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EUGENE LAWRENCE was a member of the Class of '41 during the Sophomore and Junior years, and received the degrees of A.B. and A.M. in 1891.

CHARLES F. WOODHULL, of Monmouth County, N. J., was a member of the Class of '41 during the Sophomore and Junior years, was absent from College for a year and was graduated in '42.

PROF. J. S. SCHANCK, M.D., LL.D., was a member of the Class of '41 during the Sophomore year, and was graduated in '40.



# **NON-GRADUATE MEMBERS,**

WITH THE CLASS-ROLLS ON WHICH THEIR NAMES APPEAR INDICATED.

CHARLES BASKERVILLE,	S. J. S. —	Mecklenburgh Co., Va.
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THOMAS WHALEY,	— J. — —	Edisto Island, S. C.
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W. R. R. WYATT,	S. J. S. —	Big Spring, Ala.

## **SUMMARY.**

Graduates of '41 . . . . .	60
Other graduate members . . . . .	3
Non-graduate members . . . . .	34
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	97

## CLASS RECORD.

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JOSEPH MAYO ATKINSON was born in Mansfield, near Petersburg, Va., January 7th, 1820. He was the youngest member of a large family, only one of whom now survives, Mrs. Lucy J. Gibson, wife of the Rev. C. J. Gibson, D.D., of Petersburg. One of his brothers was the Rev. J. M. P. Atkinson, D.D., for many years President of Hampden Sidney College; another, the Rev. Thomas Atkinson, D.D., Bishop of the Episcopal Church of North Carolina. He prepared for college, and completed the Freshman and Sophomore years at Hampden Sidney, and entered the Junior Class at Princeton in 1839. He entered the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1841, was ordained to the ministry by the Presbytery of Winchester, April 20th, '45, was for four years Pastor of the Presbyterian Churches of Shepherdstown and Smithfield, Va., was for six years Pastor at Frederick, Md., for twenty years of the First Presbyterian Church of Raleigh, N. C., for ten years of the Second Church, for a year at Warrenton, N. C., at which place he died suddenly, March 6th, 1891. He was married to Miss Sallie Wellford of Richmond, Va., who, with their two daughters, Mrs. Charles H. Scott and Miss Jane P. Atkinson, still survive him. He received the degree of D.D. in 1880.

In an obituary notice published in one of the newspapers of Raleigh it is said of him: "A Prince and a great man has fallen to-day in Israel. No man was ever more beloved for his virtues than Dr. Atkinson. He was singularly pure, guileless and consecrated; a man of unbounded faith in God and in his fellow-men. Gentle as a woman he was impulsive

to all good motives. Always fluent in speech and choice in diction, there were many occasions when he was truly eloquent. An impromptu speech delivered by him at a public meeting on the death of Robert E. Lee would have done credit to the most brilliant orator of our times. To the close of life he continued genial, gentle and confiding, loving and beloved, defending and upholding the right, condemning the wrong, yet always merciful."

CALEB COOK BALDWIN was born in Bloomfield, N. J., April 1st, 1820. He entered the Junior Class in 1839, and Princeton Theological Seminary at Princeton in '41, was graduated in '44. He was ordained an Evangelist by the Presbytery of Newark, May 25th, '47; was married September 28th, '47, to Miss Harriet Fairchild, and they went as missionaries, under care of the American Board, to Foochow, China, in '48, and have continued in that field until the present time. They have had ten children, four of whom are now living. Four years ago he visited the United States and was in good health, bright, cheerful and full of energy for further missionary work. In a letter to his brother, written March 2d, '91, he says: "We are in our usual health and busied in our various work. I have resigned to Mr. Hubbard my only country station, and have taken his share of teaching the Theological Class. This, with the work of the Revision of the Bible in our dialect and preaching in Church and Chapel, make the sum of my work. For two or three months the native Pastor of the city Church has been laid aside so that the burden of conducting the Sunday morning service has mainly fallen to me. I begin to feel I am wearing out. The outward man fails—may I always be able to say with confidence, 'the inward man is renewed day by day.' Within the last three years I have been through the revision of the whole Old Testament, and a large part of the New—for the most part independently, though I have two associates in other mission work. This has been a long,

heavy task." Referring to the work of his wife and an associate who have charge of all the day schools he adds, "we are a very busy set of people with hands and hearts full of care and work. But in God's good time the glorious rest will come."

He received the degree of D.D. from his Alma Mater in 1871.

JOHN CRAIG BIDDLE is the youngest son of the late Nicholas Biddle and maternal grandson of John Craig. He was born in Philadelphia, Jan. 10th, 1823. He entered the Sophomore Class in '38 and after his graduation entered as a student of law the office of John Cadwalader, Esq., afterwards Judge of the U. S. District Court. He was admitted to the bar Dec. 2, '44. He was an active member of the Whig party and was elected to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in '49 and '50. He was afterwards Clerk of the Common Council. At the outbreak of the war he offered his services to the Commonwealth and was commissioned Major on the staff of General Patterson. He served through the three months campaign in the Shenandoah Valley and was then transferred to the staff of Gov. Curtin. He enlisted as a private in the Gray Reserves during Lee's invasion of Maryland in '63. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, January 12th, '75, by Gov. Hartranft, to fill a vacancy. The following June he was elected for the full term, receiving the highest majority on the ticket. At the close of the term he was renominated and elected without opposition November, '85. He has always taken a great interest in his farm at Andalusia, a fine country seat that has been in the family for five generations. He was for ten years President of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, an Honorary Vice-President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, one of the Vice-Provosts of the Law Academy, a Director of the Philadelphia Library Company, and President of the Philadelphia Alumni Association of Princeton

College. In an article in *The Saturday Review and Republic* on "Philadelphia's Judiciary," it is said of Judge Biddle: "Naturally gifted with a judicial mind he quickly distinguishes the crucial points of a case, making his opinions noted for the brevity and clearness with which he disposes of the questions presented. Not a few of his decisions are now quoted as defining the law upon questions of much intricacy and doubt. The mantle of an ancestry noted for their bravery and uprightness has fallen upon him, and he ranks with the highest of Philadelphia's Judges as a man fearless and independent of public sentiment or excitement."

He received the degree of LL.D. from Washington and Jefferson College in 1875, and also from his Alma Mater in 1891. He was married July 2d, '51, to Mary Claypoole Rockhill, daughter of Thomas C. Rockhill of Philadelphia. Mrs. Biddle died in May, '52, leaving a daughter who died in infancy.

FRANCIS PRESTON BLAIR, JR., was born in Lexington, Kentucky, February 19th, 1821. He was the son of Francis P. Blair, Sr., and Eliza Gist. His father belonged on one side to the Blairs who were identified with Princeton College and had in it many distinguished men, and on the other to the Preston family, which counted among its members some of the most eminent men of our country. His mother was the daughter of Nathaniel Gist, the man who went as General Washington's guide to Fort Duquesne, and who came of a family dating back to Oliver Cromwell and containing many men of distinction as soldiers and civilians.

With such an ancestry as this it is not wonderful that "Frank" Blair, as his friends delighted to call him, took rank as one of the foremost men of his time. The first nine years of his life were spent in Kentucky in the neighborhood of Frankfort, where his grandparents resided and where his father, Francis P. Blair, Sr., first began his career as an editor, afterwards removing to Washington City at the in-

stance of General Jackson to take charge of the administration paper, soon to become a power in the land as *The Globe*.

The subject of this sketch spent a few years in Washington City and was then sent to a school in Alexandria. After finishing at this school he was sent to the College of Chapel Hill in North Carolina. He remained there two years and there formed some of the most pleasant friendships of his life. From there he went to Princeton; after being graduated there he studied law in Lexington, Ky., and settled in St. Louis in 1843, having formed a law partnership with his brother Montgomery Blair, afterwards Postmaster General under Mr. Lincoln. He attained some success as a lawyer, but the bent of his mind, combined with the association of politicians from early youth, turned his attention to politics and he soon became prominent in his own State. In 1845, his health being impaired, he went to New Mexico. While there the Mexican war broke out and he joined Gen. Kearney as an aid and scout. Having become familiar with the country and the people, he rendered invaluable service to Kearney's command. He gained reputation as a soldier during this campaign and gave strong evidence during this period of the remarkable military genius which afterwards distinguished him.

He returned to Missouri in 1847 and soon became identified with the political movements of the time, as a Free-Soil Democrat and firm adherent of Col. Thomas E. Benton. The position taken by the Democratic party on the subject of slavery placed him out of sympathy with it, and in 1852 he was elected to the Missouri Legislature as a Free-soiler. During this period he frequently contributed editorial articles to the *Missouri Democrat*. His productions were always brilliant and to the point and exerted a marked effect upon the formation of public opinion. From this time forward, being identified with the Free-Soil party, he had no easy part to play. His enemies were numerous in

the slavery party and were aggressive and threatening, for they realized as he did, that the struggle against the extension of slavery meant serious work.

In the autumn of 1856 Mr. Blair was nominated by the Republicans of St. Louis for Congress and defeated Mr. Kennet, the pro-slavery candidate. He took a prominent position at once in the House, his first speech being in favor of colonizing the slaves in Central America. Although he was an uncompromising adversary of the system of slavery he took the advanced ground that the institution was more injurious to those owning slaves than to the slaves themselves. Some of his warmest personal friendships were among slave-owners, and he never allowed his strong convictions to interfere with his friendships. His belief was that the only permanent and peaceful solution of the negro question lay in colonizing them in some other country. He was one of the first and warmest advocates of the construction of a railroad from Missouri to the Pacific Ocean, a thing then thought so impossible as to be almost quixotic.

He was returned to Congress in 1858 and again in 1860. About this time the "cloud no bigger than a man's hand" began to betoken the struggle soon to take place between North and South. He threw himself at once into the campaign which elected Mr. Lincoln, giving himself up entirely to the work, realizing that it was vital to the safety of our Government to elect a President who would sacrifice all for the preservation of the Union.

In this campaign his coolness in danger, his calmness in argument, won the respect of all who heard his arraignment of the slavery party then in power and his advocacy of the Republican candidate. His life was in hourly danger, and he knew it, but the same calmness and courage which made him one of the ablest generals carried him successfully through one of the bitterest contests on record. He became at once the trusted leader of the Union party, raising the

first regiment of Missouri Volunteers and giving his own notes for the price of the clothing necessary to equip them. All personal interests were forgotten and laid aside for the one great motive—the salvation of his State to the Union. Those were days when the lives of all Union men were imperilled. How much more that of the man who was the avowed leader of the patriots and determined enemy of all who would not support the Government. Through those trying days he bore himself like a hero. The history of his life at that time is the history of the State in its struggle for liberty and Union, and to him more than to any other individual does Missouri owe her life as a Union State.

He was a warm supporter of Mr. Lincoln during the first session of the thirty-seventh Congress. At the close of the session he returned to Missouri and occupied himself in raising troops. He attended the second session of this Congress, filling with great ability the exacting position of chairman of the Military Committee. At the close of this session he was requested by the Secretary of War to raise a brigade of volunteers in his own State, where, owing to his great popularity, he was soon successful. On the 7th of August, 1862, he was commissioned Brigadier General and his brigade attached to General Steele's division, which joined General Sherman's command at Helena. All histories of the war tell of his gallant achievements at Chickasaw Bluffs and in all the battles of the terrible campaigns around Vicksburg. For gallantry in these battles he was promoted to Major General of Volunteers and commanded first the 15th and afterwards the 17th Corps in Sherman's march to the sea and remained with the army, participating in all the great battles, until the close of the war.

Brave and gallant soldier as he was and uncompromisingly hostile as he was to the enemies of his country, when the war was over and the Southern army had laid down their arms, he at once arrayed himself against those who



were in favor of continuing to treat Southern people as enemies, and with voice and pen constantly urged the adoption of a liberal and humane policy. From this time he united with the Democratic party. He had fought for the restoration of the Union and the supremacy of the law, not for the proscription and destruction of the people of the South. Relentless to the foes of his country, magnanimous to his defeated countrymen, he stood forth as the champion of the South against a tyranny which sought to deprive them of their manhood and independence.

He was nominated for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Mr. Seymour in 1868. During the same year he served as Government Commissioner on the Union Pacific Railway. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1872 to fill the unexpired term of Charles D. Drake, who had been appointed to the judgeship of the Court of Claims. He was one of the Senate Committee appointed to investigate the "Ku-Klux outrages," so-called, and during his stay in the South became more than ever attached to its people, and by his kindly acts became greatly endeared to them. His labors on the Committee were unremitting, and to his clear insight and laborious research the people of the South are indebted for the removal of the stigma which had been cast upon them.

