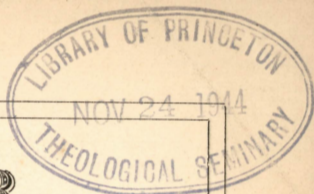


R.L. Pamph
VI-5



CALENDAR

OF THE

✓ Princeton University
COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY,

FOR THE

ACADEMICAL YEAR,

1871--'72.

PRINCETON, N. J.

CHARLES S. ROBINSON, PRINTER.

1872.

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The College orders for the current year are printed in capitals and italics.

The historical notes refer to events in the history of the College or of the country as connected with the College.

The names inserted are of distinguished Graduates, Officers, and Benefactors of the College.

CXXVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.

SEPTEMBER, 1871.

1	Fr.	Ephraim Brevard, N. C., Class of 1768, drew up the Mecklen. Resolutions of [Indep., 1775.
2	Sat.	
3	SU.	
4	Mo.	
5	Tu.	
6	We.	
7	Th.	
8	Fr.	Wm. Paterson, Class of 1763, Mem. Cont. Cong., U. S. Sen., died 1806.
9	Sat.	J. H. Hobart, Class 1793, Bishop of N. Y., died 1830.
10	SU.	
11	Mo.	
12	Tu.	
13	We.	FIRST TERM BEGINS. <i>College assembles at 3 o'clock, P. M.</i>
14	Th.	{ <i>Matriculation 9 A. M. Re-exam'n 10 A. M. Elect. Classes enrolled 12 M.</i> { <i>College Charter granted by George II., 1748.</i>
15	Fr.	
16	Sat.	{ <i>Whig Hall dedicated. 1838.</i> Const., 1787. { <i>Prof. Wm. Churchill Houston, Class 1768, Mem. Cont. Cong., signed U. S. Sermon at 11 o'clock A. M. President's Biblical Lecture at 2½ P. M.</i>
17	SU.	
18	Mo.	
19	Tu.	
20	We.	
21	Th.	
22	Fr.	
23	Sat.	{ <i>Congress attended Commencement, last Wednesday September, 1783.</i> { <i>General Washington addressed by Valedictorian Ashbel Green.</i>
24	SU.	
25	Mo.	{ <i>Lieut. Winfield Scott, returning from Lundy's Lane, attended Commencement, 1814. Received Hon. A. M. Addressed by Valedictorian Bloomfield McIlvaine.</i>
26	Tu.	
27	We.	
28	Th.	
29	Fr.	North College named Nassau Hall by Governor Belcher, 1756.
30	Sat.	

CXXVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.

OCTOBER, 1871.

1	SU.	Nassau Hall occupied as Hospital for Continental Troops, 1778.
2	Mo.	John Mac Knight, Pa., Class 1773, Pres. Dickinson College, born 1754.
3	Tu.	Robert Finley, Class 1787, Father of Afr. Col., Pres. Uni. Ga., died 1817.
4	We.	
5	Th.	{ M. Dickerson, N. J., Class 1789, Gov., U. S. Sen., Sec. Navy, died 1853. { Chester Butler, Pa., Class of 1817, U. S. Sen., died 1850.
6	Fr.	
7	Sat.	David Stone, N. C., Class of 1788, Gov., Ch. Just., U. S. Sen., died 1818.
8	SU.	
9	Mo.	Jonathan Dayton, N. J., Class of 1776, M. Cont. Con., Const. Conv., U. S. Sen., [died 1824.]
10	Tu.	
11	We.	Professor George M. Giger, Class of 1841, died 1865.
12	Th.	John De Witt, N. Y., Class 1809, Divine, Author, Prof., died 1831.
13	Fr.	First Meeting of Trustees, 1748.
14	Sat.	Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, Class of 1762, Mem. of Cont. Congress, died [1793.]
15	SU.	
16	Mo.	
17	Tu.	
18	We.	
19	Th.	
20	Fr.	
21	Sat.	{ Professor Walter Minto, died 1796. [died 1841. { John Forsyth, Va., Class 1799, Gov., Sen., Min. to Spain, U. S. Sec. of State,
22	SU.	College originated at Elizabethtown under Pres. Dickinson, 1746.
23	Mo.	
24	Tu.	
25	We.	
26	Th.	
27	Fr.	President James McCosh inaugurated, 1868.
28	Sat.	<i>Senior Orations, First Division, 11 A. M.</i>
29	SU.	
30	Mo.	
31	Tu.	

CXXXVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.

NOVEMBER, 1871.

1	We.	Jonathan Mason, Class 1774, U. S. Sen. from Mass., died 1831.
2	Th.	Frederick Beasley, Pa., Class 1797, Provost of Univ. of Pa., died 1845.
3	Fr.	
4	Sat.	<i>Senior Orations, 2d Division.</i>
5	SU.	
6	Mo.	
7	Tu.	
8	We.	William Richardson Davie, N. C., Class of 1776, Gov., Sen., Mem. of Const. [Conv., Amb. to France, died 1820.]
9	Th.	Inauguration of Pres. Aaron Burr, and First Annual Commencement, 1748.
10	Fr.	
11	Sat.	<i>Senior Orations, 3d Division.</i>
12	SU.	
13	Mo.	
14	Tu.	
15	We.	
16	Th.	John McMillan, Class of 1772, Pres. of Jefferson College, died 1833.
17	Fr.	
18	Sat.	<i>Senior Orations, 4th Division.</i>
19	SU.	
20	Mo.	Professor Albert B. Dod, Class of 1822, died 1845.
21	Tu.	
22	We.	John Dunlap, Pa., Class of 1773, Pres. Jefferson College, died 1818.
23	Th.	<i>Thanksgiving Day.</i>
24	Fr.	John Sergeant, Pa., Class of 1795, Amb. to Panama Cong., died 1852.
25	Sat.	Pres. Witherspoon and Nathaniel Scudder, Class 1751, signed Arts. Conf., 1778.
26	SU.	{ Oliver Ellsworth, Conn., Class of 1766, Ch. Just. of U. S., died 1807. { John Ewing Calhoun, Class of 1774, U. S. Sen., died 1802.
27	Mo.	
28	Tu.	
29	We.	
30	Th.	{ Nathaniel Niles, Vt., Class of 1766, Mem. Cont. Cong., died 1828. { John Watson, Class of 1797, First Pres. of Jeff. Coll., died 1802.

CXXVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.

