

'Buck' Taylor: 1795's one-man Servomation

by Ben Steelman
Staff Writer

This is the first in a series of articles to appear occasionally throughout the semester which will poke into some of the musty corners of the campus and recount intriguing stories of the University's past.

John "Buck" Taylor was UNC's first Servomation.

Not only that, he simultaneously served as a one-man Physical Plant and could have given Roberts Associates a pointer or two.

In January 1795, the portly Taylor "at present of the City of Raleigh" contracted with the UNC Board of Trustees to act as University Steward for five years.

It was no easy job. According to the description of duties included in Taylor's bond of office (now in the Southern Historical Collection in Wilson Library), the

steward was expected to "furnish each student and other person living at commons" (i.e., on campus) three meals a day, every day of the year.

Breakfast was to consist of "a sufficient quantity of good milk, or good coffee and tea, or chocolate and tea, together with a warm roll or loaf of wheat or corn flour . . . and a sufficient quantity of butter."

Dinner was "a dish or cover of bacon and greens, or beef and turnips, together with a sufficient quantity of fresh meats or fowls, or puddings and tarts," again with a choice of wheat loaf or cornbread.

Supper included a bread course, coffee, tea or milk "and all other kinds of vegetable food usually served up in Carolina in sufficient quantities."

Taylor was expected to change tablecloths every other day and to carry fresh water up to campus from a nearby spring four times

daily.

In addition, he had to hire somebody to sweep the dormitory rooms and hallways of every building on campus every two weeks, or else do it by himself.

For all this, he received the munificent sum of 15 pounds (about \$30) per year per enrolled student. During this period, enrollment averaged between 40 and 60 students a year.

From the start, students complained Taylor was cutting corners on the menu.

"The meat generally stinks and has maggots in it," Ebenezer Pettigrew wrote home in 1796. Young Pettigrew also made some pointed remarks concerning the quality of the flour Taylor was buying.

Nor was food the only gripe against Taylor. As usual, there was not enough space in the University's only dorm, Old East, to accommodate the whole student body.

Many students had to rent rooms from the local citizenry, and Taylor's house, located in the middle of present-day Cameron Avenue near the Playmakers Theatre, was the most convenient, if not most popular, boarding house around.

To quote young Pettigrew again: "Mr. Taylor has hired to several students, and his price is twelve pounds a year; that is, full as much as the beds are worth; but, I do not suppose this would be near as much, as we (Ebenezer and his brother John) shall have nothing but the bed."

How many such complaints reached Taylor directly, though, is conjectural.

In his history of the University, President Kemp P. Battle commented: "John Taylor was a fine specimen of the bold, frank, rough, honest Revolutionary veteran, a good citizen, but perhaps too ready to assert his rights and resent his injuries by fist law."

Battle was a Victorian and a master of euphemism. What he meant was, if anyone complained, Buck smashed his face inside out. On a frontier campus, where pistol whippings, eye gougings, knifings and duels were commonplace occurrences, Taylor could take care of himself, and, in 1801, actually managed to get his contract renewed.

By 1805, however, Taylor had received enough subtle hints from the student body — i.e. being burned in effigy, having his outhouse regularly pushed over — to seek other employment.

He became overseer on a nearby farm, where he remained for the rest of his life. According to tradition, he was buried standing up, partly to save valuable farmland, partly to better keep an eye on his former slaves.

For over a century, students remembered.

Taylor with rancor if they remembered him at all. Lately, though, a revisionist school seems to have arisen.

In 1965, a mysterious religious sect, calling itself "The Society for the Preservation of Buck Taylor's Mutton and Shoats" (New Jersey natives note: shoat is to pig as lamb is to sheep) arose.

Composed of exactly 15 members and including officers like Chief Chitterling, Sow's Ear, and Silk Purser, each spring the society would ride down Franklin Street in a mule cart, singing the Mutton and Shoats hymn ("Stand up, stand up for Taylor, He's standing up for you . . ."), then cap off the evening with a black tie dinner and secret rituals around the Taylor gravesite.

How the class of 2245 will commemorate Servomation, is not easily imagined.

The Daily Tar Heel

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Rocky discloses holdings

by Clay F. Richards
United Press International

WASHINGTON — Nelson A. Rockefeller revealed today that his family controls more than \$325 million in oil stocks, and volunteered to put his own holdings in blind trust if he is confirmed as the 41st Vice President of the United States.

In a statement prepared for the opening of Senate Rules Committee hearings on his nomination, Rockefeller made public a number of fascinating long-secret details of his family's vast wealth but only hinted at the true magnitude of the Rockefeller empire.