Exposure during his four years of active service in the war, during which he suffered with malignant fevers contracted in the swamps near Vicksburg and from a severe injury received by the kick of an artillery horse, and the constant strain of ceaseless labor and anxiety during and subsequently to the war, at length undermined a constitution that seemed hard as granite, and in 1873 he was stricken with paralysis. This was the beginning of the end, and after a long and painful illness, borne with matchless fortitude and patience, he died in July, 1875.

He died a poor man, the value of his whole estate at the time of his death being less than \$500. He cared not for wealth, and gave what he made freely for his country. The value of his life and services to the State of Missouri are inestimable, and the loving gratitude in which his memory is held by his fellow-citizens of St. Louis and Missouri has been a heritage to those who bear his name more priceless than all the treasures of the world.

General Blair was married Sept. 8th, 1847, to Appolline Alexander, grand-daughter of George Madison, the first Governor of Kentucky and a nephew of President James Madison.

There were eight children of this marriage, six of whom survive: Andrew A. Blair of Philadelphia, eminent as an author and an authority on Analytical Chemistry; Christine B. Graham, wife of Benjamin B. Graham of St. Louis; James L. Blair, Esq., of St. Louis; Francis P. Blair of Chicago; Cary M. Blair of Huntsville, Ala.; and William A. Blair of St. Louis. The widow of Gen. Blair is still living and resides in St. Louis.

EDWARD H. BOWEN of Berlin, Md., died in 1848. No further information.

JONATHAN L. BROWN of Elizabeth (then Elizabethtown), N. J., died soon after graduation. No further information.

JAMES HERVEY BRUERE was born in Upper Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J., April 13th, 1822, on a farm which had been in the family for several generations, the original title having been obtained from the Government by one of his ancestors. Prior to the year 1700 his ancestry were French Protestants, whose home was in the town of Chevre, Province of Champagne, France. About the year mentioned they fled from persecution and came to America. His grandfather, Capt. James Bruere, took an active part in the local

affairs of his neighborhood during the Revolutionary period, and with his Company formed part of the Coast Guard of New Jersey. The famous "Mollie Pitcher," whose name will forever be connected with the battle of Monmouth, was brought up on his grandfather's farm. She was the daughter of John Hanna of Allentown, and wife of John Mahan, the cannonier who was killed in the battle. She died January, 1832, and is buried in the cemetery at Carlisle, Pa. Mr. Bruere's grandfather was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church of Allentown, one of the oldest in New Jersey, and his father was an Elder in that Church at the time of his death. He was married to Lydia A., daughter of the Rev. Henry Perkins, D.D., for forty years Pastor of the Church at Allentown. Of a family of seven children there are living five sons and one daughter. Two sons were graduated at Princeton, one at Cornell—the others are engaged in agriculture and stock raising in Dakota and Washington. Mr. Bruere studied law in Princeton in the office of James S. Green, Esq., but finding the confinement of a student's life not favorable to his health he did not enter on the practice of law, but engaged, and has to the present time continued, in active business. In 1863, during the troublous time of the Civil War, he was a member of the Legislature of New Jersey from Mercer County. In 1856 he was ordained an Elder in the Presbyterian Church of Ewing, N. J., and at the present time is holding the same office in the Westminster Church, Asbury Park.

WILLIAM BURNET of Newark, N. J. No information.

ZACHARY S. CLAGGETT was born in Pleasant Valley, Md., in 1819, on a farm overlooking the valley on the slope of Maryland Heights, which had long been in the Claggett family. His father was Capt. Samuel Claggett, one of the most conspicuous personages in society and in public life of Washington County, Md. His mother was a sister of

Dr. Horatio Claggett, a physician, as distinguished for skill in his profession as for benevolence of heart, generosity and integrity. He prepared for college at the Hagerstown Academy, and entered the Junior Class at Princeton in 1839. After his graduation he studied law in the office of the Hon. John Dixon Roman, and was subsequently associated with him in the practice of law, particularly during Mr. Roman's absence in Congress. Mr. Claggett represented Washington County for two terms in the Senate of Maryland, and was conspicuous for his ability and fidelity to duty. In '76 he was appointed Auditor of the court, which office he filled most acceptably and successfully until called from his desk by the disease which terminated in his death, August 5th, 1890. In the Resolutions which were adopted at a meeting of the Bar of Washington County, held as a tribute of respect to his memory, it is said: "By his honesty of purpose, his professional learning, his strict integrity, and his accuracy in all the details of business, Mr. Claggett won for himself a name above reproach, and by his life and example established a high character for professional integrity and honor."

He was married to Miss Jane Rose Nicholas of Geneva, N. Y. His wife, six sons and one daughter survive him.

MONROE ALONZO I. CUMMING of Parish of Rapides, La., died in 1847. No further information.

THEODORE LEDYARD CUYLER, D.D., was born at Aurora, N. Y., on the 10th of January, 1822. He entered the Sophomore Class at Princeton in 1838, entered the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1843, was graduated in 1846, and after spending a few months preaching in Kingston, Wyoming Valley, Pa., he took charge of the Presbyterian Church of Burlington, N. J. He was ordained to the ministry by the Presbytery of West Jersey, May 4th, 1848. In September, 1849, he was called to be the first Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Trenton, N. J. In June, 1853,

he removed to New York City, and became the Pastor of the Market Street Reformed (Dutch) Church.

After seven years of successful ministry in New York he became the first Pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn. Under his ministry there 4,203 persons were received into membership, and for several years it was the largest Presbyterian Church in the United States. He served this Church for thirty years, and then resigned in order to undertake a ministry at-large, the congregation bestowing on him a beautiful testimonial and issuing a large "Memorial" volume.

Dr. Cuyler received his Doctorate of Divinity from Princeton in 1866. He was married in March, 1853, to Miss Annie E. Mathiot, the daughter of the Hon. Joshua Mathiot of Ohio. He has been the most prolific writer of articles for the religious press in America, having published about 3,800 articles in leading journals and magazines. He is also the author of the following volumes:

Stray Arrows,	From the Nile to Norway,
The Cedar-Christian,	God's Light on Dark Clouds,
Heart-Life,	The Wayside Springs,
Pointed Papers,	Right to the Point,
The Empty Crib,	Newly Enlisted, and
Thought-Hives,	How to be a Pastor.

He has also published numerous tracts and taken an active part in the Temperance Reform and is President of the National Temperance Society. Nearly all his books have been republished in England, and five of them have been translated into Swedish and one into Dutch. For forty-five years he has been indefatigably active in the pulpit, on the platform and in the press. His brief published papers have had a circulation of over one hundred and fifty millions in all parts of the globe.

Dr. Cuyler occupies a prominent place in the front rank of American preachers. He has represented the Pres-

byterian Church of the United States in the General Assemblies of Scotland and of Ireland. During vacation visits to Europe he preaches to crowded houses in London and other localities in Great Britain. He delivered the Historical Discourse at the Centennial Anniversary of the General Assembly in Philadelphia in 1888.

JAMES BRINKERHOFF DAYTON was born at Baskingridge, N. J., January 27th, 1822. His father was Joel Dayton, born September 5th, 1777; his mother, Nancy Lewis, born April 23d, 1787. He studied law in Trenton in the office of his brother, the Hon. William L. Dayton, LL.D., Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, Attorney-General, United States Senator, Minister to France, and Candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States. He engaged in the practice of law in Camden, where he continued to reside until his death, March 9th, '86. He was a member of the Council of the City of Camden, was for a time City Treasurer, and City Solicitor. He was a member of the Riparian Commission of the State of New Jersey, a Director of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, President of the West Jersey Ferry Company, and President of the Camden Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

He was married December 19th, '48, to Louisa M. Clarke, daughter of William M. Clarke of Philadelphia. Of this marriage there are two surviving children, William Clarke Dayton and Louisa, wife of Peter Van Voorhees, Esq., of Camden. He was married a second time, April 19th, '59, to Sarah Jane Thompson, daughter of the late Hon. Alexander Thompson of Chambersburg, Pa.

RICHARD CHAMBERS DE ARMOND was born in Harrisburg, Pa., August 25th, 1818. He was the only son of Andrew S. De Armond and Eliza R. Chambers. After his graduation he studied law in Harrisburg, and was admitted to the bar in that city in '44. After practicing law for some years

he removed to Philadelphia and engaged in business, and was for a time connected with the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. He died in Philadelphia in February, '65.

He was married in April, '45, to EliŹa Matilda Kellogg; had nine children, five of whom survive.

AMZI DODD was born in what is now the township of Montclair, then part of the Township of Bloomfield, Essex County, New Jersey, March 2d, 1823. His father, Joseph S. Dodd, was the First-honor man of the class of 1813, studied medicine, and for more than thirty years was a successful and eminent physician. His mother was Maria, daughter of Rev. Stephen Grover, for fifty years Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Caldwell, New Jersey. Joseph S. Dodd was the son of General John Dodd, who was a lineal descendent of Daniel Dodd, who was born in England, and died in Newark, New Jersey, in 1665.

Amzi, the second son of Joseph S., had his early schooling in the Bloomfield Academy, entered Princeton College Sophomore Class half advanced, in the spring of '39, and was graduated with the highest honor, pronouncing the Latin Salutatory at Commencement in September, '41. For four years after graduation he was engaged in teaching, at the same time pursuing the study of law and its related subjects. Subsequently he entered the law office of Miller & Whelpley, in Morristown, New Jersey. He was licensed as an attorney in January, 1848, and soon after was connected in legal practice with Mr. Frelinghuysen, the late Secretary of State.

Early connection with important corporate and judiciary affairs led him largely into legal departments calling for judicial rather than forensic powers. He delivered occasional public addresses before lyceums; pronounced in '51 the oration in Newark at a general city civic celebration of the 4th of July; later a literary address at Commencement in Princeton, and a discourse before the Essex

County Bible Society, of which he was the President. He was one of the early promoters of the Republican party, presiding and speaking at the first mass meeting in Newark in the early summer of '56, when George William Curtis, Henry J. Raymond and the venerable Ex-Chief Justice Hornblower were speakers. The breaking up of the old Whig party that summer into the American and Republican parties made the election of a Democratic Congressman assured. Mr. Dodd however more willingly consented to accept the Republican nomination for Congress and received an enthusiastic support. He gave up his time to the discussion of the exciting questions of the hour in the school houses and elsewhere throughout his district, identifying himself with the strongest opposition to the extension of slavery in the territories.

Mr. Dodd was married in '52 to Jane, oldest daughter of William Frame, and resided in Newark till the summer of '60, when he removed to Bloomfield where he has since lived. He served one term from that district in the Assembly of the State Legislature in the session of '63, declining to serve a second term. In the same year he was appointed Mathematician of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, to succeed Joseph P. Bradley, late Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

In 1871 the office of Vice Chancellor was created by the New Jersey Legislature to meet the increasing equity business and Mr. Dodd was nominated by Chancellor Zabriskie and appointed by Governor Randolph to the new office. In the next year he was nominated by Governor Parker and appointed by the Senate one of the Special Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals. In '78 he was again nominated by Governor McClellan and reappointed for the same place, holding it till the spring of '82, when he resigned. In May, '75, he resigned the Vice Chancellorship and in the same year was appointed a mem-



ber of the Riparian Commission by the nomination of Governor Bedle and held that position till April, '87. In '76 he was appointed by the Supreme Court one of the Managers of the New Jersey Soldiers' Home and has been engaged in that service, a gratuitous one, ever since.

In April, '81, he again took the office of Vice Chancellor at the request of Chancellor Runyon, resigning it early in '82 to become the President of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company—a position he now holds. It is a noticeable circumstance that though of pronounced Republican political views the public offices he has held have been by appointments of Democratic administrations, and were unsolicited.

It has been said of Mr. Dodd that "he was a model equity judge, distinguished for his extensive acquaintance with legal principles, his rare wisdom and patience, his wide knowledge of affairs, his clear and forcible style, and his remarkable power of unravelling the details of a complicated case." To the important office of President of the great Life Insurance Company of which he is now the head he is devoting the qualities and powers, in their maturity, which have distinguished him throughout his professional and judicial life. In 1874 he received the Degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey.

JOHN THOMAS DUFFIELD was born in McConnellsburg, Pa., February 19th, 1823. The ancestor of the family in America, George Duffield, came from Ballymena, Ireland, in 1740, and settled in Lancaster County, Pa. He was one of the founders and an Elder of the Presbyterian Church of Pequa. His son, George Duffield was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1752, Tutor 1754-6, Trustee 1777-90, was appointed by Gov. Morton of Pennsylvania Chaplain of the Pennsylvania forces, July 6th, 1776, was for a time joint Chaplain with Bishop White of the Continental Congress. John T. Duffield prepared for college at Bedford,

Pa., at the Academy in charge of Rev. Baynard R. Hall, D.D. He entered the Sophomore Class at Princeton in 1838. After graduation he taught a private school in McConnellsburg for a year, then Mathematics for a year in the Union Academy Philadelphia, and entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton in '44. In '45 he was elected Tutor in Greek in the College, the other Tutors at the time being his class-mates—Giger, Hodge and Owen. In '47 he was elected Associate Professor of Mathematics, in '54 Professor of Mathematics, in '62 of Mechanics and Mathematics, and had charge of both departments until the appointment of the present Professor of Physics in '73.