DECEMBER, 1871.

1	Fr.	John Henry, Md., Class of 1769, Gov., Mem. of Cont., Cong., U. S. Sen., died [1798.
2	Sat.	<i>Senior Orations, 6th Division.</i>
3	SU.	
4	Mo.	Wm. B. Giles, Va., Class 1782, Gov., U. S. Sen., died 1830. Joseph Owen, Class [1835, Pres. Allahabad College, died 1870.
5	Tu.	
6	We.	
7	Th.	
8	Fr.	
9	Sat.	
10	SU.	
11	Mo.	<i>Sessional Examinations begin.</i>
12	Tu.	Samuel Doak, Pa., Class of 1775, Pres. of Tenn. College, died 1830.
13	We.	Tapping Reeve, Conn., Class 1763, founder Litchfield Law School, died 1823.
14	Th.	James A. Pierce, Va., Class 1822, Prof., U. S. Sen. from Md., born 1805.
15	Fr.	
16	Sat.	
17	SU.	Professor Matthew B. Hope died, 1859.
18	Mo.	Philip Frenau, Class of 1771, Revolutionary Poet, died 1832.
19	Tu.	FIRST TERM ENDS. Smith Thompson, N. Y., Class 1788, Sec. of Navy, U. [S. Justice, died 1832.
20	We.	<i>Names of Junior Orators announced.</i>
21	Th.	
22	Fr.	George W. Crawford, Ga., Class 1820, Gov., U. S. Sec. of War, born 1801.
23	Sat.	David Hosack, N. Y., Class of 1789, founder of Museum, died 1835.
24	SU.	James A. Bayard, Del., Class of 1777, U. S. Sen., Peace Commissioner at [Ghent, 1814.
25	Mo.	
26	Tu.	Abraham B. Venable, Class of 1780, U. S. Sen., died 1811.
27	We.	
28	Th.	
29	Fr.	
30	Sat.	
31	SU.	

CXXVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.

JANUARY, 1872.

1	Mo.	John M. Berrien, Ga., Class of 1796, U. S. Sen., Att. Gen., died 1856.
2	Tu.	British troops quartered in Nassau Hall, 1777.
3	We.	Battle of Princeton, 1777.
4	Th.	Arnold Naudain, Del., Class of 1806, U. S. Sen., died 1872.
5	Fr.	
6	Sat.	John Linn, Class of 1769, Mem. of Cont. Cong., died 1821.
7	SU.	
8	Mo.	
9	Tu.	
10	We.	WINTER TERM BEGINS. <i>College assembles at 3 P. M.</i>
11	Th.	<i>Examinations 10 A. M.</i>
12	Fr.	Gymnasium dedicated, 1870. <i>Literary Societies meet.</i>
13	Sat.	
14	SU.	<i>Sermon by the President at 11 A. M. Biblical Lecture at 2 P. M.</i>
15	Mo.	Robert Goodloe Harper, Class of 1785, Maj.-Gen., U. S. Sen., died 1825.
16	Tu.	
17	We.	
18	Th.	
19	Fr.	
20	Sat.	
21	SU.	
22	Mo.	
23	Tu.	William Gaston, N. C., Class of 1796, Judge, U. S. Rep., died 1844.
24	We.	College removed from Newark to Princeton, 1753.
25	Th.	
26	Fr.	
27	Sat.	{ Joseph Caldwell, N. C., Class of 1791, Pres. of Univ. of N. C., died 1825. { Present system of grading adopted, 1834.
28	SU.	Professor Joseph Addison Alexander, Class of 1825, died 1861.
29	Mo.	
30	Tu.	
31	We.	

CXXVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.

FEBRUARY, 1872.

1	Th.	Thomas H. Skinner, N. C., Class of 1809, Theol. Prof., died 1871.
2	Fr.	
3	Sat.	
4	SU.	Philadelphian Society organized, 1825.
5	Mo.	
6	Tu.	
7	We.	
8	Th.	
9	Fr.	
10	Sat.	
11	SU.	
12	Mo.	
13	Tu.	
14	We.	
15	Th.	
16	Fr.	{ Wm. Pennington, N. J., Class of 1813, Gov., Speak. Ho. Reps., died 1862. { President Jonathan Edwards inaugurated, 1758.
17	Sat.	{ Geo. W. Campbell, Tenn., Class of 1794, U. S. Sen., Sec. Treas., died 1848. { Wm. L. Dayton, N. J., Class of 1825, U. S. Sen., Amb. to France, born 1807.
18	SU.	
19	Mo.	
20	Tu.	
21	We.	
22	Th.	{ <i>Washington's Birthday.</i> { Jeremias Van Rensselaer, N. Y., Class of 1758, Gov., died 1810.
23	Fr.	{ John Rutherford, Class of 1776, U. S. Sen., died 1840. { Prof. Andrew Hunter, Class of 1772, died 1823.
24	Sat.	
25	SU.	
26	Mo.	
27	Tu.	{ Nicholas Biddle, Class of 1801, Pres. of U. S. Bank, died 1844. { Nassau Bible Society organized, 1814.
28	We.	Samuel Spring, Mass., Class of 1771, Patriot, Divine, Author, born 1746.
29	Th.	

CXXVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.

MARCH, 1872.

1	Fr.	Gunning Bedford, Del., Class of 1771, M. Cont. Cong., Const. Con., died 1812.
2	Sat.	R. H. Bayard, Del., Class of 1814, U. S. Sen., Amb. to Belg., died March 4, 1868.
3	SU.	
4	Mo.	{ James Madison, Class of 1771, President of U. S., 1813. Aaron Burr, Class of 1772, Vice President of U. S., 1801. George M. Dallas, Class of 1810, Vice Pres. of U. S., 1845.
5	Tu.	
6	We.	
7	Th.	Richard Stockton, N. J., Class of 1779, U. S. Sen., died 1828.
8	Fr.	
9	Sat.	
10	SU.	Second Burning of Nassau Hall, 1855.
11	Mo.	
12	Tu.	
13	We.	College Charter amended and renewed after Revolution, 1780.
14	Th.	William Meade, Class of 1808, Bishop of Va., died 1862.
15	Fr.	
16	Sat.	
17	SU.	
18	Mo.	H'y Brockholst Livingston, N. Y., Class of 1774, Gov., U. S. Just., died 1823.
19	Tu.	
20	We.	
21	Th.	
22	Fr.	President Jonathan Edwards, died 1758.
23	Sat.	
24	SU.	
25	Mo.	Henry Lee, Va., Class of 1773, "Light Horse Harry," Gov., U. S. Sen., died 1818.
26	Tu.	
27	We.	
28	Th.	
29	Fr.	Jesse Root, Conn., Class of 1756, Col., Mem. of Cont. Cong., died 1822.
30	Sat.	
31	SU.	

CXXVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.

APRIL, 1872.

1	Mo.	John W. Walker, Class of 1806, U. S. Sen., died April, 1823.
2	Tu.	
3	We.	
4	Th.	
5	Fr.	
6	Sat.	
7	SU.	Morgan Lewis, N. Y., Class of 1773, Gov., U. S. Sen., died 1844.
8	Mo.	<i>Sessional Examinations of Freshman and Sophomore Classes.</i> <i>Junior Examination in Geology, Mechanics and Logic.</i> <i>Senior Examination for A. B. in the required Latin, Greek and Mathematics.</i> <i>Senior Examination in Geology and German.</i>
9	Tu.	
10	We.	
11	Th.	
12	Fr.	
13	Sat.	James Iredell, N. C., Class 1806, Gov., U. S. Sen., d. 1853. Frederick Freling-
14	SU.	[huysen, Class 1770, Mem. Cont. Cong., d. 1804.
15	Mo.	Pierpont Edwards, Conn., Class of 1768, Mem. Cont. Cong., died 1826.
16	Tu.	SECOND TERM ENDS. George M. Bibb, Class of 1792, U. S. Sen., Sec. of
17	We.	Theodore D. Romeyn, N. Y., Class of 1765, Divine, Author, died 1804. [Treas., died 1859.
18	Th.	
19	Fr.	
20	Sat.	Aaron Ogden, N. J., Class of 1773, Gov., U. S. Sen., died 1839.
21	SU.	Patrick Noble, S. C., Class of 1806, Gov. of S. C., died 1840.
22	Mo.	
23	Tu.	
24	We.	THIRD TERM BEGINS. <i>College assembles at 3 o'clock, P. M.</i>
25	Th.	<i>Re-examinations at 10 o'clock, A. M.</i>
26	Fr.	<i>Literary Societies meet.</i>
27	Sat.	
28	SU.	<i>Sermon at 11 A. M. Biblical Lecture at 2½ P. M.</i>
29	Mo.	
30	Tu.	John Beatty, Class of 1769, Mem. of Cont. Cong., died 1826.

CXXVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.

MAY, 1872.

1	We.	
2	Th.	Dr. Elias Boudinot, Founder of Museum and Fellowships, born 1740.
3	Fr.	George M. Troup, Ga., Class of 1797, Gov., U. S. Sen., died 1856.
4	Sat.	Charles Fenton Mercer, Class of 1797, U. S. Gen. and Rep., died 1858.
5	SU.	
6	Mo.	
7	Tu.	
8	We.	David Ramsay, Class of 1765, Pres. of U. S. Cong., died 1815.
9	Th.	
10	Fr.	James Burnet, Class of 1791, Pres. Med. Col., U. S. Sen., died 1853.
11	Sat.	
12	SU.	
13	Mo.	Samuel Livermore, N. H., Class of 1752, Memb. of Cont. Cong., Gov., Pres. of [U. S. Sen., died May, 1803.]
14	Tu.	
15	We.	
16	Th.	
17	Fr.	Persifer F. Smith, Pa., Class of 1815, Gen. U. S. A., died 1868.
18	Sat.	
19	SU.	President Ashbel Green, Class of 1783, died 1848.
20	Mo.	
21	Tu.	
22	We.	
23	Th.	
24	Fr.	Edward Livingston, Class of 1781, U. S. Sen., Sec. of State, Amb. to France, [died 1831.]
25	Sat.	Pres. Philip Lindsley, Class of 1804, Founder of Uni. of Tenn, died 1855.
26	SU.	{ James Rush, Pa., Class of 1805, Author, Founder Ridgway Lib., died 1869. { Richard Stockton Field, Class of 1821, U. S. Sen., died 1870.
27	Mo.	
28	Tu.	Corner-stone of Re-union Hall laid by General Assembly, 1870.
29	We.	
30	Th.	
31	Fr.	

CXXVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.

JUNE, 1872.

1	Sat.	<i>Prize Essays to be given in.</i>
2	SU.	
3	Mo.	<i>Final Examination for A. B. in Senior Year Studies.</i>
4	Tu.	
5	We.	
6	Th.	
7	Fr.	
8	Sat.	William Graham, Pa., Class of 1773, Founder of Lib. Hall (Wash. Lee Coll.) [died 1799.
9	SU.	Samuel L. Southard, N. J., Class of 1804, Gov., U. S. Sec. of Navy, Pres. of U. [S. Sen., born 1787.
10	Mo.	
11	Tu.	<i>Commencement First Honors announced.</i>
12	We.	
13	Th.	
14	Fr.	Joseph R. Ingersoll, Pa., Class of 1804, Amb. to Eng., D. C. L. Oxon, born 1786.
15	Sat.	
16	SU.	Robert H. Chapman, Class of 1789, Pres. of Univ. of N. C., died 1833.
17	Mo.	<i>Annual Examinations of Lower Classes.</i>
18	Tu.	
19	We.	<i>Special Examinations for Prizes and Fellowships.</i>
20	Th.	
21	Fr.	President Witherspoon elected to Cont. Cong., 1776.
22	Sat.	Jno. Ewing, Md., Class of 1754, Provost of Univ. of Pa., born 1732.
23	SU.	<i>President's Baccalaureate Sermon.</i> Cong. met in Nassau Hall, Elias Boudinot, [a Trustee, presiding, 1783.
24	Mo.	<i>Senior Class Day.</i> President Maclean, Class of 1816, inaugurated 1854.
25	Tu.	<i>Anniversary of Literary Societies. Junior Oration.</i>
26	We.	CXXV th ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.
27	Th.	<i>Examinations for Entrance.</i>
28	Fr.	President U. S. Grant attended Commencement, 1871.
29	Sat.	
30	SU.	

CXXVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.

JULY, 1872.

