligent and capable of being educated (if caught young enough!). It is a good swimmer and a good digger, like an athlete who makes Phi Beta Kappa. Furthermore its color is brown; and its name is 'Brown'," said Green. Student athletes are nicknamed "Bruins." Records show continued incidents with a succession of live bears. In 1921 Bruno I, playing outside his cage, died suddenly from sampling some chemicals. Bruno II faithfully attended football games at home and away, grew to more than 500 pounds, and retired to Roger Williams Park. Bruno III, afraid of crowds, climbed a tree and had to be rescued by the police. Off she went to the Slater Park Zoo. Bear cubs were used for a while. (For away games, the cubs were billeted in city jails.) Students appearing in bear costumes have replaced the live bear mascot, possibly reflecting the age of environmental or animal rights consciousness. One wearer of the bear suit was named **Tim Bruno** '80. That same year **Barbara Weiss** donned the bear costume and became the first woman mascot in the Ivy League.

Oh My!

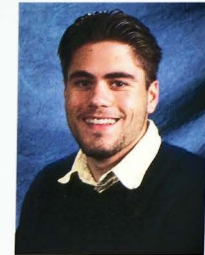
From Tigers to Bears to ... yes, that's right, Lions. In this case, Nittany Lions, of **The Pennsylvania State University** fame. The athletic symbol of The Penn State University, founded in 1855, is the North American *felis concolor*, variously known as the mountain lion, cougar, puma, or panther. The large tawny-colored "cat" became extinct in 1880. Penn State is located in the Nittany (pronounced Nita-Nee) Valley near Mount Nittany; the name is derived from Indian words meaning "protective barrier against the elements." The adoption of the Nittany Lion as Penn State's athletic symbol was introduced by

Harrison D. "Joe" Mason '07. In 1904, going against Princeton's varsity baseball team, he and other team members were shown two Bengal tigers, to suggest the treatment they would receive in the game.



Clemson's Tiger

"The Roger Williams statue represents the values and ideals advocated by Roger Williams, such as justice, fairness, and the pursuit of knowledge. All are qualities that are encouraged and supported by an education at Roger Williams University."



Christian Palombo
Class of 1999
President, Student Senate

DEFINING TRADITION



USC's Tommy Trojan

Mason boasted (in a spontaneous, albeit fabricated, response) that the Penn State Nittany Mountain Lion — king of the beasts — would overcome the Princeton Tigers. Penn State won the game, and Mason's idea was accepted unanimously by students, faculty and the community. The first tangible lion symbols, two alabaster lion statues placed atop columns on the main campus, were affectionately referred to as "Pa" and Ma." In the 20s, a pair of stuffed mountain lions was placed in the Recreation Building to watch over athletic events. The tradition of having a student dressed in furry lion outfit began about that time.

Members of the Class of 1940 voted to give to their alma mater the sum of \$5,430 to pay for the construction of a shrine, where they could gather to hold pep rallies and celebrate sports victories. The result is the work of renown sculptor **Heinz Warneke** — a crouching figure on a grassy tree-lined mound near the Recreation building — the popular Nittany Lion Shrine. Warneke and stonecutter **Joseph Garatti** molded a 13-ton block of Indiana limestone into the best known symbol of Penn State. The statue was dedicated at homecoming ceremonies October 24, 1942. Since that time, the Nittany Lion

Shrine has become one of the most visited and talked about places on the University Park Campus. Penn State is believed to be the first college to adopt the lion as a mascot.

And Then There's Tommy ...

Probably the most photographed statue in California is a six-foot tall, 2000-pound bronze statue of a Trojan warrior. Created in 1930 as part of the University of Southern California's 50th anniversary celebration, the statue was commissioned for \$10,000 as the General Alumni Association's semi-centennial gift to USC.