He was ordained by the Presbytery of New Brunswick Feb. 5th, '51, and in connection with his duties in college was for two years Stated Supply of the Second Presbyterian Church of Princeton, then recently organized. The same year he published, for the benefit of the Second Church, "The Princeton Pulpit," a volume containing a sermon from each of the Presbyterian ministers of Princeton. At the meeting of the Synod of New Jersey in Princeton in 1865, he was elected Moderator, and at the opening of the Synod in '66 at Elizabeth, he preached a sermon on the Second Advent which was published by request. In 1866 he published an article in the *Evangelical Quarterly Review* on "the Discovery of the Law of Gravitation," in '67 an article in the *Princeton Review* on "the Philosophy of Mathematics." In 1877 he preached a sermon in the College Chapel on Luke 3: 38, "Adam, which was the son of God," in which he discussed the question, "Whether the origin of man by Evolution is consistent with Biblical Anthropology?" This sermon, somewhat enlarged, was printed by request in the January number of the *Princeton Review* for 1878. He preached the Discourse at the funeral of President Maclean, August 13th, 1886, which was published by request of the Board of Trustees.

For a number of years, until prevented by the state of his health, Prof. Duffield was largely engaged on the Sabbath in supplying vacant pulpits in New Jersey and the adjoining cities. For one year he had charge of the pulpit of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Trenton; for six months, in connection with Dr. McIlvaine, had charge of the pulpit of the First Church of Morristown.

He was married in '52 to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of George S. Green, of Trenton, N. J., great-great grandson of Jonathan Dickinson and brother of John C. Green, Chancellor Henry W. Green, LL.D., and Judge Caleb Smith Green, LL.D. He has four sons and two daughters. His eldest son, of the Class of '73, is Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New York City. His second son, of the Class of '76, was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City with the Second Honor in a class of one hundred and fifty. His third son, of the Class of '81, is Assistant Treasurer of the College. His youngest son, of the Class of '92, has commenced the study of law in Newark and is a member of the New York Law School. Three of his four sons represented the Cliosophic Society in Junior Orator contests and received Prize medals.

He has been connected with the Board of Education of Princeton since its organization in 1852 and for the last eleven years has been the President of the Board.

He received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1873 and the degree of LL.D. from Lake Forest University in 1890.

JOHN P. DUNHAM of Brooklyn, N. Y., died shortly after graduation. No further information.

NATHANIEL EVANS of Bayou, La. Marked as dead in the General Catalogue of the College. No further information.

**JOHN BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON** was born in Trenton, N. J., June 15th, 1823. His father was the Rev. Robert Gibson of Charleston, S. C., his mother Margaret Stuyvesant of Albany, N. Y. He entered the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church in New York in '41, was graduated in '44, ordained Deacon the same year and Priest in '47. After having had charge of several parishes he was appointed Rector of Burlington in 1860, and College filled that office for six years. For the last twenty-two years he has been Rector of St. John's School, Sing Sing, New York. In 1873 he received the degree of D.D. from St. Stephen's College, N. Y.

He was married to Frances P. Wood of New York, in 1847; has had two sons and three daughters of whom one son and one daughter are now living.

**FREDERICK S. GIGER** was born in Philadelphia in 1820. Having lost his father in early life his mother and her two sons had their home with her brother, the Rev. George Musgrave, D.D., LL.D., of Baltimore, Md. He entered the Sophomore Class in '38, and after his graduation studied medicine and received the degree of M.D. from the University of Maryland in '44. He was subsequently elected Professor of Surgery in the Baltimore Medical College. He died in '59.

**GEORGE MUSGRAVE GIGER** was born in Philadelphia June 6th, 1822. He entered the Sophomore Class in '38, the Theological Seminary in '41 and was graduated in '44. He was appointed Tutor in '44, Adjunct Professor of Mathematics in '46, Adjunct Professor of Greek in '47, Professor of Latin in '54 and Lecturer on Architecture in '62. He resigned on account of ill health in '65 and was appointed Emeritus Professor of Latin.

He was licensed in '44 and ordained in '60 by the Presbytery of New Brunswick. For several years, in connection

with his duties in College, he had the pastoral charge of the Witherspoon St. Church.

At the Commencement in '65 he delivered the Historical Address at the Centennial Anniversary of the Cliosopie Society. He died Oct. 18th, '65, at the residence of his uncle Dr. Musgrave in Philadelphia. The funeral services were conducted by President Maclean and Drs. Atwater and Duffield. He bequeathed his library to the College and made it a residuary legatee of his estate to the amount of \$30,000 to found the Giger Professorship of Latin.

He received the degree of D.D. from Jefferson College in '61.

WILLIAM MASON GILES entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church, and for a time was rector of a church in Baltimore.

FELIX GORMAN received the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in '44. No further information.

JOHN OLIVER HALSTED was born in the city of New York on September 14th, 1822. His parents were natives of Essex Co., N. J. His father, Oliver Halsted, a law-book publisher and seller, was an uncle of the late Chancellor Halsted. His mother, Sarah, was the daughter of David D. Crane, for many years a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Essex County.

After graduation he studied law with Edward Sanford, a distinguished lawyer and member of the New York bar, and practised law in New York city until his death which occurred on the 17th of December, 1859. He was stricken with apoplexy while sitting alone in the evening at his table in his apartments, preparing a brief for the argument of a cause in the Court of Appeals, and was found the next morning lying unconscious on the floor. He died in a few hours. He never married.

**WILLIAM HALSTED** was born in Trenton, N. J., June 4th, 1824. He was the son of the Hon. William Halsted of the Class of 1812, a member of Congress from New Jersey, and was grandson of Caleb Halsted of Elizabeth, N. J. His mother was Frances Glensworth.

After graduation he studied law in his father's office, was admitted to the bar in July, '45, and engaged in the practice of his profession in Trenton. After a brief career which gave promise of distinction, he died July 30th, '55.

**SAMUEL SWAN HARTWELL** was born at Somerville, N. J., in 1822. His father was Thomas A. Hartwell, Esq., his mother Elizabeth Swan. He studied law and practised his profession at Somerville, where he died in 1872. He married Miss Caroline Nesbitt, now living in Chicago, Ill. He had four children, three of whom survive,—Elizabeth, wife of Dr. James Suydam; Knox, for a time a student at Princeton, now residing in Chicago, and Hugh Nesbitt, residing in Somerville.

**ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER HODGE**, eldest son of the Rev. Charles Hodge, D.D., LL.D., was born at Princeton, N. J., July 18th, 1823. The maiden name of his mother was Sarah Bache, a granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin. He entered the Theological Seminary in '41 and was graduated in '45. He was appointed Tutor in the College of New Jersey in '44, resigned in '46, was ordained as an Evangelist by the Presbytery of New Brunswick in May, '47, sailed in August, '47, as a missionary to India and was stationed at Allahabad, where he remained until the failing health of his wife required his return in May, '50. He shortly after accepted a call to Lower West Nottingham, Md., where he remained until '55; was pastor at Fredericksburg, Va., from '55 to '61, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., from '61 to '64, when he was appointed Professor of Theology in the Western Seminary at Allegheny. In connection with

his duties in the Seminary he was the stated supply of the First Church of Pittsburg in '65, and of the North Church, Allegheny, from '66 to '77. In '77 he was elected Associate Professor of Theology in the Seminary at Princeton, and in '78 on the death of his father he was elected Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology, which office he filled until his death.

Dr. Hodge was one of the most prolific and highly appreciated writers of the American Presbyterian Church. He published his "Outlines of Theology" when a pastor at Fredericksburg, in '60. A new and much enlarged edition of this work was published when he entered on the duties of his Professorship in Princeton in '78. This work has been republished in Great Britain and has been translated into Welsh, modern Greek and Hindustani. In '66 he published a work on "The Atonement," an edition of which was published in Great Britain in 1868. He prepared "A Commentary on the Confession of Faith," which was published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication in '69 and a second edition in '85. In '80 he published the "Life of Charles Hodge," of which an edition was published in Great Britain in '81. In '87 he published "Popular Lectures on Theological Themes." He was the author of review articles and tracts on the following subjects: "The Day Changed and the Sabbath Preserved," "Presbyterian Doctrine Briefly Stated," "The Doctrine of the Trinity," "Immortality Not Conditional," "Whose Children should be Baptized?" "Why do I believe Christianity to be a Revelation?" "Sheol, Hades and the Intermediate State," and in connection with Dr. Warfield an article in the *Presbyterian Review* on "Inspiration." He delivered the following discourses and addresses which were subsequently published: Four Sermons on Infant Baptism, in '57; Funeral Discourse on the death of Wm. H. White, '59; "The Gathering of the People unto Shiloh," a sermon preached in the First Presbyte-

rian Church, New York, May 1st, 1864; "The State and Religion," the annual address before the Presbyterian Historical Society in Philadelphia, May 2d, 1878; "Doctrines," an address delivered before a synodical institute in Cleveland, Ohio, October, '73; "Adaptation of Presbyterianism to the Wants of the Day," an address before the Pan-Presbyterian Council in Edinburg, July 4th, '77; "The Vicarious Sacrifice of Christ as understood by Presbyterians," an address before the Pan-Presbyterian Council in Philadelphia, in '80; "The Authority of the Holy Scriptures," an address before the Pan-Presbyterian Council in Belfast, in '83.

In Nevins' *Presbyterian Encyclopædia* it is said of Dr. H.: "He is justly distinguished for his vast and varied scholarship. As a preacher he is always listened to with pleasure and profit. His sermons are rich with Bible truth, logically constructed, clothed in captivating language, delivered with solemnity and addressed with earnestness to both the intellect and the heart."

He was married to Miss Elizabeth Burt Holliday, of Winchester, Va., who died leaving two daughters who still survive. He was married a second time to Mrs. Margaret Woods, widow of Dr. James S. Woods, of New York city, a sister of the Rev. Dr. McLaren, Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Illinois.

He received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in '62 and the degree of LL.D. from Wooster University in '76.

JOHN N. HOUSTON died in '47.

HENRY P. JOHNSON died in '47.

THOMAS MUNDELL KEERL was born in Baltimore in 1823. His paternal grandfather was a native of Bavaria, a physician, who settled in Baltimore in 1782. His father was a merchant of Baltimore, who married a daughter of Thomas Mundell



of Prince George's County, Md., a native of Ayrshire, Scotland. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in Baltimore. He married Miss C. Spaight, daughter of Judge John R. Donnell of North Carolina. He died Dec., '88, leaving a widow and one son, Eversfield F. Keerl of Baltimore.

THOMAS TALLMADGE KINNEY, is the only son of Hon. Wm. B. Kinney, who was a grandson of Hon. Wm. Burnet, M.D., of the Class of 1749, a member of the Continental Congress and afterwards Medical Director in the Army of the Revolution. Thomas T. was born in Newark in 1821, entered the Sophomore Class at Princeton in '38, graduated in '41, and immediately became the first law student of Joseph P. Bradley, now a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. In '44 he was admitted to the bar, but became more actively interested in journalism, first as a reporter on his father's paper, the *Newark Daily Advertiser*. In '51, his father, who was at the time a member of the Board of Trustees of the College, became U. S. Minister to Sardinia, when his son succeeded him as editor and proprietor of the paper, which is still in his possession and under his management. In '60 he was a member of the National Convention at Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention which organized the National Board of Trade; was an original member of the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and its President till about '89, when he declined a re-election on account of other duties. He is also a member of the State Board of Geology, and was President of the State Board of Agriculture from '78 to '82, during which his annual addresses were published by the Board in the English and German languages. He was also a trustee of the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; is a member of the Board of Proprietors of East Jersey; a hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati as a descendant of his grandfather who

was one of its founders, and is a life member of the N. J. Historical Society. Among the institutions of Newark, he is president of the Fidelity Title and Deposit Company and a director in several other institutions, including the National State Bank, the Electric Light and Power Co., the City Ice Co., and the Stephens & Condit Transportation Co.

He never sought for political office and declined an appointment to a foreign mission tendered to him during President Arthur's administration. In 1863 he married Estelle Condit, daughter of the late Joel W. Condit of Newark, and has four children—three daughters. The eldest is the wife of Wm. Campbell Clark, a manager of the extensive Clark Thread Works, of Newark. His only son is now a student at Princeton College, with strong tendencies toward natural science and the practical arts. He has already received two patents for his inventions, one of which is an improvement to the postal boxes, for which the department has just authorized the placing of experimental samples in the streets of Washington and Newark.