1	Mo.	
2	Tu.	
3	We.	
4	Th.	{ President Witherspoon; Richard Stockton, Class of 1848; Benjamin Rush, Class of 1760; Signed Declara. of Indp. 1776. { First Junior Orations delivered, Congress attending, 1783.
5	Fr.	
6	Sat.	
7	SU.	
8	Mo.	
9	Tu.	{ Bayard Smith, Pa., Class 1760; Nicholas VanDyke, Del., Class 1788; Joseph Reed, Class 1757, Pres. of Penn.; Richard Hutson, S. C., Class 1765; Signed Arts. of Confed., 1778. { Luther Martin, Class of 1662, Mem., of U. S. Constit. Conv., died 1826.
10	We.	
11	Th.	William Shippen, Pa., Class of 1754, Mem. of Cont. Cong., U. S. Gen., died 1808.
12	Fr.	
13	Sat.	
14	SU.	Clisosophic Society founded, 1765.
15	Mo.	President Samuel Finley inaugurated, 1751.
16	Tu.	
17	We.	
18	Th.	
19	Fr.	
20	Sat.	
21	SU.	
22	Mo.	Henry W. Edwards, Conn., Class of 1797, Gov., U. S. Sen., died 1847.
23	Tu.	
24	We.	
25	Th.	
26	Fr.	President Samuel Davies inaugurated, 1759.
27	Sat.	
28	SU.	
29	Mo.	{ James Manning, Class of 1762, Mem. of Cong., 1st Pres. of Brown Univ., [R. I., died 1791. { David Howell, N. J., Class of 1776, M. Cont. Con., U. S. Justice, died 1834.
30	Tu.	Richard Rush, Minister to England, Class of 1797, died 1859.
31	We.	Professor James Waddel Alexander, Class of 1820, died 1859.

CXXVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.

AUGUST, 1872.

1	Th.	Jonathan Edwards (2), Class of 1765, Pres. of Union Coll., died 1801.
2	Fr.	Thomas J. Claggett, Class of 1743, Bishop of Maryland, died 1816.
3	Sat.	{ Dr. John Breckinridge, Class 1818, died 1841. Wm. Johnson, S. C., Class of 1790, U. S. Just., died 1834. { Prof. Henry's Magnetic Discoveries applied in first Atlantic Telegraph, President James Carnahan, Class of 1800, inaugurated, 1823. [1858.
4	SU.	
5	Mo.	
6	Tu.	
7	We.	
8	Th.	Samuel Johnston, N. C., Class of 1815, U. S. Sen., died 1816.
9	Fr.	
10	Sat.	
11	SU.	
12	Mo.	
13	Tu.	
14	We.	
15	Th.	Peter Early, Va., Class of 1792, Gov. of Ga., died 1817.
16	Fr.	
17	Sat.	President John Witherspoon inaugurated, 1768.
18	SU.	
19	Mo.	
20	Tu.	{ John Taylor, Va., Class of 1795, Col., Gov., U. S. Sen., died 1824. { Governor Jonathan Belcher, N. J., inaugurated 1748.
21	We.	President Samuel Stanhope Smith, Class of 1769, died 1819.
22	Th.	John Blair Smith, Class of 1773, First Pres. of Union Coll., died 1799.
23	Fr.	William Bradford, Pa., Class of 1772, U. S. Att. Gen., died 1795.
24	Sat.	James McDowell, Va., Class of 1816, Gov. of Va., died 181.
25	SU.	
26	Mo.	
27	Tu.	
28	We.	
29	Th.	
30	Fr.	
31	Sat.	Daniel Eliot Huger, S. C., Class of 1798, U. S. Sen., died 1854.

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REV. JOHN HALL, D.D., New York City.
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ROBERT CORNELIUS, Esq., Philadelphia.

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Woodhull Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

S. G. PEABODY,
Associate Professor of Elocution.

FULLER P. DALRYMPLE, A.M.,
Tutor in Mathematics.

ELI MARSH TURNER, A.M.,
Tutor in Belles Lettres and Assistant Librarian.

ALFRED H. FAHNESTOCK, A.M.,
Tutor in Latin.

WILLIAM C. ROMMEL, A.M.,
Tutor in Greek.

LECTURERS EXTRAORDINARY.

REV. JAMES C. MOFFAT, D.D.,
Lecturer on Greek Literature.

REV. JOHN FORSYTH, D.D.,
Lecturer on History.

J. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS,
Lecturer on Paleontology.

JOHN S. HART, LL.D.,
Lecturer on English Literature.

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PROFESSOR CAMERON, Librarian.

ALBERT D. BROWN, Curator of the Museum.

FULLER P. DALRYMPLE, Registrar.

GEORGE GOLDIE, Superintendent of Gymnasium.

MATTHEW GOLDIE, Proctor.

fellows.

ALEXANDER GREEN VAN CLEVE, A.B., . . *Princeton Theol. Sem., N. J.*,
Jay Cooke Fellow in Mathematics.

GEORGE HEBERTON HOOPER, A. B., - - - *Berlin University, Germany*,
Marquand Fellow (of 1870) in Classical Literature.

BENJAMIN SKINNER LASSITER, A.B., . . *Berlin University, Germany*,
Marquand Fellow in Classical Literature.

CHARLES SCUDDER BARRETT, A.B., . . *Edinburgh University, Scotland*,
Fellow in Mental Science.

JOHN C. PENNINGTON, A. B., *Columbia College, School of Mines, New York*,
Class of 1860 Fellow in Experimental Science.

Undergraduates.

SENIOR CLASS.