(The GAA raised the funds by adding \$1 to each alumni season football ticket for two years.) "Tommy Trojan" is inscribed with the words *"The Trojan: Faithful, Scholarly, Skillful, Courageous and Ambitious."* The "Trojan" moniker originated from a 1912 *Los Angeles Times* story by sports writer **Owen Bird**, who called attention to the fighting spirit and courageous ability of USC athletes. He likened their spirit to the ancient Trojans.

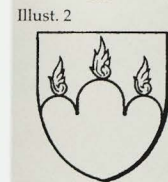
Sculptor **Roger Nobel Burnham** is said to have modeled the statue after two USC football players — **Russ Saunders** and **Ernie Pinckert**. Saunders said: "We put in a lot of hours posing for Mr. Burnham and the result you see is my head, chest and shoulders. The rest is all Ernie." When the USC band begins to play "Conquest" during a football game, everyone in the Los Angeles Coliseum knows what's

next — a white horse and its rider burst upon the scene. The horse is an Arabian named "Traveler" and the rider, of course, is dressed as "Tommy Trojan." In 1995, one writer posed the question: "How many of us would look that good in a mini-skirt at age 65?" And what about that drawn sword? **Norman Corwin**, former USC journalism professor and Emmy Award-winning writer for radio, television, film and print, answers that question as follows:

"I'm sure I'm not alone in perceiving Tommy Trojan's enemies to be not Greeks bearing gifts or Huns bearing arms, but the far more men-



University of Wyoming's "Steamboat"



outside of Boston in Waltham, Massachusetts grew out of the original ninety-acre campus (on the site of the former Middlesex University), dedicated in 1948, containing four buildings, including a fake castle. Honoring Brandeis University on its 50th anniversary this year, the United States Postal Service issued a post card depicting the **Irving and Edyth Usen Castle**. The castle is a favorite landmark of alumni and a preferred residence hall of students. Brandeis athletes are nicknamed "Judges." Their athletic symbol is an owl, the symbol of wise judgement and thoughtfulness

acing, because far more subtle and invidious, (are) the enemies of ignorance, indifference, greed, mediocrity, prejudice, complacency, boredom, eroded values, low expectations and ravenous hungering for sensation."

Fire and Ice

Brandeis University is named for the late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, **Louis Dembitz Brandeis**, who served on this country's highest court from 1916 to 1939. In 1946 seven Boston Jewish immigrants (or sons of immigrants) launched a campaign to found a university as the first Jewish-sponsored, non-sectarian, liberal arts university.

Today's more than 400 acres and 80 buildings and is used in both men's and women's sports. The official seal of Brandeis University has evolved over the past 50 years. Its initial configuration appeared in 1948 on the first University Bulletin, which announced the list of courses for academic year 1948-49. (Illust. 1) That first seal featured the Tablets of the Law, on which appear the first ten letters of the Hebrew alphabet. (Illust. 2) Designed by Harvard art history professor **Ken-neth Conant**, the next seal divides the name *Brandeis* into its component nouns, *brand* (fire) and *eis* (ice). Conant conceived flames rising from three peaks of ice. The three peaks referred to Boston, earlier named *Trimount* (hence the name *Tremont Street*) for the three hills upon which beacon fires burned in colonial Boston (*Beacon Hill*). The subsequent seals since 1948 have retained the three flames (Illust. 3, 4, 5, and 6). In 1985 the seal was redesigned into a circular format, to include the motto "Truth even unto its innermost parts." This design is in use today on all official University documents and publications. On October 17, 1998, Brandeis University brought to a climax its half century anniversary celebration with a festive 50th Anniversary Gala at the Boston Marriott Hotel, Copley Place.