SAMUEL MOTT LEGGETT. No information.

JOHN LINN was born in Sussex Co., N. J., on May 15th, 1821. At the age of fifteen he engaged in teaching and prepared himself to enter the Junior Class at Princeton in 1839. After graduation he entered the law office of Daniel Haines in Newton, N. J., and remained there for two years when Mr. Haines was elected Governor. He then spent one year in the office of Governor Pennington in Newark, and was admitted to the bar in November, '44. He commenced the practice of his profession in Sussex Co., N. J., first at Deckertown, then at Newton. After twenty years he removed to Jersey City, where he now resides.

Mr. Linn has been devoted to his profession, has been engaged on many important cases, and his career has been

marked by ability, fidelity and success. In 1862, during the darkest hours of the war, he accepted, much against his inclination, the nomination to Congress by the Republican party. The district was strongly Democratic and he was defeated. Both before and since his candidacy for Congress he has had the offer of honorable positions in political life which were declined.

He was married in 1850 to Hannah Smith, daughter of Coe Smith of Sussex Co., has had two sons, one of whom is still living, a graduate of Princeton of the Class of 1880.

FRANCIS MINOR. The following communication was received by the Committee from Mr. Minor:

St. Louis, Mo., May 14th, 1891.

Dear Friends and Classmates:—To add to the interest of our semi-centennial anniversary, you request from each survivor a statement "giving the date and place of birth, ancestry, course since graduation, if married name of wife, family, academic or other honors, publications, and any other personal matters that may be of interest to classmates."

In my case, the statement must be very brief.

I was born in Orange County, Virginia, in 1820. The family is of English origin, its first appearance in Virginia being in 1673.

After leaving Princeton I began the study of law and was graduated from the Law School of the University of Virginia in 1843. During that year I was married to a relative of the same name, Virginia L. Minor, who is living, and who has proved to be a helpmate in the truest sense of the word.

In 1846 we made St. Louis our home, and have resided here ever since.

To answer the next point, I must make a preliminary statement. Although the question of woman's enfranchise-

ment antedated by a considerable period the recent amendments of the Federal Constitution, when those changes in the organic law were being considered the whole question of suffrage was brought prominently forward, and the friends of woman suffrage entertained the hope that a sense of justice would lead men to include all citizens in the scope of those amendments. The addition of the one word "sex" to the fifteenth amendment would have accomplished this result, and the leaders of the Republican party were appealed to, but in vain, to make the addition.

The matter is referred to here merely for the purpose of enabling me to say that I was of the number of those who warmly advocated placing the ballot in the hand of woman as the only sure and effectual means of securing her permanent elevation and improvement. Anything short of this is fleeting and transitory. What is given to-day may be withdrawn to-morrow. If we build the edifice at all it must have its foundation on the bed-rock of the Constitution. In a republic suffrage lies at the base of all that affects humanity. Life, liberty, property, religious freedom, all are dependent upon it; and yet this indispensable right is unjustly withheld from one-half of the people.

More than thirty millions of the citizens of the United States are thus held in a condition of subjection and perpetual tutelage. It is impossible for woman to emerge from this condition, for no class of persons can rise above the position in which they are placed by the law. Hence the supreme necessity of suffrage for this disfranchised class. We welcome to our shores the lowest and most degraded types of European manhood and place in their hands the sacred emblem of freedom, the ballot, and at the same time deny it to our wives, mothers, sisters and daughters. It is surprising that we do not see the danger to our institutions which lurks in such a course, yet the majority of men view it with apathy and indifference.

Believing that the welfare of men as well as of women would be promoted by extending the ballot to woman—that the principle involved is one of right, not of expediency, and that we could engage in no higher or better work, both Mrs. Minor and I have for more than twenty years labored to bring about such a result.

In the *Forum* for December, 1886, and particularly in the number for April, 1890, I have set forth my views more at length. *Finis coronat opus.* Sincerely yours,

FRANCIS MINOR.

JAMES P. MILLER. Was born in Newark, N. J., and continued to reside there until his death in 1852. No further information.

JAMES KENNEDY McCURDY. No information.

JOHN THOMPSON NIXON. The following record of Judge Nixon is extracted from a Memoir read by A. Q. Keasbey Esq., before the New Jersey Historical Society, January 28th, 1890.

JUDGE NIXON was born in the village of Fairton, Cumberland County, N. J., on the 31st of August, 1820. His father was Jeremiah S. Nixon. During his childhood the family removed to Bridgeton, N. J. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1841.

He took a high rank in a class which included a large number who afterwards attained distinction, and was named as one of the Junior orators to represent Whig Hall by the unanimous vote of the Society.

After leaving college he became tutor in the family of Judge Pennypacker, then the Judge of the United States Court for the Western District of Virginia. He was admitted to the bar in that State in 1845, and made arrangements to form a partnership with Judge Pennypacker, who had been elected to the Senate of the United States. The death of the Senator soon after taking his seat changed his plans,

and he returned to his native county and entered upon the practice of law in this State in connection with the late Charles E. Elmer. He pursued the practice of law for several years with great ability and success.

In 1849 he was elected to the Legislature, in 1850 was re-elected and was made Speaker of the House of Assembly, and filled that office with marked ability. After two terms in the Legislature he devoted himself with new diligence to his profession. He married in 1851 Mary H. Elmer, the youngest daughter of the Honorable Lucius Q. C. Elmer, who, as United States District Attorney, compiler of the laws, Member of Congress and Justice of the Supreme court of New Jersey, occupied during a long life a marked and honorable position in the State.

In 1858, in the midst of the confusion of parties that preceded the civil war, Judge Nixon became a candidate for the Congress of the United States. He ran independently of all former political organizations, and was elected by a majority of over two thousand. He was re-elected as a Republican in 1860, and thus he occupied a seat in the House of Representatives during the long contest for the Speakership, which resulted in the election of ex-Governor Pennington—at the culmination of the strife between the forces of slavery and freedom which led to the civil war, and during the earlier stages of that war. His action throughout that long strife for the control of the House had much to do with the result. Indeed, the history of the closing scenes of that contest shows that his influence and vote were controlling in the final choice of Governor Pennington. He was an active member of the Committee on Commerce, and devoted himself with his accustomed diligence and fidelity to the duties then so grave and full of difficulties to the legislator of a Nation involved in a civil war.

At the close of his second term he returned to his practice in Bridgeton, and continued the labors he had

undertaken in preparing under the provisions of Acts of the Legislature successive editions of the Digest of the Statute Laws of the State. Judge Elmer, his father-in-law, had preceded him in a similar duty, and Elmer's Digest, published in 1838, was, before Judge Nixon's first edition in 1855, the familiar compilation of the written law of the State. New editions of Nixon's Digest followed in 1861 and 1868, and he published Nixon's Forms, which was also an outgrowth or descendant of the book of Forms published by Judge Elmer.

In May, 1870, he was appointed by President Grant Judge of the United States District Court. This office he held until his death at Stockbridge, Mass., on the 28th of September, 1889, his term of service covering nearly twenty years, and his term of life having nearly reached three score and ten.

Before speaking of him in his capacity as a judge, allusion should be made to his labors in other lines of duty. He was elected a trustee of the College of New Jersey in 1864, and served for several years on the Committees on Finance and on Library and Apparatus, and was Chairman of the latter committee. He was frequently chosen to represent the Presbytery in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church and was made one of the Delegates from the United States to the Pan-Presbyterian Council which met at Edinburgh in 1887. While on this mission the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey. He was also designated by the Assembly in connection with Judge William Strong of the United States Supreme Court, Judge Allison of Philadelphia, Judge Breckenridge of St. Louis, and others, to revise the Book of Discipline, which, as prepared by this Committee, is now the law of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1883 he was appointed a Director of the Theological Seminary at Princeton.

He was one of the four residuary legatees of the large estate of John C. Green. This bequest was a striking proof of the confidence which the character of Judge Nixon for integrity and prudence had inspired. He was elected a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, May 15th, 1873, was elected First Vice-President of the Society, and was re-elected annually until his death. In January, 1879, he was appointed Chairman of the Committee to enquire as to the history of the exemption of Brotherton Indians from taxation. In January, 1884, he read a paper before the Society on the life and character of Judge L. Q. C. Elmer, and on the 20th of May, 1886, he was appointed a member of the committee on the Centennial of the Inauguration of Washington.

As to his character as a Judge—he entered upon its unaccustomed duties with much diffidence, but with his characteristic earnestness of purpose. His training as a lawyer and as a compiler of the Statutes had qualified him fully for the new task devolved upon him, and his experience in the National Legislature during the early stages of the war had enabled him to comprehend clearly the nature and extent of the novel duties imposed upon the Federal Judiciary in the States in consequence of the civil war and its results. Before the war the District Court of the United States in New Jersey had been of little importance, but shortly before the appointment of Judge Nixon several circumstances concurred to create a marked advance in the scope of the powers of the Court and the extent and importance of its business. The Bankrupt law was passed in 1867, and the administration of its important and intricate provisions was chiefly entrusted to the District Courts of the United States. About the time of Judge Nixon's accession the machinery of this law had come into full working order, and it became his duty to enter at once upon this novel and difficult branch of judicial administration. During



the year preceding his appointment the law establishing the Circuit Courts of the United States was passed, and William McKennan was appointed by President Grant as the Judge of the Third Circuit, embracing Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey. The duties of the Circuit Judge in so large a district, embracing the second city in the Union, made it impossible for him to give full attention to the increasing business of the Court of New Jersey, and the result was that year by year more of the Circuit Court business devolved upon the District Judge.

The vast Internal Revenue system made necessary by the war was in full operation when Judge Nixon assumed his duties. And the situation of New Jersey between two great cities, and the large extent of her manufactures, from which internal revenue was derived, caused a very large increase in both the criminal and civil business of the District Court.

The Customs collection district of the City of New York comprised all the shores of New Jersey in the Counties of Bergen and Hudson as far as the mouth of Kill von Kull, and thus a large part of the business arising from that source found its way into the Federal Courts of New Jersey. Besides this, it was soon discovered by suitors in patent cases in the two great States on either side of us that here was a tribunal in which such controversies could receive prompt and intelligent consideration.

He was eminently a just and upright judge. There was no room in his court for sharp practice, nor any favor for idle technicality. Although trained especially in the common law these qualities led him to become a wise and capable Chancellor, as we understand the name. He took a large view of the questions that came before him and strove to see them on all sides in the light of a strong common sense.

He was also endowed in a large degree with that excellent judicial gift—patience, not only in investigation but

in the hearing of cases. He never failed to listen to counsel with that manifestly interested attention, which is so winning and so encouraging to forensic effort.

As a crowning characteristic he was full of kindness and never-failing courtesy. It may be said of him as was said of the late Charles Chauncey: "He was conspicuous through life in all relations, at the bar and everywhere else, for his good will to everybody—distinguished by an habitual and unaffected expression of benevolence. It seemed to be a necessity of his nature that he should not only feel but also show it, and show it to all, in every way, by his looks and words and acts." As a lawyer, citizen, legislator, almoner and judge his work remains—a work which redounds to the honor of his native State.

JOSEPH JOHN NORCOTT of Greenville, N. C. Marked with an asterisk in the General Catalogue. No further information.

WILLIAM B OLDS of Newark, N. J., went to Buffalo, N. Y., shortly after his graduation, entered the law office of Barker and Sill, was admitted to the bar and engaged in the practice of his profession in Buffalo, and died there in 1859.

NATHAN MERRITT OWEN was born in Bedford, N. Y., about 1821. He was the brother of the Rev. Joseph Owen, D.D., of the Class of '35, tutor from '36 to '39, when he went as a missionary to India and was for many years President of the College of Allahabad. Nathan M. entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton in 1844, intending when he had completed his studies for the ministry to go to India and engage in missionary work with his brother at Allahabad. The same year he was elected a tutor in the College and continued in the tutorship in connection with his duties in the Seminary until '47. A few months after he died of consumption at his home in Bedford. About a fortnight before his death he was married to a lady to whom he had been for some years engaged.

CHARLES H. PARKIN, of New York City, died in 1862. No further information.

WILLIAM R. PHILLIPS was born in Lawrenceville, N. J., July 13th, 1823. His father was Judge Lewis R. Phillips, an elder for many years of the Presbyterian Church at Lawrenceville and a Trustee and Director of Princeton Theological Seminary. His mother was Maria Smith of Philadelphia.