ARTHUR WILLIAM ALLEN,	<i>St. Louis, Mo.,</i>	13 W
JOHN JACOB ANSPACH,	<i>Shepherdstown, W. Va.,</i>	Miss Comfort's
ADDISON ATWATER,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Dr. Atwater's
WILLIAM ARCHIBALD BARR,	<i>Washington, Pa.,</i>	20 Sem.
PERRIN BAKER,	<i>Cross Creek, Pa.,</i>	48 Sem.
WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BALDWIN,	<i>Bloomfield,</i>	18 N
WM. POTTS SHERMAN BELVILLE,	<i>Trenton,</i>	6 S R H
SAMUEL DISBROW BERGEN,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Mr. Bergen's
FRANKLIN PEASE BERRY,	<i>Dover,</i>	3 N M R H
GEORGE JAMIESON BIRNIE,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	48 Sem.
GEORGE AUGUSTUS BLAKE,	<i>Allentown,</i>	2 S M R H
JOSEPH COOPER BOYD,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	11 E
THOMAS KELL BRADFORD,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	11 E
HORACE C. BRANNIN,	<i>Louisville, Ky.,</i>	8 Woodhull Hall
ARTHUR NUEL BRUEN,	<i>Rockaway,</i>	Mr. Stryker's
EZRA IRWIN BRUGH,	<i>Butler, Pa.,</i>	6 N
*FRANK CLAYTON BURT,	<i>Columbus, O.,</i>	51 N
CHARLES MUSGRAVE CAMM,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	10 W
MELBERT BRINKERHOFF CARY,	<i>Milwaukee, Wis.,</i>	15 W
BENJAMIN FISH CHAMBERS,	<i>Trenton,</i>	6 S R H
JAMES CHAMBERS,	<i>Nairn, Ontario, Can.,</i>	47 B H
JOHN CRAWFORD,	<i>Wilmington, Del.,</i>	52 Sem.
SOLOMON WARNER CURTISS,	<i>Cambridge, N. Y.,</i>	Mr. Andrews'
ADDISON LOWELL DANIELS,	<i>Marion, Iowa,</i>	8 S R H
JOHN DAVID DAVIS,	<i>St. Louis, Mo.,</i>	27 W
EDMUND ELMENDORF DAYTON,	<i>Matawan,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's

*Not pursuing a full course.

5 vol 1884 Jan. accept's call from Wilmington bel
to Toledo, Ohio.

CATALOGUE.

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	DAVISON DECKER,	<i>Fredon,</i>	36 Sem.
	ALVIN DEVEREUX,	<i>Deposit, N. Y.,</i>	7 E
x	LEWIS DEWART,	<i>Sunbury, Pa.,</i>	10 W
	FREDERICK BEAL DUVAL,	<i>Prince George, Md.,</i>	1 S M R H
x	SAMUEL EVANS EWING,	<i>Uniontown, Pa.,</i>	25 W
	WALTER REUBEN FRAME,	<i>Morris, Ill.,</i>	52 N
	JOSEPH MILLIKEN GOHEEN,	<i>Rock Spring, Pa.,</i>	4 N
	JOHN JOSEPH GRAHAM,	<i>Athens, Ill.,</i>	50 Sem.
x	HENRY BANNISTER GREEN,	<i>Buffalo, N. Y.,</i>	Mrs. Mershon's
x	HENRY WILLIAM GUERNSEY,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	14 W
	JAMES WINTHROP HAGEMAN,	<i>Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,</i>	Mrs. Hageman's
	FOSTER HARPER,	<i>Rome, Ga.,</i>	13 N
x	JAMES BOWMAN HARRIS,	<i>Jackson, Miss.,</i>	17 W
x	FAREL HART,	<i>Eureka, Ill.,</i>	16 N
	DILLWYN MCFADDEN HAZLETT,	<i>Indiana, Pa.,</i>	20 Sem.
	LEONARD WARNER JEWELL,	<i>Jersey City,</i>	6 W
x	ARTHUR JOHNSON,	<i>Littleton,</i>	42 N
x	WILLIAM DECAMP JOHNSON,	<i>Littleton,</i>	42 N
x	TOBIAS WALTER JOHNSTON,	<i>Columbus, Miss.,</i>	6 E
x	SAMUEL HOWELL JONES,	<i>Trenton,</i>	25 N
	CHARLES WELLING KASE,	<i>Stewartsville,</i>	25 W
x	FRANK HOWARD LALOR,	<i>Trenton,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
x	CHARLES SETH LANE,	<i>Hagerstown, Md.,</i>	21 E
x	JOHN CLARENCE LANE,	<i>Hagerstown, Md.,</i>	21 E
x	WILLIAM PRESTON LANE,	<i>Hagerstown, Md.,</i>	21 E
	ACHILLES LYSANDER LODER,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	31 Sem.
	JAMES ADAIR LYON, JR.,	<i>Oxford, Miss.,</i>	17 N
	BURTISS CUNNINGHAM MAGIE, JR.,	<i>Dover,</i>	Mrs. Hunt's
	GEORGE WILLIAMSON MANN,	<i>Kingston,</i>	Mr. T. Brown's
	WINFRED ROBERT MARTIN,	<i>Pekin, China,</i>	4 N R H
	WILLIAM GRAY MCCALL,	<i>New York City,</i>	11 N
	DAVID RINEHART MCCASLIN,	<i>McVile, Pa.,</i>	23 B, Sem.
x	ANDREW HAMILTON MCCINTOCK,	<i>Wilkes Barre, Pa.,</i>	12 W
	ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER MURPHY,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	9 N M R H
	CHESTER PAUL MURRAY,	<i>McArthur, O.,</i>	3 E
	HAMILTON MURRAY,	<i>Oswego, N. Y.,</i>	9 W
	JOHN MURRAY,	<i>Eureka, Ill.,</i>	52 N
x	JOHN LEMOINE NISBET,	<i>St. Louis, Mo.,</i>	Mr. Warren's
	HENRY MARTYN OGDEN,	<i>Milwaukee, Wis.,</i>	11 W
	JOHN CAMPBELL OLIVER,	<i>Graysville, Pa.,</i>	4 N
	RICHMOND PEARSON,	<i>Richmond Hill, N. C.,</i>	6 E
x	WILLIAM HAMLET PEARSON, JR.,	<i>New York City,</i>	6 W
x	JOSEPH FLEMING PERKINS,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	27 E