American University's "Clawed"

The Eagle Has Landed

In 1782 Congress chose the indigenous White Bald Eagle as the national emblem for the United States. A little more than a century later, in 1893, **American University** in Washington, D. C. was created by act of the U. S. Congress. Appropriately the school adopted the national bird as its official mascot. The eagle, a symbol of power, courage and immortality for centuries, has been memorialized at American University in the form of a bronze statue by wildlife artists/sculptors **Laurence G. Isard** and **Walter T. Matia**. "Eagles are universally celebrated as birds of strength and dignity. The creative challenge was to capture these symbolic characteristics and give meaning and life to the finished sculpture," said Isard of the project. The one-ton, 12-foot high bird, named "Clawed," after the University's mascot, was installed on May 4, 1997. According to American University, the eagle statue was created to enhance school spirit and add "artistic dimension to the Bender Arena area ... to bring a focal point for many new traditions. Before and after athletic events, the community will be able to rally

"The banishment of Roger Williams from Massachusetts began a journey and a quest which marked the settlement of Rhode Island under the principles of "freedom of conscience with full liberty in religious concerns." A radical idea in the 17th century. The dedication of this statue should inspire members of the university community to begin a journey and a quest when they arrive on this campus: a journey for one's potential and a quest for enlightenment."



Dennis I. Revens '92
President, Roger Williams University
Alumni Association Board

DEFINING TRADITION

"This is the beginning of a tradition that will provide a focal point for all alumni to return to while on campus. The statue adds to the history of the University and serves as an anchor for the entire campus. Roger Williams symbolizes the many leadership qualities that all alumni should strive for. This is also a project with which the alumni became heavily involved, selling bricks for the Walk of Fame and raising funds through several activities."



Thomas Walker
Director of Alumni Relations

Vernon on summer evenings. Credited with enhancing the fertility of the plantation, the Washingtons believed the hippopotamuses brought them good luck, and children on the estate often attempted to lure the creatures close enough to the shore to touch a nose for good luck."

"So, too, many generations of students of The George Washington University. Students are encouraged to rub the hippo's nose for luck before exams, ball games or any other chancy endeavor."

The "Cowboys" Ride Their Bronco

Unique among the 50 states, Wyoming has only one university. The **University of Wyoming**, Laramie, opened its doors in September 1887. UW's athletic teams have been known as the "Cowboys" for decades.

A statue, "Fanning A Twister, 'Steamboat,' " (pictured on page 14) was placed adjacent to the athletic complex at UW in 1990. Cody, Wyoming sculptor **Peter Fillerup** created the statue of "Steamboat" under commission to the Jeff and Greg Taggart Co. "Steamboat" is a

legendary rodeo saddle bronc, so named because his broken nose caused him to



whistle when bucking. Since the early 1900s he has appeared on Wyoming's license plates and is a symbol owned by the State of Wyoming. UW football players wear a silhouette of "Steamboat" on their helmets.

Conclusion

Monuments link institutions with their heritage. As Roger Williams University approaches its 43rd year it joins these and other venerable schools in creating traditional linkages with the past and memorials for future generations to honor.

Acknowledgments: We would like to thank the following members of the collegiate community for their support in providing us with data, lore, artwork and photographs to help make this story possible: **Isabelle Hunter**, Brown University; **Cliff Hauptman**, Brandeis University; **Deborah Dunning**, Clemson University; **Nancy Lenehan** and **Jon Reynolds**, Georgetown University; **Barbara Porter**, The George Washington University; **Jennifer Carling**, Harvard University; **Michael Bezilla** and **Chris Koleno**, Pennsylvania State University; **Greg Marshall** and **Janet McNeill**, Rice University; **Vickie Webb**, University of Southern California; **Norman E. Roberts** and **Jay N. Fromkin**, University of Wyoming.

Thanks also to Roger Williams University's Director of Athletics **Bill Baird** for providing us with **Ray Frank's** book *What's In A Nickname?*; and Vice President for University Advancement **Christel Ertel** for information on Penn State and American Universities.

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Facts about Roger Williams



Several members of the RWFA attended the statue dedication ceremonies. They are shown in the photo with **Carol DiPrete** (far right), dean of Academic Services and director of University Libraries.