He was a pupil of the Lawrenceville High School from 1834 to '38, when he entered the Sophomore Class at Princeton. After his graduation he studied medicine at the University in Philadelphia and received the degree of M.D. in '44. He commenced the practice of his profession at Bristol, Pa., and became associated with a prominent physician of Bristol, Dr. John Phillips, whose daughter Anne Maria he subsequently married. On account of failing health from pulmonary disease he removed to his father's home in Lawrenceville, where he died in 1864.

JOSEPH DESHA PICKETT. No communication has been received from Mr. Pickett, except a telegram before the Semi-centennial Reunion expressing regret that he could not be present. He entered the Senior Class at Princeton in 1840, from Kentucky, and was graduated in '41. He was for a time a Professor in the University of Kentucky, and more recently for a number of years was Superintendent of Public Instruction in Kentucky. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the College of New Jersey in 1881.

LUDLOW D. POTTER was born January 3d, 1823, at New Providence, N. J., on a farm now partially covered by the town of Summit, the ancestral home of the family for several generations. His ancestors came to this country about 200 years ago—on his father's side from Wales, on his mother's side (maiden name, Pettit) from France, of Huguenot extraction, driven out by persecution. Both his grandfathers

were Captains in the Revolutionary Army, his father a Major in the war of 1812.

After graduation he taught two years in a boarding school in Plainfield, N. J., spent one year in Union Theological Seminary, two years in the Seminary at Princeton and was there graduated in '46. After spending a year in teaching and studying under the Rev. Dr. Hale, at Pennington, N. J., he went to the West in '47, and for six years was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Brookville, Ind. By the appointment of Presbytery, he resigned his pastoral charge to take charge of a Classical Academy in Union County, Ind., and remained there for three years. In '56 he accepted a professorship in the female college at Glendale, Ohio; in '65 was made President of the Institution, and has since continued in that position. He has had more than 3,000 pupils under his charge, about 400 of whom were graduated, having completed the required course of study.

He was married to Henrietta M. Ketcham, of Pennington, N. J., who died in '67, leaving three sons and two daughters. His oldest son is pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Cedar Falls, Iowa; his second son, a graduate of Princeton, is in the Brush Electric Company of Cleveland, Ohio; his third son, a graduate of Princeton and of the Ohio Medical College, is practicing medicine in Indianapolis and is a member of the Faculty of the Indiana Medical College. His eldest daughter is married and lives in Dalton, Mass., his youngest daughter is a teacher in Glendale College. He was married in '74 to Ellen Wiley, of Washington, Pa.

He received the degree of D.D. from Hanover College in '74. He has published about twenty discourses, chiefly baccalaureate sermons, a few addresses by special request, and occasional articles in secular and religious papers.

ROBERT READE entered the Sophomore Class in 1838 from New York City as Robert Reade Crawford and with

that name was graduated in '41. Soon after leaving college he dropped the name, Crawford, at the request, as it was understood, of a relative named Reade by whom he was adopted. He accordingly appears as named above in the Triennial Catalogues. He studied law and received the degree of LL.B. from Harvard in 1843.

Have been unable to obtain any further information.

JOHN RODGERS was born August 21st, 1822, at Sandy Hill, Washington County, N. Y. He was the son of Ravaud K. Rodgers, D.D., for forty years pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Bound Brook, N. J., and for thirty-six years stated clerk of the Synod of New Jersey. He was a grandson of John Richardson Bayard Rodgers, M.D., surgeon of a Pennsylvania Regiment in the Revolutionary Army and for many years an eminent physician and surgeon in New York City and a professor in the Medical College. He was a great-grandson of the Rev. John Rodgers, D.D., the distinguished pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New York City and the first Moderator of the General Assembly. He was the great-great-grandson of Thomas Rodgers and his wife Elizabeth Baxter, both Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who came from Londonderry, Ireland, and settled in Boston, Mass., in 1721.

He was prepared for college at the school of the Rev. J. T. Halsey, of Elizabeth, N. J. After his graduation he studied law at Somerville, N. J. in the office of the Hon. George T. Brown, and was admitted to the bar and subsequently became a Counselor of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. He removed to Burlington, where he continued the practice of his profession and became editor of *The Burlington Gazette*. In '51 he was elected Secretary of the Senate of New Jersey; in '56 was appointed Cashier of the Bank of Burlington, and in '65 became Secretary of the Morris Canal and Banking Company of Jersey City, which position he held until his death, on Sept. 23d, 1870.

Under the pastorate of his friend and classmate, Dr. Cuyler, he connected himself with the Presbyterian Church of Burlington, and became one of its most active and useful members. In 1860 he was elected a ruling elder and served faithfully in this office until his removal to Jersey City in '65. He took a deep interest in Oddfellowship and Masonry, and was a charter member and first master of the Burlington Lodge, No. 32, F. and A. M.

He was married on October 10th, 1850, to Elizabeth Simmons Howell of Philadelphia, and had three children, Ravaud Kearney, Margaret Simmons, and Caroline Thomas who married William Tennent Rodgers Miller. His widow and children are still living.

He was known and honored as a prompt and efficient business man, a public-spirited citizen and a courteous Christian gentleman.

JAMES W. ROGERS. The Committee received from Mr. Rogers the following communication :

PARTHENON HEIGHTS, BLADENSBURG, MD.

April 20th, 1891.

Rev. and Dear Sirs,

I find that I must forego the happiness I had promised myself of attending your proposed celebration, but pursuant to your request give you the information asked for in the circular.

I was born in 1822, at Hillsborough, N. C. Soon after leaving Princeton I was married in Lagrange, Tenn., to Cora A. E. Harris, a lovely woman still living. We have six children living, the eldest of whom is J. Harris Rogers, inventor of the "Pan-Electric System," on which certain Congressmen made the "Pan-Electric" job, but were compelled, after a long and expensive lawsuit, to restore the patents.

In 1844 I was ordained an Episcopal preacher, and built six churches in and about Memphis, Tenn. I was

what is commonly called a "Ritualist," with incense, candles, &c., but coming to look on these performances as merely a sham mass I abandoned them and became a Roman Catholic. Since that time I have been practicing law in Washington, D. C.

I have never achieved anything worth mentioning, but send you herewith two little books, which attracted very little attention—one pretending to be nothing more than doggerel and both thrown off on the spur of the moment. Possibly your genius and learning may see more in them than the public did. I am now engaged on a Quarto-Centennial Poem—Columbus the leading character—and have written about two hundred pages. It is not an Epic but a Psychic Poem, and discusses past, present, and future events. Singularly, part of the dedication, written June 16th, '90, pays a glowing tribute to Dr. Scudder who the day before had preached in the Tabernacle—as reported by *the New York Sun* next morning. (The preacher referred to was probably Dr. Scudder of Jersey City, the nephew of Dr. W. W. Scudder of the Class of '41).

Nothing gratifies me more than to hear of my old classmates, but lest you should forget me entirely I beg that I may have my name properly inserted in the Catalogue. Mr. Alexander some years ago told me I was dead, and proved it by a star opposite my name in the Catalogue. This mistake probably arose from some publication of the death of my son Dr. J. W. Rogers. Subsequently J. Harris Rogers was substituted for J. W., but J. Harris as mentioned above, is my eldest son and still living. He was educated in London and Buloin-sur-mere. I am a little jealous of his fame but hope—as Dr. Scudder would say—to "pass him on the home-stretch."

Yours with great regard,

J. W. ROGERS.

JOHN McDONALD ROSS was the son of John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee nation. He prepared for College at Lawrenceville, N. J., and died the year after his graduation.

J. WARREN ROYER. The following communication was received by the Committee from Dr. Royer:

TRAPPE, PA., June 3, 1891.

*Prof. Duffield of Committee,*

Dear Sir:—My professional engagements are of such character that I cannot at present writing positively say whether I can be present at the semi-centennial anniversary of our class to be held the present month. I hope to be there, but should I not be with the number that are left of the Class of '41, I hereby transmit a short personal history, humble in its beginning, unassuming in its busy mid-life, and quiet though somewhat aggressive in its still active winding-up.

My parents: The Hon. Joseph Royer and Elizabeth Dewees.

Time and place of birth: July 21, 1820, at Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa., where I have always resided and where I expect after awhile that my body will be laid to rest, having a firm trust in God that the soul, freed from the travails of earth's wayfaring, will wing its way to its Maker and Redeemer, there forever to bask in the sunshine of Eternal Love.

My wife: Anna Herbert, daughter of Henry Herbert, Esq., and Cornelia McMaster, of Philadelphia, Pa., and previously of Boston, Mass.

Living children: Three sons and two daughters.

I graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pa., April 1845, and have followed the practice of medicine unremittingly since, and I am still as active in the profession as in the long ago.

I have occupied no position of especial honor or trust, political or otherwise. I have for the past ten years held



and continue to hold by appointment the position of physician and surgeon to the Montgomery Co., Pa., almshouse. The position is both honorable and responsible.

I am an active and rather prominent member of St. Luke's Reformed Church of this place, and to end this short but succinct history, I am a firm Republican and a Freemason.

I am, with much respect, my fellow-classmate,

Very truly yours,

J. WARREN ROYER.

EDWARD WALLACE SCUDDER was born in the city of Trenton, New Jersey, Aug. 11, 1822, where he has continued to reside until the present time. His parents were natives of Trenton township, now called the township of Ewing, where the families of both have resided since about the year 1700. The Scudders are of Puritan ancestry, having come to Massachusetts Bay Colony in the year 1635, whence this branch removed to Long Island about 1660, and subsequently to the banks of the Delaware, about 5 miles above Trenton. He was prepared for college at the Trenton Academy and the Lawrenceville High School, and entered the Sophomore class at Princeton in 1838. He stood high in his class, and was honored with an oration at Commencement. Immediately after graduating he entered the office of Hon. William L. Dayton as a law student, and was in due course licensed to practice as an attorney and a counselor-at-law. He was elected State Senator to represent the County of Mercer in 1863 and served for three years, being chosen President of the Senate for the last year of his term. Until 1869 he successfully practiced his profession, when he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, which office he still holds by successive appointments, the last having been made March 23, 1890, for a term of seven years. As a jurist he has been honored and

respected, and his whole time has been exclusively devoted to the responsible duties of his office.

Having always been a student he is familiar with the literature of his profession, but patient attention to the hearing of causes and uniform courtesy are the most distinguishing traits of his official character.

In recognition of his high position and services, the College of New Jersey conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1881.

Following the faith of his fathers he has been an elder and trustee of the Presbyterian Church for many years, and has once represented the Presbytery to which he is attached in the General Assembly. Since 1861 he has been a trustee of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, a regular attendant at the meetings of the Board, and has shown great interest in the Institution. He was appointed a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Council, which met at Belfast in 1884, but was prevented by official duties from attending.

In 1848 he married Mary Louisa Drake, daughter of Hon. George K. Drake, formerly a Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and a graduate of Princeton College. Two of their sons were graduates of Princeton—Edward D., now deceased, of the class of '70, and George D., now practicing law in Trenton, of the class of '76. Two other sons and two daughters, all married, are living in New Jersey, not far from their parents' home. Their mother died in January, 1890.

WILLIAM WATERBURY SCUDDER was born in Panditenipo, Ceylon, Sept. 17, 1823. His father was Rev. John Scudder, M.D., of blessed memory. Graduated in 1841, he spent three years in the Theological Seminary at Princeton—the last year, with the approbation of the Professors, in special studies bearing on Missionary life. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Elizabeth in the Spring of '45 and ordained by the same Presbytery, in the First Presbyterian

Church of Elizabeth, N. J., July 14, '46. He sailed for Ceylon in November, '46, arriving in Feb. '47. He was engaged in Missionary labors in Ceylon, at Batticotta, Mauchy and Chavagacherry till 1851. After a brief visit to America in '51-52, he with two of his brothers began labors in the Ascot District of Southern India, formerly the Ascot Mission of the Reformed (Dutch) Church.

Returning to America in 1872 with his family, he received and accepted a call to the First Congregational Church of Glastonbury, Conn., and was installed its pastor Dec. 17, 1873, having first severed his connection with the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church. This step was reluctantly taken in the interest of his family, the education of his children seeming to demand his presence in this country.

This object having been in large measure attained, by the invitation of the Board he returned to India to the Ascot Mission with Mrs. Scudder, in Sept. '84—one of his daughters, Miss M. K., having preceded him in '83, and one of his sons, Rev. Lewis R., M.D., following him in '88.

In '88, a Theological Seminary in the Ascot Mission, with a paid-up endowment of about \$50,000, was established by the authority of the General Synod, and in June of the same year Dr. Scudder was elected Professor in the Seminary, by the Synod. Since its establishment Dr. Scudder has devoted himself to the work of his Professorship with energy and success. In the early part of the year, 1891, through the great burden of labor resting on him his health failed completely and his life was for weeks despaired of. The Lord has however graciously answered prayer in his behalf and raised him up to health in a most remarkable manner.