Auditor
11

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS,	<i>Wilkes Barre, Pa.,</i>	12 W
JAMES FORSYTH RIGGS,	<i>Constantinople, Turkey,</i>	Mrs. Hunt's
OLIVER ROLAND,	<i>New Holland, Pa.,</i>	16 W
HENRY EDWARDS ROWLAND,	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.,</i>	50 N
CORNELIUS SUYDAM SCOTT,	<i>Lexington, Ky.,</i>	15 W
JOHN HITCHCOCK SCRIBNER,	<i>Plainfield,</i>	30 E
HENRY BASCOM SHORTT,	<i>Wilmington, N. C.,</i>	Mr. Arnheiter's
WARREN BAGLEY SHORTT,	<i>Wilmington, N. C.,</i>	Mr. Arnheiter's
JONATHAN RITCHIE SMITH,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	Mr. J. M. Suydam's
LEIGH RICHMOND SMITH,	<i>Centerville, Ala.,</i>	Mr. Applegate's
ROBERT LIVINGSTON STEVENS,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Mrs. Stevens'
BAYARD STOCKTON,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Mr. R. Stockton's
FRANK MATTHEW TAYLOR,	<i>Erie, Pa.,</i>	27 E
ROBERT CRESSWELL THACKERY,	<i>Elkton, Md.,</i>	Mrs. Andrews'
LEMUEL HIRAM TYREE,	<i>Trenton, Tenn.,</i>	Mr. Arnheiter's
HENRY NEVIUS VAN DYKE,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Mr. J. G. Vandyke's
JOHN MELICK VAN DYKE,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Mr. J. G. Vandyke's
LE GRAND GUERRY WALKER,	<i>Georgetown, S. C.,</i>	Mr. Arnheiter's
NEWELL WOOLSEY WELLS,	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.,</i>	Miss Comfort's
ALBERT WILLIAMS, JR.,	<i>Princeton,</i>	11 N M R H
ALVA HOOPER WILLIS,	<i>East Troy, Wis.,</i>	Mr. Burroughs's
GEORGE WILSON,	<i>Mifflin, Pa.,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
JAMES LITTLE WILSON,	<i>Elizabeth,</i>	Mrs. Andrews'
JOHN ELIHU WOODRUFF,	<i>Elizabeth,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
JOSEPH JACOB WOODS,	<i>Wheeling, W. Va.,</i>	25 W

SENIORS,

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 JUNIOR CLASS.

JOSIAH ROBERT ADAMS,	<i>Oxford, Pa.,</i>	3 S R H
SAMUEL EDMUND ANDREWS,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	A, Brown Hall
HARRY EATON BALTZELL,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	28 E
GEORGE F. H. BARBER,	<i>Waukesha, Wis.,</i>	Mrs. Andrews'
ARTEMAS BISSELL,	<i>Milford, N. Y.,</i>	5 S M R H
JOHN P. KENNEDY BRYAN,	<i>Charleston, S. C.,</i>	Mrs. Davis'
GEORGE STOCKTON BURROUGHS,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	20 B, Sem.
*HORACE BROOKE BURT,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	Mrs. Joline's

*Not pursuing the full course.

JAMES McCONNELL CAMPBELL,	<i>Noblestown, Pa.,</i>	24 E
WALTER CAMPBELL,	<i>Cherry Valley, N. Y.,</i>	7 S R H
ADDISON CANDOR,	<i>Milton, Pa.,</i>	26 N
RICHARD CANFIELD,	<i>Detroit, Mich.,</i>	Mrs. Canfield's
CLIFTON FERGUSON CARR,	<i>Lexington, Ky.,</i>	17 W
*MICAHAH HOWE CECIL,	<i>McAfee, Ky.,</i>	2 E
JOHN HENRY COLLIER,	<i>Paterson,</i>	22 N
FRANK BLISS COLTON,	<i>Newark,</i>	8 N M R H
ELBERT NEVIUS CONDIT,	<i>Stillwater,</i>	5 N R H
ISAAC HIRAM CONDIT,	<i>Stillwater,</i>	5 N R H
JOHN BARRICLO CONOVER,	<i>Freehold,</i>	31 N
JAMES CLARENCE CONOVER,	<i>Freehold,</i>	31 N
JAMES HOAGLAND COWEN,	<i>Millersburgh, O.,</i>	22 E
JOHN JOSEPH CRANE,	<i>Elizabeth,</i>	22 E
WILLIAM IRVINE CROSS,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	D, Brown Hall
HORATIO NELSON DAVIS,	<i>St. Louis, Mo.,</i>	27 W
MARTIN DENNIS,	<i>Newark,</i>	46 N
WALTER BOURCHIER DEVEREUX,	<i>Deposit, N. Y.,</i>	7 E
ROBERT STOCKTON DOD,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Dr. Dod's
JAMES COLEMAN DRAYTON,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	16 E
GEORGE HOWARD DUFFIELD,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Prof. Duffield's
NICHOLAS LYMAN DUKES,	<i>McClellandtown, Pa.,</i>	Mrs. Stockton's
JOSEPH HEATLY DULLES, JR.,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	31 W
WILLIAM HARBISON ELLIS,	<i>Tarentum, Pa.,</i>	7 N R H
JAMES CLARENCE ERNST,	<i>Covington, Ky.,</i>	6 N R H
JOHN T. FRANCISCUS,	<i>Lewistown, Pa.,</i>	24 N
JOHN THOMAS FREDERICKS,	<i>Lock Haven,</i>	22 W
EDMUND FRANK GARRETT,	<i>Germantown, Pa.,</i>	5 S R H
NATHANIEL ELY GOODWIN, JR.,	<i>Columbus, Miss.,</i>	10 N R H
ROBERT WILLIAM HALL,	<i>New York City,</i>	Mr. Weibel's
HOMER HART HEWITT,	<i>Williamsburg, Pa.,</i>	24 N
*H. M. MUHLENBERG HIESTER,	<i>Pennsylvania,</i>	Dr. Hiester's
JOHN JACKSON HUBBELL,	<i>Newark,</i>	5 S R H
JOHN WYNNE JONES,	<i>Cincinnati, O.,</i>	24 Sem.
CHARLES CORNING LATHROP,	<i>Newark,</i>	10 N
ROBERT LINN LAWRENCE,	<i>Hamburg,</i>	Mrs. Anderson's
HENRY ARDISS LINN,	<i>Waukesha, Wis.,</i>	Miss Andrews'
JAMES HENDRIE LLOYD,	<i>Doylestown, Pa.,</i>	3 S R H
DAVID THOMAS MARVEL,	<i>Georgetown, Del.,</i>	37 N
ROBERT BRENT MITCHELL,	<i>Baltimore City, Md.,</i>	23 W
THOMAS McCULLOCH,	<i>Perryville, Pa.,</i>	9 E