Genealogists or historians seeking information about Roger Williams will find a wealth of information stored in the University's Main Library, either on the shelves or in the archives.

In addition to approximately 50 different books on the subject of Roger Williams available for general circulation, a collection of artifacts and genealogical information, titled the "Roger Williams Collection," belonging to the Roger Williams Family Association (RWFA), is now housed in the University's archives. Researchers should contact **Wendell B. Pols**, University archivist, at Ext. 3031.

Included in the collection are **C. W. Dodge's** drawing of Roger Williams, a piece of slate rock on which Roger Williams landed in Providence, clippings, pamphlets, scrapbooks, and a plaque placed by the RWFA which reads: "This oak tree marks the first dwelling place of Roger Williams after his banishment from Salem, Mass., in 1636."

FROM THE ROGER WILLIAMS FAMILY ASSOCIATION WEB PAGE <http://home.ici.net~franksbs/rwfa/index.htm>

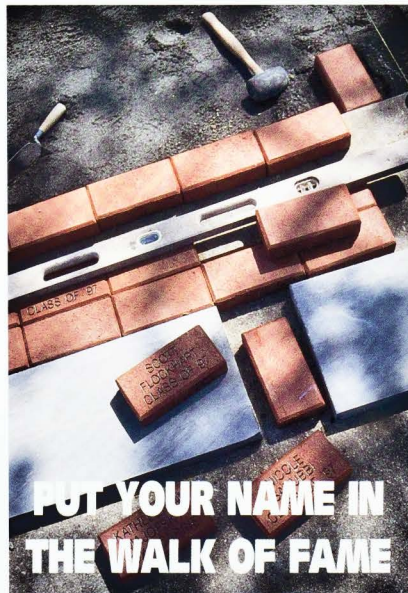
- Roger Williams was born in London circa 1604, the son of James and Alice (Pemberton) Williams. He had three siblings: Sydrach, Robert and Catherine.
- He purchased land from Narragansett Chiefs Canonicus and Miantonomi and named his settlement "Providence" in thanks to God. The original deed remains in the archives of the City of Providence.
- Returning briefly to England, he obtained a charter for his Colony which incorporated Providence.
- He started a trading post at what is now North Kingstown, where he traded with the Indians and was known for his peacemaking between the colonists and the Indians.
- Roger Williams was Governor of the Colony from 1654 through 1658.
- Roger and Mary were the parents of six children, all born in America: Mary, Freeborn, Providence, Mercy, Daniel and Joseph.
- Roger Williams died in Providence between January 16 and April 16, either 1683 or 1684. His wife, Mary, died in 1676.
- His descendants have contributed to the establishment of an independent state in a united nation. The United States of America has maintained the reality of separation of church and state, which he envisioned and ordained in his settlement in Providence.
- Roger's youth was spent in the parish of St. Sepulchre's, Newgate, London.
- He graduated from Pembroke College at Cambridge University in 1627.
- At Pembroke he was one of eight granted scholarships based on excellence in Latin, Greek and Hebrew.
- Pembroke College in Providence, once the women's college of Brown University, was named for Pembroke at Cambridge in honor of Roger Williams.
- Roger was chaplain to a wealthy family.
- He married Mary Barnard on December 15, 1619, at the Church of High Laver, Essex, England.
- Ten years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, he and Mary arrived in Boston February 5, 1631, aboard the ship *Lyon*.
- He preached, first at Salem, then at Plymouth, then back to Salem. About to be deported back to England, Roger fled to what is now Narragansett Bay.



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This is an excellent way to show your loyalty and pride in Roger Williams. Your gift ensures your legacy will be set in stone for years to come. When you visit Roger Williams in the future and stroll along the "Walk of Fame," your message will mark your participation in this very special program in the history of the University.

To purchase a brick, simply fill out the form on the inside back cover, or call the Alumni Office at (401) 254-3005 or 1-800-458-7144.