Dr. Scudder has been thrice married. His first wife was Catharine Ennise Hastings, of New York, to whom he was married, Sept. 24, 1846. She died March 11, 1849.

He was married to Elizabeth Olivia Knight, of Newark, N. J., Sept. 29, 1852. She died Sept. 4, 1854. He was married to Frances Ann Rousseau, of West Troy, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1858, who is now with him in India.

Of his four children, two, as already mentioned, are with him on the field in India. Of the others, Rev. W. W. Scudder, Jr., is settled in Alameda, Cal., and the youngest (Frances) is married to Samuel H. Williams, Glastonbury, Conn. He received the degree of D.D. from Union College in '67.

JOHN SERGEANT, JR., was born in Philadelphia in July, 1823. He was the son of the Hon. John Sergeant, LL.D., of the Class of 1795, one of the most eminent American lawyers, United States Senator from Pennsylvania and American Ambassador at the Panama Congress. He was grandson of the Hon. Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant of the Class of 1762, a member of Congress and Attorney General of Pennsylvania. He was great-grandson of Jonathan Dickinson, the first President of the College. He studied law with his father, was admitted to the bar, entered on the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, and died July 23d, 1856.

BENJAMIN CLARKSON SNOWDEN was born in Berks Co., Pa., Sept. 14th, 1822. His father was Dr. Isaac C. Snowden of Philadelphia, a graduate of both the Academic and the Medical Departments of the University of Pennsylvania. His mother was Maria Mearns of Bucks Co. His grandfather was Dr. Isaac Snowden, who married a daughter of Gerardus Clarkson, living near Princeton, N. J. So far back as the family record goes his paternal ancestors were physicians.

The Snowden family were among the early settlers of this country. They emigrated from Wales, and originally spelled their name as it is still spelled in Wales—Snowdon.

They were noted for their longevity, wealth and strict adherence to Presbyterianism.

Benjamin C. was graduated with honor at the Jefferson Medical College in 1844. He married Sarah Throckmorton Wyckoff, Dec. 4th, 1845, and removed to Huntingdon Valley. He there practiced his profession for 25 years, having for the greater part of that time the largest country practice in that section of the state. Though naturally of a strong constitution, yet, owing to his extended practice with its constant strain, his health failed and he was obliged to retire, to the regret of a large community, and with an eminently successful professional record. Dr. Snowden was repeatedly urged to accept political office, but refused on account of his devotion to his profession.

Leaving Huntingdon Valley, he removed to Philadelphia in 1870. The change proved beneficial to his health, and after a time he resumed the practice of his profession in the city and continued it successfully until his last illness. He died Jan. 19th, 1890, from an attack of pneumonia, contracted by exposure in professional duties during the prevalence of the *grippe* that winter in Philadelphia.

Dr. Snowden was a devoted husband, a loving father, and a sympathetic friend. Generous to a fault and preferring to be imposed upon rather than judge any one uncharitably, whilst he did not amass wealth he died esteemed and lamented by all within the wide circle of his acquaintance.

Mrs. Snowden, two daughters and one son are still living.

WILLIAM C. STURGEON of Hartsville, Pa. At the Reunion no one present was able to give any information in regard to Mr. Sturgeon, but subsequently the Committee learned through Dr. Potter that Mr. S. was living and resided at Nashville, Tenn. A letter addressed to him there brought the following reply :

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 4th, 1891.

Prof. John T. Duffield.

Dear Sir:

With feelings of pleasure commingled with regret I reply to your recent favor. During the long vista of the past I have been in comparative ignorance of the personal history of my beloved classmates of '41. Their recent reunion at their Alma Mater must have been an occasion of very great joy to those who were permitted to participate therein. I rejoice that so many of them have risen to high and distinguished honor. As for myself I have not achieved much that is worthy of special note. By reason of particular providence I have occupied minor positions of usefulness in retired life. Most of my earlier days were employed in teaching. With reference to personal history, I can only say in general that for about twenty years after graduation I was engaged in Public Schools and Academies both in the East and West. My health breaking down, I retired to a farm in Butler County, Ohio. After remaining there for a number of years, we removed to Nashville, Tenn., where at present I reside. It would have afforded me the utmost pleasure to have greeted those whom I have ever loved as brothers. In memory I revere the honored instructors who gave us the first impulse in Christian life-work.

While God grants me life the scenes of Princeton will never fade from my memory. Had the invitation been received at the proper time, from unavoidable hindrances it would have been impossible for me to meet you. I desire to utter my sincere regret that I could not greet you all in the spirit of Christian fellowship with a friendly shake of the hand, and trust that the divine blessing may attend those present through life's devious pathway and that in an unbroken band we all may assemble around the eternal throne as humble followers of the blessed Redeemer.

I am now in my seventieth year, enjoying to a good degree the peace and comfort belonging to the followers of the Saviour.

I would be delighted to have access to any definite information respecting my classmates and their respective spheres of usefulness.

Accept my thanks for your kind attention, and believe me,

Yours sincerely,

W. C. STURGEON.

WILLIAM BUTLER THOMPSON, son of the Hon. Waddy Thompson, a member of Congress from South Carolina. No information.

DANIEL A. ULRICH was born in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, April 10th, 1819. His father was the Rev. Daniel Ulrich, for more than fifty years an eminent clergyman of the Lutheran Church. His mother was Elizabeth Weidman whose ancestors were prominent in the army of the Revolution. After completing the Freshman and Sophomore years at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, he entered the Junior Class at Princeton in 1839. After his graduation he studied medicine at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, received the degree of M.D. in 1844, and commenced the practice of his profession at Pine Grove, Schuylkill County, Pa., where he remained for a few years. He then removed to Reading, Pa., where he continued medical practice until his death, January 6th, '79.

Dr. Ulrich was married twice—his first wife was Henrietta Nesbitt of Gettysburg, his second Mary Boyd of Reading. The latter, who is still living, is a descendant of Col. Weiss of Washington's Army, the discoverer of coal in Pennsylvania, near Weissport, where he resided.

Dr. Ulrich left six children. He was highly esteemed for his professional ability and his exemplary Christian character.

JOHN HUNN VOORHEES. The Committee received from Mr. Voorhees the following communication :

WASHINGTON, June, 1891.

My Dear Prof. Duffield :

I have received the circular of your committee on behalf of the Class of 1841, requesting my attendance at a class reunion, to be held at Princeton on June 9th—the semi-centennial anniversary of our graduation—and also requesting a statement of date of my birth, ancestry, marriage and family, etc., independent, as I understand, of the personal questions already propounded by the Superintendent of the National census.

First let me thank your committee for the invitation, and I reply that if practicable I propose to meet you and those of our band of '41, who have survived the half century of life's battle, since we listened to the Baccalaureate of dear old Dr. Carnahan and went forth with our parchment shields to our various fields of action.

As mortal birth must antedate our second academic advent, I must reply in order of time, and ask you to fancy me as first greeting the light on the banks of the Tombigbee in Alabama, in the midst of that colony of Frenchmen who after the eclipse of Waterloo and the collapse of the Empire sought to beat their swords into pruning-hooks and cultivate the vine and the olive under a congressional grant of public land in the territory, just then—1819—emerging into statehood. I need not tell you that the vine and the olive did not flourish at that time under the cultivation of that Utopian band. Cotton had not mounted his throne. Eli Whitney had fled north with his gin to manufacture muskets at New Haven, where his son, our honored classmate, still continues that peaceful business. The French colony, discouraged, disbanded and sought other climes.

My father, be it understood, was not a Frenchman, but descended in a direct line from Coert Albert Voor-Hees,



who emigrated from Holland in 1660 and settled in Flat Lands, Long Island, while the Dutch flag still floated over New Amsterdam. Our association with the French was solely owing to social relations. Philadelphia was then the centre of commerce and trend of European intercourse. There I passed my early youth, for it was the home of my maternal grandfather, Captain John Hunn, who had done the state some service and the British some damage as captain of a privateer in 1776 and had crowned his work by voting for the Federal Constitution of 1787 as a delegate to the Pennsylvania Convention.

After the usual vicissitudes of child-life, including, I presume, mumps and measles, I came to Princeton in 1838 to prepare for college, under the care and patronage of my relative, that exemplary Christian gentleman and former treasurer of the College, Robert Voorhees. It may be interesting to some of you to know that I pursued my preliminary studies in the attic chamber of the Voorhees home-  
stead, formerly occupied for a like purpose by Edward N. Kirk (who was also educated by Mr. Voorhees), though I cannot recall that I imitated my predecessor in his mode of exit from said attic window to join his friend and classmate James W. Alexander, our Professor of Belles Lettres, in those nocturnal adventures, doubtless greatly exaggerated, which are told of this gay twain, who afterwards became such distinguished Presbyterian Divines.

I entered Princeton Sophomore half advanced in 1839, having passed the usual brilliant examination before Prof. Maclean—dear old Johnny—and graduated with at least reflected honor, for was it not in company with Cuyler and Duffield and Dod and the Scudders and Biddle among the living and with the honored dead—our lately departed Nixon, and Hodge, and who does not recall our valedictorian—Dick Walker—whose notes seemed an echo of the sweet song of his poet-kinsman Richard Wilde, “My Life is Like a Summer Rose.”

Of course I studied law, and recall the genial Saturday lectures of James S. Green, in whose office round the corner, with Henry M. Alexander, and Jack Gulick, and John Rice—the latter two no more respond to roll-call—I laid in vast stores of common law and listened to Boss Green's loved theme, the Saxon "Wittingemote," as he termed it. Afterward I concluded my course in Washington County, N. Y., in the office of a relative, and was admitted in July term of the Supreme Court of that State at Utica in 1845.

But the Press, that guardian of civil liberty, demanded my aid, and responding to the call, behold me next year as editor of a paper in Jersey City, battling for popular rights against the New Jersey Railroad and the New Jersey Lottery, and *we*, speaking after the manner of editors, had the satisfaction of seeing the fare between the great cities of New York and Philadelphia reduced and the lottery driven out to Delaware, the land of peaches, solely by our own individual efforts,—for the truth of which claim I confidently appeal to the now mature and sober judgment of Tom Kinney of the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, who was in the fight and had, I presume, a free pass and a lottery ticket in his pocket, at least so I said at the time.

Having delivered Jersey I tried to redeem Missouri from Democracy hand in hand with Sam Breckinridge. How his sad death at Detroit the other day recalls our campaign for Scott—but you know how that "hasty plate of soup" upset our calculations. In the course of time behold me on the Pacific Coast engaged in introducing the reaper, in whose manufacture I became interested, into the golden grain fields of California. And my laurels during all the fearful contest for the Union were gathered in those peaceful fields—though let me tell you "*sotto voce*," I turned no deaf ear to the siren song of politics and came near being elected on the Bell and Everett ticket to the California legislature—in fact was only beaten by the machinations of the other two parties.

You ask if I am married and to whom and when this event took place. In 1864 I took to wife Elizabeth Aston Warder, daughter of the late Doctor John A. Warder of North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, and have two sons, one engaged in business in Washington, D. C., the other in the employ of the Penna. Railroad Co.

My story draws to a close.

I have not actively or lovingly pursued the practice of law in the courts, being drawn rather to literary pursuits and political studies, and find Patent Law, which a learned author terms the "metaphysics of the law," a more attractive branch, in which I am now engaged in Washington City, D. C.

Very truly yours,

JOHN HUNN VOORHEES.

RICHARD WILDE WALKER was the youngest child of Hon. John Walker, the President of the Convention which framed the Constitution of Alabama in 1819, and one of her first Senators in the Congress of the United States, elected October 28th, 1819. Richard was born in Huntsville on the 16th of February, 1823, a few months after his father's resignation of his seat in the United States Senate. At his father's death he was an infant in his mother's arms, and she too died when he was yet a boy. He was a pupil at the old Greene Academy at Huntsville, Ala., was a student in the University of Virginia at the session of 1838-39, went thence to Princeton, and in 1841 was graduated with distinction, receiving the Valedictory Oration.

Having finished his collegiate course, Mr. Walker returned to Alabama, studied law in the office of his distinguished brother, Hon. L. P. Walker, was licensed and began practice in partnership with him in January, '44. At the session of the Alabama Legislature of 1844-45, which was largely Democratic, though a Whig and party spirit ran high, he was elected Solicitor of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, and entered upon his long and brilliant public career. Sub-

sequently, he and his brother removed to Florence where he married a daughter of the late John Simpson, a merchant of high standing. In '51, as a Union Whig, he was elected a representative of Lauderdale County in the Alabama Legislature, and was appointed chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In 1855, as an opponent of the Know-Nothing party, he affiliated with the Democrats and was again elected to the Legislature and was made Speaker. In 1858 he was elected an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama, and held the office till 1863. In 1861, while yet a Judge, he was elected by the State Convention a member of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States, and served in that capacity. In 1863 he was elected by the Legislature a Senator in the Confederate Congress at Richmond and served till the dissolution of the Confederacy.