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THOMAS MCGOUGH,	<i>Franklin, Pa.,</i>	4 S R H
SAMUEL McLANAHAN,	<i>Green Castle, Pa.,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
SIMON JOHN MCPHERSON,	<i>Mumford, N. Y.,</i>	3 N M R H
JAMES DOUGLAS MOFFAT,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Dr. Moffat's
SAMUEL LAMB MORRIS,	<i>Fort Wayne, Ind.,</i>	6 N
THEODORE SHIELDS NEGLEY,	<i>Pittsburg, Pa.,</i>	45 N
HERMAN HAUPT NORTH,	<i>Patterson, Pa.,</i>	5 N M R H
MOSES FULLER PAISLEY,	<i>Hillsboro, Ill.,</i>	53 N
JOHN EDWIN PARKER,	<i>Georgetown, Del.,</i>	26 E
ARTHUR PELL,	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.,</i>	26 W
*JAMES CRAIG PERRINE,	<i>Freehold,</i>	33 N
*HENRY WILLIAM RANKIN,	<i>Madison,</i>	4 N R H
ISAAC OGDEN RANKIN,	<i>Fairfield, Conn.,</i>	11 S M R H
HARRY EDWARD RICHARDS,	<i>Bloomfield,</i>	54 N
THOMAS HOFF RITTENHOUSE,	<i>Frenchtown,</i>	20 N
ROBERT JAMES SANSON,	<i>Van Vechten, N. Y.,</i>	47 N
CHARLES CHAUNCEY SAVAGE,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	23 N
DAVID SCOTT, JR.,	<i>New York City,</i>	27 N
JOSHUA WILSON SHARPE,	<i>Newville, Pa.,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
SAMUEL J. SHAW,	<i>Turtle Creek, Pa.,</i>	15 N
DAVID WILLIAM SLOAN,	<i>Lonaconing, Md.,</i>	20 W
JOHN EWING SPEER,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	8 N R H
THOMAS SUTTON,	<i>Indiana, Pa.,</i>	7 N R H
CHARLES McLAREN SWITZER,	<i>St. Louis, Mo.,</i>	Mrs. Warren's
CHARLES ANDREW TAYLOR,	<i>Butler, Mo.,</i>	49 Sem.
MASON THOMSON, JR.,	<i>New York City,</i>	Mr. Arnheiter's
THOMAS BLACK TURNER,	<i>Swedesboro,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
GEORGE OPDYKE VANDERBILT,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Mrs. Vanderbilt's
GEORGE DOUGLAS VANDYKE,	<i>Milwaukee, Wis.,</i>	11 W
HENRY JACKSON VANDYKE, JR.,	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.,</i>	Misses Terhune's
WILLIAM WARD VANVALZAH,	<i>Lewisburg, Pa.,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
ISAAC SMITH VANVOORHIS,	<i>Belle Vernon, Pa.,</i>	Mrs. Stockton's
HARRY FRANK WALLACE,	<i>Clearfield, Pa.,</i>	25 N
SAMUEL CALVIN WELLS,	<i>San Francisco, Cal.,</i>	5 N
HARRY WILLIAM WILSON,	<i>Indiana, Pa.,</i>	7 W
*JOHN A. WILSON,	<i>Franklin, Pa.,</i>	Mrs. Andrews'
PHILEMON WOODRUFF,	<i>East Orange,</i>	19 N
GEORGE RIDDLE WRIGHT,	<i>Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,</i>	7 S R H

JUNIORS,

87.

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*Not pursuing the full course.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

*HARRY JAY ANDERSON,	Newark,	Mrs. Gibeson's
THOMAS HENRY ATHERTON,	Wyoming, Pa.,	25 E
HARRY CARROLL BADEAU,	Brooklyn, N. Y.,	13 E
ALFRED KELLEY BATES,	Columbus, O.,	57 N
HENRY CRANE BEACH,	Paterson,	8 S M R H
JOHN RARRICK BENNETT,	Phillipsburgh,	9 S R H
CHARLES HENRY BERGNER,	Harrisburgh, Pa.,	2 N R H
WILLIAM LYMAN BIDDLE,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	13 S M R H
EDWARD DONALDSON BINGHAM,	Oxford, Pa.,	14 N M R H
CHARLES DUCHENE BLANEY,	Chicago, Ill.,	Mr. Harris'
CHARLES EDWARD BLYDENBURGH,	Smithtown, L. I.,	2 N M R H
EDMUND MILLER BOTSFORD,	Port Jervis,	1 S R H
ROBERT BOYD,	Butler, Pa.,	38 N
THOMAS MCKEEN BOYD,	Washington,	40 N
WALTER REEVE BRUYERE,	Princeton,	2 N
JAMES BUCHANAN,	Morrisville, Pa.,	15 E
AUGUSTUS CASS CANFIELD,	Princeton,	Mrs. Canfield's
WILLIAM MORRIS CARSON,	Baltimore, Md.,	4 S M R H
JOSEPH JAMES CARTER,	Edgewater,	Mrs. Vanderbilt's
RUSSELL CECIL,	McAfee, Ky.,	2 E
JAMES JULIUS CHISOLM,	Charleston, S. C.,	41 N
ROBERT STERLING CLARK,	Newburgh, N. Y.,	4 Woodhull Hall
JOHN DANIEL COOK,	Danville, Pa.,	9 Sem.
ORESTES COOK,	Bridgeton,	20 W
SILAS PIERSON COOKE,	Hackettstown,	4 N M R H
ALEXANDER COLWELL CRAWFORD,	Kittanning, Pa.,	Miss Comfort's
ALFRED HENRY CROCO,	Holmesville, O.,	24 E
EDWARD MARK DEEMS,	New York City,	31 E
CYRUS OSCAR DERSHIMER,	Falls, Pa.,	49 N
JOHN PAUL EGBERT,	Lower Merion, Pa.,	31 E
RUFUS CHANNING ELDER,	Lewistown, Pa.,	Mr. Carpenter's
GEORGE HENRY FERRIS,	Hillsdale, Mich.,	10 N R H
RICHARD EDGAR FIELD,	Clinton,	30 N
JOHN WESLEY FIELDER, JR.,	Princeton,	Mr. Fielder's
MILLARD FILLMORE FRISHMUTH,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	14 W
HENRY AMZI FULLER,	Wilkes Barre, Pa.,	25 E
NEVIN URSINUS FUNK,	Bloomsburg, Pa.,	5 E
JOHN WESLEY GEPHART,	Bellefonte, Pa.,	1 W
JAMES LAKE GRIGGS,	Blawenburgh,	Mr. Van Dyke's

*Not pursuing the full course.