Rockefeller, who said he has paid nearly \$70 million in taxes during his lifetime, put his personal fortune at \$178.5 million, the largest part of it in two trusts left him by his father.

He said he would put the trusts, and his own securities worth about \$13 million, into a blind trust "for the duration — should Congress request."

The Rockefeller hearings are expected to continue into next week, and the full Senate is expected to vote on his nomination before the Oct. 11 adjournment date. The House is not scheduled to take up the nomination until after election day.

Senate Rules chairman Howard Cannon, D-Nev., said Sunday the panel must consider a potential conflict of interest raised by Rockefeller's immense financial holdings. He said however, he did not believe it would be practical to require that Rockefeller put his holdings in trust because it would be impossible to insulate him completely from such vast holdings.

In the candid, and frequently highly personal 72 page statement, Rockefeller detailed the history of the Rockefeller family, his own strict Baptist upbringing, how his grandfather and father together gave away more than \$1 billion, and a biography of his own public and business life.

The statement included the revelation that he paid no federal income taxes in 1970 because he was forced to pay \$7 million in capital gains taxes that year.

His average annual income taxes for each of the past 10 years was about \$2 million.

A long section on his 15-year record as governor of New York State included 10 pages of his accomplishments and a list of five events "that I shall always deeply regret."

Two were minor scandals in his administration that did not touch Rockefeller directly, and two were political disputes.

"The most agonizing of all related to the events at the Attica prison uprising that led to the loss of 43 lives," Rockefeller said.

Rockefeller's largest asset is two trusts left by his father worth \$116 million. They are composed heavily of state and municipal bonds, plus common stocks including \$20 million in Realty Growth Investors Beneficial, \$15 million in IBM and \$25 million in Rockefeller Center stock.

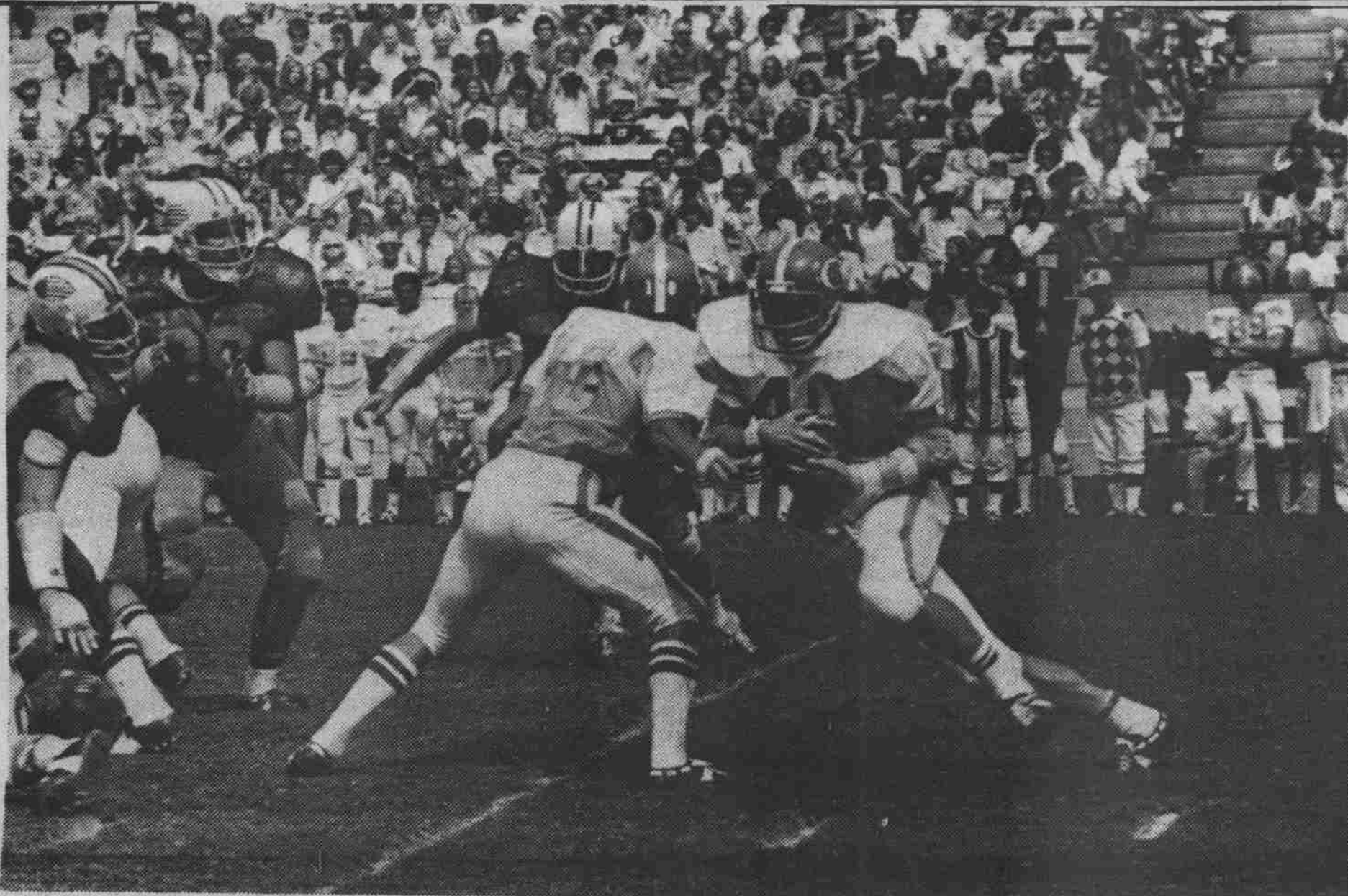
His personal stock holdings outside the trusts total \$13 million. He has estimated the value of his art collection at \$33 million and his real estate at \$11 million. Like most Americans Rockefeller is in debt — more than \$1.5 million in notes payable.