In his private and public relations Judge Walker had an exceptional purity and elevation of character. He had a nice sense of honor, a delicacy of sentiment and kindness of heart that made him peculiarly observant of the rights of others, and of his own duty toward them. He possessed a high order of intellect, strengthened and refined by literary culture. He was calm, cool and dispassionate in forming his judgments, firm in his convictions, and bold and decided in expressing them. He combined in an extraordinary degree the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re* in his forensic arguments and public speeches, and his persuasive eloquence commanded alike the attention of listening senates and the popular multitude.

Judge Walker died at Huntsville June 15th, 1874. His death was regarded as a public calamity, and it was said of him that "no man ever had more of the general respect, love, and admiration of his fellow-citizens."

His last sickness was short and exceedingly painful, but borne with Christian fortitude. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and a vestryman of the Church

of the Nativity. His walk and conversation were worthy his Christian vocation. One of his last acts of consciousness was to ask and receive at the hands of his old college-mate and present pastor, Rev. Dr. Banister, the Holy Communion. Then, in humble trust and holy confidence, he sank peacefully and quietly into rest—"the rest that remaineth for the people of God."

His son, Richard Wilde Walker, was graduated at Princeton in 1877, studied law, and is now a successor of his father on the bench of the Supreme Court of Alabama.

WILLIAM S. WARD was born at Plainfield, N. J., July 13th, 1821. He was the son of Dr. E. D. and Elizabeth D. Ward. After graduation he was engaged as a teacher till 1847 in the Classical School of the Rev. David A. Frame at Bloomfield and subsequently at Montclair, N. J. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City in 1847, was graduated in 1849, and the same year commenced the practice of medicine in Newark, N. J. During the late war he was in the Government service as assistant surgeon at hospitals in Washington, D. C., and Newark. At the close of the war he resumed practice in Newark which has been continued to the present time.

In the spring of 1850 he married Elizabeth H. Stitt of Philadelphia, has had seven children, of whom two sons survive.

ELI WHITNEY was born in New Haven, Conn., Nov. 24th, 1820. His father was Eli Whitney, the distinguished inventor of the cotton gin, which has contributed so largely to the prosperity of the Southern States and the economic interests of the whole country. His grandfather was Eli Whitney of Westboro, Mass. His mother was a granddaughter of President Jonathan Edwards and daughter of the Hon. Pierrepont Edwards, who was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1768, was married at the age of

nineteen to Francis Ogden of Elizabeth, N. J., was a member of Congress and subsequently Judge of the United States District Court for the New York and Connecticut District.

Mr. Whitney has spent almost his entire life in his native city where he now resides, and is highly esteemed and respected for his ability and success as a man of business, for his public spirit as a citizen, and for his sterling integrity. He has been and is now extensively engaged in the manufacture of fire-arms of different systems and has made and patented many important improvements. By his engineering skill and financial ability he was mainly instrumental in securing the success of the effort in 1859-61 to introduce an abundant supply of water into New Haven. He was appointed by President Lincoln one of the Commissioners to the English Exposition in 1862. Though holding no political office, he has been interested in public affairs and has occasionally been influential in securing important legislation. He is at the present time one of the Electors-at-large on the Republican ticket of Connecticut.

He was married June 17th, 1845, at Utica, N. Y., to Sarah Perkins Dalliba, daughter of Major Jones Dalliba of the Ordnance Corps of the United States Army and fought at the battle of Lundy's Lane. His wife's mother was Susan Huntington of Rome, N. Y., whose grandfather was a member of the Continental Congress and the first mayor of Norwich, Conn. He has had four children, of whom a son and a daughter are still living. His eldest daughter was married to the Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster of Grace Church, Brooklyn, and died in May, 1885.

JOSEPH GRAHAM WITHERSPOON of Brookland, Alabama, entered the Sophomore Class in 1838. He died in '52. No further information.

Members of the Class of 1841  
 who were graduated in Princeton, but not in '41.

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EUGENE LAWRENCE was born in New York City, Oct. 4th, 1823. He entered the Class of '41 during the Freshman year and remained until the end of the Junior year. He studied law for a time in New York, completed his course at the Harvard Law School, and commenced the practice of his profession in Boston. He was associated with a son of the distinguished lawyer Jeremiah Mason and was personally acquainted with Prescott, Everett, Webster, Choate and other eminent Bostonians. He wrote a volume on "The Augustan Age," which was commended by Mr. Prescott. In 1849 he removed to Georgia, and whilst there he endeavored by lectures and articles in the papers to introduce common schools, but was unsuccessful. He subsequently came to New York and engaged in the practice of law, but soon abandoned it that he might devote himself to literary pursuits. He visited Europe and remained there for some time to avail himself of the libraries of London and Paris. In 1855 he published a work on "The Lives of the British Historians," which received complimentary notice from Prescott, Bancroft and Irving. He has read several important papers before the New York Historical Society and contributed numerous articles to cyclopedias and magazines. In 1876 he published "Historical Studies" and in 1880 "Literary Primers." He has been for some years engaged

in preparing a "History of Rome" which is now ready for the press. An article from his pen in the April, '92, No. of *Harper's Magazine* on "The Mystery of Columbus" was borrowed by *The London Standard*, and reviewed in a Greek magazine published at Athens.

Mr. Lawrence never married. He resides with a sister in New York City in the same house they have occupied for upwards of forty years.

JOHN STILLWELL SCHANCK was born near Freehold, N. J., Feb. 24th, 1817. His father, Rulof R. Schanck, was descended from Rulof Martense Schanck who came from Holland in 1650 and settled at Flatbush, Long Island. His mother, Mary Stillwell, was descended from Nicholas Stillwell, who settled at New Amsterdam, now New York, in 1638.

In 1835 he had the opportunity, of which he gladly availed himself, of attending the lectures at the College of Professors Henry and Torrey and assisting them in their laboratories. By his association with these eminent scientists, who to the close of their lives were his warm personal friends, he became deeply interested in scientific studies and determined as soon as practicable to enter college and complete the regular course of study. He accordingly went to the then celebrated Academy of Lenox, Mass., and was there prepared to enter the Sophomore Class at Princeton in 1838. Being in advance of the class in several studies, at the beginning of the academic year in 1839 he was admitted to the Senior Class and was graduated in 1840. He commenced the study of medicine in Princeton in the office of Dr. John N. Woodhull, of the Class of '28, the founder of the Woodhull Professorship of Modern Languages. He subsequently entered the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania and received the degree of M.D. from that Institution in 1843. He married Maria, daughter of James W. Robbins of Lenox, Mass., and commenced the successful practice of



his profession in Princeton. In 1847, on the recommendation of Vice-President Maclean and Professor Henry, he was appointed by the Trustees Curator of the Zoological Museum, which was followed soon after by his appointment to a lectureship on Zoology, and Anatomy and Physiology. From that time to the present year he has delivered a course of lectures every year on one or all of these subjects.

On the resignation of Dr. Torrey as Professor of Chemistry in 1854 the Trustees invited Dr. Schanck to deliver a course of lectures on Chemistry to the Senior Class. These lectures were continued the following year and resulted in the appointment of Dr. Schanck in 1856 to the professorship of Chemistry. As this was not at that time a full professorship as to duties or salary, Dr. Schanck in accepting the appointment continued the practice of his profession in connection with his duties in the College.

In a letter of Dr. Torrey to President Maclean in 1854, he says, "I have long desired to see Dr. Schanck placed in a position in the College of New Jersey, where his eminent talents as a teacher and an investigator of Natural Science could have full scope. I have been intimate with him from the time he was with me as an assistant in the laboratory. I saw him daily when he was an aid to Professor Henry and know that he was highly appreciated by that distinguished teacher. I believe it would be a great benefit to the College if an arrangement were made by which the whole time of Dr. Schanck could be devoted to the subject which for several years he has taught with so much ability and success." Owing to the limited income of the College the Trustees were unable to adopt the suggestion of Dr. Torrey until 1865, when the chair of Chemistry was for the first time made a full professorship and Dr. Schanck was enabled to relinquish the practice of medicine and devote himself wholly to professorial duties in connection with the College.

In 1886 his sphere of duty was enlarged by his being made "Professor of Chemistry and Hygiene."

At the meeting of the Trustees at the Commencement of '92 Dr. Schanck resigned his professorship, after 45 years of faithful and successful service. His resignation was accepted and with a retiring salary he was made Emeritus Professor of Chemistry.

He continues to reside in Princeton, spending his summers at the ancestral home of the Robbins family at Lenox, Mass.

He received the degree of LL.D. from Lafayette College in 1866.

CHARLES F. WOODHULL was born in August, 1821, at Manalapan, Monmouth Co., N. J. His father was John T. Woodhull, M.D.; his grandfather the Rev. John Woodhull, D.D., of the Class of 1766, and from 1780 to 1824 a Trustee of the College. His mother was Anne Wikoff, daughter of the Hon. William Wikoff.

Soon after his graduation he became assistant teacher in a school at Rahway, N. J. He subsequently taught in Freehold and in Middletown, N. J. until 1850 when he became associated with his brother, William Wikoff Woodhull, Ph.D. of the Class of '33 and Tutor from '39 to '42, in conducting a boarding-school for boys at Freehold. In 1870 he opened a select school for boys at Camden, N. J., and continued there until '81. In '82 he was appointed Instructor in Physics and Mathematics in Lincoln University and continued there, a colleague of his brother, the Rev. Gilbert Tennent Woodhull, D.D. of the Class of '52, until his death in February, '90.

**Information received too late for insertion in its proper place in the Record.**

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JONATHAN T. BROWN was born at Lyons Farms, N. J., in 1820. He was the only son of Col. William Brown, an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth. He prepared for college in Elizabeth at the Classical School of Mr. James G. Nuttman of the Class of '31, and entered the Sophomore class at Princeton in '38. He entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton in '41, but after one year was constrained to leave on account of his health and went South. He remained there for a time but without improvement and returned to his home at Lyons Farms, where he died of consumption, Aug. 8th, 1844. At the suggestion of his pastor, the Rev. Nicholas Murray, D.D., there was placed on his tombstone the inscription, "Without the labors of the ministry he has entered on its rewards."

HENRY PARKHURST JOHNSON was born at Newark, N. J., March 5th, 1822. He prepared for college with his class-mate and school-mate Brown at Mr. Nuttman's school in Elizabeth. After his graduation he was for three years a successful assistant teacher in the Preparatory School of the Rev. Mr. Crowell at West Chester, Pa. In Sept., '44, he entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton to prepare for his chosen vocation, the gospel ministry. His studies were somewhat interrupted by an attack of sickness in the spring of '46, from which he never entirely recovered. On Oct. 8th of the same year he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Elizabeth, at their meeting in Paterson, N. J., and on the following Sabbath preached in the morning in the First Church of Elizabeth and in the afternoon in the

**Second Church.** Owing to the state of his health he considered the question of suspending his studies for a time, but concluded to return to the Seminary and endeavor to complete the regular three-years course of study. During the winter of '46-'47 he repeatedly supplied the pulpit of the church at Elizabethport, which was at that time without a pastor. Early in the spring he was prostrated by a hemorrhage from the lungs in Princeton, and as soon as his strength would allow was removed to his home near Elizabeth, where he died July 6th, 1847. During his illness, when there was some prospect that his health might be restored, he received a call to the church at Elizabethport. An address was delivered at his funeral by his pastor, the Rev. Nicholas Murray, D.D., who referred in affecting terms to the mysterious providence by which his young friends, Brown and Johnson, so intimately associated at school and college, and who entered on preparation for the work of the ministry with such bright prospects of extended usefulness in the Master's service on earth should have been transferred so early to His service in the upper sanctuary.

## SUMMARY

### OF THE GRADUATES OF '41.

No information, . . . . .	5
Dead—no further information, . . . . .	5
Died within first decade after graduation, . . . . .	7
Still living, . . . . .	20
Lawyers, . . . . .	20
Ministers, . . . . .	12
Foreign missionaries, . . . . .	3
Physicians, . . . . .	7
Doctors of Law, . . . . .	5
Doctors of Divinity, . . . . .	9
Theological Professors, . . . . .	2
Medical Professor, . . . . .	1
College President, . . . . .	1
College Professors, . . . . .	3
Judges, . . . . .	5
United States Senator and candidate for Vice-President, . . . . .	1
Confederate States Senator, . . . . .	1
Members of the House of Representatives, . . . . .	2
Members of State Legislatures, . . . . .	7
Journalist, . . . . .	1
Capitalist and United States Commissioner to World's Fair, London, . . . . .	1

Year of birth of 38 reported :

In 1818, . . . . .	1
“ 1819, . . . . .	3
“ 1820, . . . . .	7
“ 1821, . . . . .	5
“ 1822, . . . . .	10
“ 1823, . . . . .	11
“ 1824, . . . . .	1
Average age at graduation, . . . . .	19½

Of the 14 Doctorates, 9 were received by members of the class under nineteen years of age when graduated.

**EXTRACTS FROM CATALOGUE OF 1840-'41.**

Seniors, . . . . .	72
Juniors, . . . . .	48
Sophomores, . . . . .	90
Freshmen, . . . . .	16
	<hr/>
	226

**STATE AND COUNTRY REPRESENTATION.**

Vermont, . . . . .	1	Georgia, . . . . .	6
Massachusetts, . . . . .	1	Alabama, . . . . .	10
Connecticut, . . . . .	1	Mississippi, . . . . .	5
New York, . . . . .	28	Louisiana, . . . . .	8
New Jersey, . . . . .	55	Tennessee, . . . . .	2
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	31	Kentucky, . . . . .	6
Maryland, . . . . .	15	Ohio, . . . . .	1
District of Columbia, . . . . .	11	Indian Territory, . . . . .	3
Virginia, . . . . .	17	Greece, . . . . .	1
North Carolina, . . . . .	12	Ceylon, . . . . .	1
South Carolina, . . . . .	11		

**SUMMARY. (Not in Catalogue.)**

New England, . . . . .	3
Middle States, . . . . .	114
Southern States, . . . . .	103
Western States, . . . . .	1
Indian Territory, . . . . .	3
Europe, . . . . .	1
Asia, . . . . .	1

**EXPENSES.**

WINTER SESSION.			SUMMER SESSION.		
Board, 22 weeks,	\$55.00 or \$41.25		Board, 19 weeks,	\$47.50 or \$35.62	
Tuition,	20.00	20.00	Tuition,	20.00	20.00
Room rent,	6.00	6.00	Room rent,	6.00	6.00
Fuel,	13.00	13.00	Fuel,	.50	.50
Library,	1.00	1.00	Library,	1.00	1.00
Servant's wages,	4.00	2.00	Servant's wages,	4.00	2.00
Washing,	7.00	6.00	Washing,	7.00	6.00
Incidentals,	2.50	1.50	Incidentals,	2.50	1.50
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$108.59	\$90.75		\$88.50	\$72.62

There are two Refectories, at one of which board is furnished at \$2.50 a week ; at the other for \$1.87½ a week. Board will be furnished to pious and indigent young men who have in view the gospel ministry at \$1.00 per week. The balance due the steward, at the present price of boarding, will be paid by the Board of Trustees out of funds to be provided for that purpose.

#### TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The college year is divided into two terms or sessions. The Annual Commencement is on the last Wednesday of September. The winter session begins *six* weeks from that time and closes on the first Thursday after the second Tuesday in April. The summer session begins *five* weeks after the close of the winter session and ends on the last Wednesday in September.

#### LIBRARIES.

The College Library contains *eight thousand* volumes, and is opened twice every week for the accommodation of the students.

#### RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

It may be interesting to the friends and graduates of the college, and to those who have subscribed to the Alumni Fund, to be informed that in addition to the new college buildings erected within a few years (East College in 1833, West College in 1836) the Literary Societies have erected for their own use two new Halls. (Built in 1838). These are beautiful buildings of the Ionic order, sixty-two feet long, forty-one feet wide, and two stories high. The columns of the porticoes are copied from those of the temple on the Ilissus. In other respects the buildings are copied from a temple on the Island of Teos.

1841.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

REUNION

TUESDAY, JUNE 9TH,

1891.



Early in the spring of 1841 Messrs. Cuyler, Duffield and E. Scudder issued a circular to the surviving members of the Class of '41, so far as their addresses were known, asking an expression of opinion on the question of celebrating the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the graduation of the Class by a Reunion at the ensuing Commencement. In view of the replies received, about the 1st of May the following Circular was issued :

“ The Class of '41 will celebrate the SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY of their graduation by a Reunion on Tuesday, June 9th, the day before Commencement. From replies to the former Circular there is reason to believe that a majority of the surviving members of the Class will be present. All who are not providentially prevented are earnestly requested to attend.

“ Each member of the Class, whether able to attend the Reunion or not, is requested to send to Professor Duffield as soon as convenient a statement giving the date and place of birth, ancestry, course since graduation, if married name of wife, family, academic or other honors, publications, and any other personal matters that may be of interest to Class-mates. The Committee will endeavor to obtain a similar statement in regard to the deceased members. The papers will be read at the Reunion and printed with the proceedings, for the Class and their personal friends.

THEODORE L. CUYLER,  
JOHN T. DUFFIELD,  
EDWARD W. SCUDDER,

The Anniversary was accordingly celebrated by a Reunion, at which the following members of the Class were present :

HON. CRAIG BIDDLE, LL.D.  
 HON. JAMES H. BRUERE.  
 REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER, D.D.  
 HON. AMZI DODD, LL.D.  
 PROF. JOHN T. DUFFIELD, D.D., LL.D.  
 EUGENE LAWRENCE, A.M.  
 HON. JOHN LINN.  
 HON. EDWARD W. SCUDDER, LL.D.  
 JOHN HUNN VOORHEES, ESQ.  
 WILLIAM SPENCER WARD, M.D.  
 HON. ELI WHITNEY.

At 10:30 the members of the Class who had reached Princeton met at the library of Professor Duffield and cordial greetings were exchanged—in some instances of those who had not met for half-a-century. After spending a short time in reviving the associations of College days, noting how much each one had changed and yet how much in each was unchanged, with inquiries about the members of the Class still living and reminiscences of the departed, they set out to visit the localities and buildings on the College grounds and in the town, of special interest. Entering University Place, a street now built up with private residences where there was no street in '41, the railroad station which formerly was at the Canal Basin now just at hand, with a number of public buildings erected within recent years in view, the members of the Class who had not revisited Princeton since their graduation, bewildered as the famous congressional orator though not from the same cause, asked in his memorable words, "Where am I at?" They were informed that they were standing on what was formerly the rear end of a lot fronting on Nassau Street and belonging in our College days to one of Princeton's "Institutions," Peter

Polite, a prominent member of the colored aristocracy, who blacked the boats and brushed the coats of the aristocrats in College and who had the tutors' privilege of visiting the rooms of the students after the ringing of the evening bell for study hours, Peter's object, however, not to look after the morals of the students but to sell apples, cakes and pies to those who could afford such luxuries. The mention of Peter's name recalled his reply to the student who one evening asked him, "Peter, what emoluments accrue to you from the nocturnal vending of edible commodities?" With the graceful bow of a gentleman of the old school he replied, "Please put de question in English—I nebber studied Latin."

Our company proceeded—that is, went in procession—to Nassau Street, and thence to the College grounds. There everything was so changed since '41 that those who were revisiting their Alma Mater for the first time since their graduation found it difficult to recognize the maternal home. In '41 the College grounds, not including the lot now occupied by Prof. Packard's house and Marquand Chapel, were bounded on the east by a lane leading from Nassau Street to the Potter property—now the roadway to the President's house—and on the south by a fence in the rear of the Society Halls. There were at that time thirteen buildings on the grounds—the President's house now occupied by the Dean; the Vice-President's house, on the east side of the front campus, corresponding in position to the President's house; the building now known as the College Offices; a similar building on the east side of the campus—the basement occupied by the College Refectory, the first story known as Chemical Hall containing a Lecture room, the Museum and a Chemical Laboratory, the upper story known as Philosophical Hall containing a Lecture room, the Philosophical apparatus and a Laboratory in which Professor Henry experimented and made discoveries in Electro-magnetism which resulted in the Telegraph—North College, with Professor Henry's

residence on the west, now the site of Reunion, and the Steward's house on the east on the present path from Nassau St. to Whig Hall; East and West Colleges; the Literary Society Halls; a rickety frame building known as the New Refectory or the Poor House on the site of the house now occupied by Prof. Packard; and a Professor's house occupied by Prof. Dod on the site of Marquand Chapel. Of these thirteen buildings but five remain and none of these unchanged. We found the old President's house improved in appearance and comfort by a portico in front and a bay window opening on the campus. The basement of the College Offices building, formerly occupied by the Freshman and Sophomore Recitation rooms, with which the old Alumni have many interesting associations, is now closed; on the first story the Library and adjoining Lecture-room have given place to the Faculty, the Treasurer's, and the Registrar's rooms; the two rooms on the upper story, previous to '38 occupied by the Literary Societies, after '38 for many years the Senior and Junior Lecture and Recitation rooms, now temporarily the reading-rooms of the Societies. The "Old North" of '41 with its three front and two rear entrances, its halls extending the entire length of the building, and Chapel opposite the main entrance, was scarce recognizable in "Old North" as renewed after the fire of '54, with its single front entrance guarded as the pilgrim's pathway to the celestial city by lions, its length extended by towers, its halls no longer long, the rear wing extended and now occupied by the Geological Museum and a gallery of portraits of the Presidents and distinguished friends of the College, with nothing to remind us of the Chapel of '41 but Peale's Washington in the historic frame, which formerly hung on the east wall of the Chapel. Another story has been added to East and West Colleges by a mansard-roof, and though still by no means beautiful specimens of architecture their appearance has been decidedly improved. In addition

to the eight College buildings that had been removed a dozen private residences fronting on Nassau, Washington and William Streets, with which the students of '41 were familiar, had disappeared, and in their stead on the College grounds greatly enlarged in front and rear some twenty-five or thirty imposing buildings had been erected, indicating even more than the increased number of names on the College rolls the progress of the College during the last half-century.

At 12 o'clock we separated to attend the Annual Meetings of the Literary Societies—the Whig Society meeting in the Examination room in Dickinson Hall, the Cliosophic Society in what is now the Old Chapel built in '47—the Society Halls in which at their opening in '38 most of the Class of '41 were initiated having been recently removed to give place to the new Halls that have since been erected. At 1 o'clock we met at the Alumni Meeting in the Old Chapel and went together in the procession to University Hall to the Alumni Dinner. Among the after-dinner speakers the Class was represented by Dr. Cuyler who fully sustained his unsurpassed reputation as a platform orator. The scholarly rhetoric, sparkling wit and thrilling eloquence of his eulogy of old Alma Mater and the Class of '41 were received with rapturous applause.

At 4 o'clock we attended the reception of President and Mrs. Patton, and reciprocated the cordial greeting we received with cordial congratulations on the brilliant success of his administration.

The palatial Presidential mansion with its beautiful surroundings and extensive prospect—of which Dr. McCosh who had visited the prominent Colleges in this country and in Europe said, “it is the finest President's house in the world, and on leaving it I felt like Adam leaving Eden”—is in striking contrast with the unimposing building that for a century and a quarter was the residence of Princeton's Presidents, and yet, with the exception of Nassau Hall, to

loyal Princetonians the unimposing, unadorned old President's house is a more interesting building than any other on the College grounds, and whatever changes the progress of the College in the future may render necessary or desirable, should be sacredly preserved as a monument of that memorable period in the history of the College, the formative period in the history of the nation, when Princeton, limited in numbers and resources, but under the Presidency of men who "stamped" with an "iron heel," exerted an influence more potent than any other Institution in the country, in promoting evangelical religion, in securing our National Independence and in framing and administering the Federal Constitution.

The Class dinner was served at 5 o'clock in the Faculty room. Instead of after-dinner speeches, during and subsequent to the dinner there was a continuous feast of reminiscence and an overflow of soul. Interesting incidents of College days were recalled, with anecdotes of noted characters among the Faculty and students that elicited such roars of laughter that an outsider might have supposed the company within were gay and festive undergraduates instead of grave and reverend Alumni of three score years and ten. The roll was reviewed and information in regard to the absent surviving and the deceased members of the Class communicated. Letters were read expressing regret at their inability to be present from Messrs. Gibson, Kinney, Minor, Potter, Rogers, Royer and a telegram from Pickett. Want of time prevented the reading at length of the communications received by the Committee in response to the Circular requesting from the members of the Class information as to their personal history, and Professor Duffield was appointed to prepare and publish for the members of the Class and their friends, a Class Record, using at his discretion the facts stated in the communications received and supplementing them by any additional information obtainable.

After several hours of delightful intercourse, with thankfulness that so large a number of the Class were still surviving and that of these so large a number were able to be present at the Reunion, with tender memories of the departed, and with pardonable pride in the exceptionally honorable record of the Class of '41, we parted at the close of a day that will be remembered with pleasure by all who were present, during the remainder of their earthly pilgrimage.

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