He said that by putting all his stock in blind trust "The only remaining assets which I would then have under my control would be real estate in this country and art."

Cool

Today will be partly cloudy and cool. Highs today will be in the upper 60s, lows tonight in the 40s.

Chance of rain is near zero today and tonight. Winds are NE at 10 to 15 miles per hour.



One in the hand . . .

...is worth two in the air. Quarterback Billy Paschall hands off to wingback Jimmy Jerome in North Carolina's 31-0 victory over Atlantic Coast Conference opponent Wake Forest last Saturday. Even though Paschall and Chris Kupec passed for 250 yards during the game, and Jerome caught

seven passes for 149 yards, all four Tar Heel touchdowns were made on the ground. Tailbacks James Betterson, Mike Voight, Mel Collins and Charlie Williams had one score apiece. See game story, page 5.

Staff photo by Bill Welch

Greeks could go coed

HEW plan may force a change

by Meredith Buel Jr.
Staff Writer

UNC fraternities and sororities may soon be forced to go coed.

If the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) approves a set of new regulations in its present form, campus Greeks will have the choice of admitting members of the opposite sex or losing about 30 University services now provided. They include use of the land on which many fraternity houses stand, intramural participation, use of incoming student lists, office space, Student Stores discounts and clerical work.

The tentative regulations, which deal with Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972, were issued June 20, 1974. University and campus organizations may comment on the proposals until Oct. 15.

The regulations will be reissued after Jan. 1, and will become law 30 days thereafter.

"For the University to come in and tell us how to run our private organization counters-our right to run our fraternity as we see fit," Inter-Fraternity Council President Joe Husted said. "Part of the fraternal bond is a group of guys being together."

Husted said he would rather see fraternities go independent of the University than coed.

"We could not rely on University assistance during rush" if the new regulations are implemented, Phi Beta Phi sorority president Priscilla Burt said. "Sororities would rather go independent than go against established tradition," she said.

Until recently, Greeks on campus have made no organized attempt to deal with the possible ramifications of the HEW proposals. In a meeting last week of fraternity and sorority presidents, Husted urged all Greeks on campus to inform their national organizations of the potential problems that might occur. He also suggested that many fraternities may be especially affected by these proposals because in some national charters there is a mandatory requirement that local chapters be recognized by the University.

Last August, Chancellor Ferebee Taylor appointed a committee to discuss the proposed Title IX regulations, submit comments to UNC President William Friday

and develop a set of guidelines for the implementation of the regulations. The committee has already forwarded its comments to Friday.

Susan McDonald, assistant to the chancellor and chairman of the Special Committee on the Proposed Regulations under Title IX, thinks HEW has been too vague in the areas dealing with single sex organizations.

"They have been coy with this specific issue," she said.

The committee is now preparing to propose procedures implementing the HEW guidelines at UNC, and has tentative plans to meet this week to decide what form student input to the committee will take.

According to the Office of Civil Rights in Washington, D.C., the basic idea of Title IX is that no person shall be discriminated against in a federally assisted institution.

In Section 86.31 of the tentative rules, HEW states, "...a recipient (of federal money, i.e. UNC) shall not on the basis of sex . . . aid any organization . . . which discriminates on the basis of sex in providing any aid, benefit or service to students . . ."

Rockefeller confirmation before Senate

by Clay F. Richards
United Press International

WASHINGTON—The Senate Rules Committee opens hearings today on the confirmation of Nelson A. Rockefeller as 41st Vice President of the United States.

If confirmed by the House and Senate, the 66-year-old Rockefeller will become the richest man ever to hold so high a United States public office.

The Rockefeller hearings mark the second time in less than a year that Congress—rather than the American voter—has sat in judgment of a vice-presidential candidate. The other time was last November, when Gerald R. Ford was confirmed to succeed Spiro T. Agnew in the vice presidency.

While the Senate will most likely complete its role in confirming Rockefeller in the next two and a half weeks, House Democrats have said they will not take up the nomination until after election day.

Weeks of investigation by the FBI, which assigned 400 agents to the case, have reportedly turned up no evidence that would hinder Rockefeller's confirmation. A team of 20 government auditors poring over the Rockefeller financial empire's files in New York City will not make their report to Congress until next month.

While congressional leaders say they see nothing yet which would block Rockefeller's confirmation, he is expected to draw fire from a number of the policies and actions he pursued during a decade and a half as governor of New York.

Foremost among these are his handling of the bloody Attica prison riot, in which 43 guards and inmates were slain, and Rockefeller's signature of what was then the most liberal abortion law in the country.

In addition, Rockefeller has been criticized for his stiff law against drug pushers, massive spending in New York and presidential election campaigns, and the \$1 billion office building complex in Albany begun during his administration and still under construction.

Rockefeller pledged to make a complete statement at the opening of the Senate hearings. "I shall give a frank and open statement of my background, my career, my associations, my purposes, my finances, and anything else the committee and the Congress quite properly want to know," he said.

The major question asked by many lawmakers was whether the confirmation hearings would reveal the full extent of the Rockefeller family fortune. Nearly a decade



Nelson A. Rockefeller

UPI telephoto

ago, business magazines estimated that the six Rockefellers who then shared one of America's largest fortunes controlled assets of over \$1 billion.

Rockefeller has given the two congressional committees a complete financial statement including his net worth, his trusts and his income tax returns for the past seven years.

Rockefeller, who resigned as governor late last year, was believed to have been mounting a fourth campaign for the presidency in 1976 when Watergate thrust Gerald Ford into the job. On Aug. 20, less than two weeks after succeeding President Nixon, Ford named Rockefeller as his vice presidential choice.

Ford said Rockefeller would be "a good partner for me and I think a good partner for the country and the world."

Rockefeller has spent the ensuing month meeting with foreign leaders visiting Washington and with congressional leaders, especially those who are responsible for handling his nomination.

'Sounds' back on the air?

WCAR's Black Sounds program, which station manager Gary Rendsburg announced last week would be phased off the air, may not be phased out at all, Rendsburg said Sunday.

Rendsburg said he is consulting with the black disk jockeys and will make a statement about the program's future within a few days.

He is under pressure from the Campus Governing Council (CGC) and other student groups which are in favor of giving Black Sounds the air time it had last year. The program's air time has been reduced from five nights to one night a week.

Rendsburg said CGC action hasn't affected his editorial policies in any way.

"The intentions of CGC are good, but its members were obviously not aware of the matters that were included in my decision," he said. "They were not in touch with my motives. Even the United States Congress asks before they act."

Rendsburg said only direct requests from students influence his editorial policies.

WUNC-FM gets funds

WUNC-FM may begin broadcasting again after a four-year absence from the air waves.

The state advisory budget commission granted the station \$50,000 Sept. 20. The funds for the University-operated station will be combined with a federal grant to purchase new equipment, vice chancellor Dr. William F. Little said Sunday.

WUNC was founded as an educational station in 1952. It operated until 1970, when the station's antenna was destroyed by lightning. Because there was no money to replace the antenna or to fix other damaged and worn equipment, the University decided to discontinue broadcasting until funds for new equipment were made available.

The station was previously run by the Department of Radio, Television and Motion Pictures (RTVMP), but Little said, "The station will no longer be a facility of that department. It will operate in a University-wide public service capacity. However, they (RTVMP) will still make considerable use of the station."

WUNC-FM's student staff is in the process of being established, Little said, and a program director will be chosen soon.



Paint peels from the sign outside WUNC's studios

Staff photo by Peter Ray