TELFORD GROESBECK,	<i>Cincinnati, O.,</i>	28 W
JACOB CONOVER HENDRICKSON,	<i>Mount Holly,</i>	29 W
WILLIAM FRANKLIN HENNEY,	<i>Hartford, Conn.,</i>	44 N
SOHN ARMSTRONG HERMAN,	<i>New Kingston, Pa.,</i>	Mrs. Herman's
HENRY MURRAY HINGKLEY,	<i>Danville, Pa.,</i>	9 Sem.
JACOB DEWITT HULL,	<i>South Salem, N. Y.,</i>	7 Woodhull Hall
HENRY HUSTON,	<i>La Fayette,</i>	43 N
ALFRED FREEMAN IRVING,	<i>Orange,</i>	8 E
DUNCAN CAMPBELL JACKSON,	<i>Brownsville, Pa.,</i>	5 W
*RIOGE KOE,	<i>Ashin Tokusima, Japan,</i>	5 Sem.
GEORGE JACOBS,	<i>Mifflin, Pa.,</i>	9 E
WILLIAM LAURENCE LEDWITH,	<i>Brownsville, Pa.,</i>	5 W
THOMAS GOODRICH LEE,	<i>New York City,</i>	10 S R H
GEORGE SARGENT LEWIS,	<i>Pittsburgh, Pa.,</i>	15 N
SAMUEL BAECHEL LOOSE,	<i>Hagerstown, Md.,</i>	16 W
FRANCIS PUTNAM MAMN,	<i>New Albany, Ind.,</i>	15 N M R H
ALLEN MARQUAND,	<i>New York City,</i>	1 N R H
ALEXANDER DOAK MCCLURE,	<i>Lewisburg, Tenn.,</i>	48 N
ALONZO MICHAEL,	<i>Halls X Roads, Md.,</i>	40 N
*JOSEPH WHEAT MILBURN,	<i>Washington, D. C.,</i>	Mr. Burroughs'
ROBERT SYLVESTER MORRIS,	<i>New York City,</i>	14 E
HENRY ELLIOT MOTT,	<i>Hillsdale, Mich.,</i>	10 N R H
WILLIAM DAVID NEESE,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	1 E
WALLACE NEFF,	<i>Cincinnati, O.,</i>	30 W
WALTER DOUGLASS NICHOLAS,	<i>Mendham,</i>	49 N
DE LANCEY NICOLL,	<i>Bay Side, N. Y.,</i>	1 N R H
CHARLES HERBERT OSBORNE,	<i>Newark,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
JOSEPH PARKER,	<i>Red Bank,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
DAVID PATON,	<i>New York City,</i>	21 W
JOHN WESLEY PECKETT, JR.,	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.,</i>	8 S R H
JAMES COGGSWELL PIGEON,	<i>West Gloucester, Mass.,</i>	1 E
JOHN GRAHAM REID,	<i>Newark,</i>	Miss Comfort's
THOMAS GETTY RICKETTS,	<i>Elkton, Md.,</i>	Mrs. Ricketts'
JAMES STEVENSON RIGGS,	<i>Troy, N. Y.,</i>	29 E
SAMUEL KIRKBRIDE ROBBINS,	<i>Mount Holly,</i>	12 E
ALBERT LESLIE ROBISON,	<i>Patterson, Pa.,</i>	37 Sem.
JAMES HENRY ROSS,	<i>Troy, N. Y.,</i>	6 Sem.
NATHANIEL IRWIN RUBINKAM, JR.,	<i>Hartsville, Pa.,</i>	29 E
CLINTON RECE SAVIDGE,	<i>Klinesgrove, Pa.,</i>	23 Sem.
WILLIAM MURRAY SAYER, JR.,	<i>Goshen, N. Y.,</i>	—
JAMES SCARLET,	<i>Danville, Pa.,</i>	8 N

*Not pursuing the full course.

	ALEXANDER SCOTLAND,	<i>Yonkers, N. Y.,</i>	19 S M R H
X	WILLIAM CARLISLE SHAW,	<i>Cincinnati, O.,</i>	13 E
	HENRY YOUNG SIMPSON, JR.,	<i>Laurens, S. C.,</i>	1 N
	STOBO JAMES SIMPSON,	<i>Laurens, S. C.,</i>	12 N
	HARRIS KING SMITH,	<i>Otisville, N. Y.,</i>	15 S M R H
X	MINOR WINN SMITH,	<i>Glenn Springs, S. C.,</i>	1 N
	WILLIAM MORROW SMITH,	<i>Paterson,</i>	22 N
	WILLIAM HARRY SPONSER,	<i>New Bloomfield, Pa.,</i>	4 S R H
	EDMUND LOUIS STEVENS,	<i>Belvidere,</i>	44 N
	EDWARD KELLOGG STRONG,	<i>Harrisburg, Pa.,</i>	30 N
V	JOHN THOMAS STUART,	<i>Carlisle, Pa.,</i>	2 N R H
	HARRY BURNETT TAYLOR,	<i>Newark,</i>	Mrs. Higgins'
	CHARLES DEDERER THOMPSON,	<i>Newton,</i>	39 N
V	JACOB HURD VANDEVENTER,	<i>Plainfield,</i>	6 N R H
X	HARRY WALKER,	<i>Erie, Pa.,</i>	22 N
	WILLIAM LEWIS WALLACE,	<i>Orange,</i>	13 N M R H
	WILLIAM GORHAM WESTERVELT,	<i>Newburgh, N. Y.,</i>	6 Sem.
	WILLIAM RANKIN WHERRY,	<i>Shippensburg, Pa.,</i>	13 N
	ALEXANDER REID WHITEHILL,	<i>Beaver Falls, Pa.,</i>	24 W
	WILLIS HEWLETTE WIGGINS,	<i>Otisville, N. Y.,</i>	35 Sem.
	HARRY HOLMES WIKOFF,	<i>Trenton,</i>	24 W
	FREDERICK BEASLEY WILLIAMSON,	<i>Elizabeth,</i>	26 W
	WILLIAM THOMAS WILSON,	<i>Logansport, Ind.,</i>	5 E
	SAMUEL ROSS WINANS, JR.,	<i>Lyons Farms,</i>	17 E
	*YOKICHI YAMADA,	<i>Ashin Tokusima, Japan,</i>	5 Sem.
	*GIROTA YAMAOKA,	<i>Fukui, Japan,</i>	23 C, Sem.

SOPHOMORES,

106.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

X	ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER,	<i>New York City,</i>	6 S M R H
	FRANK DALE ALEXANDER,	<i>Staten Island, N. Y.,</i>	Mrs. Hubbard's
	CHARLES CLAFLIN ALLEN,	<i>St. Louis, Mo.,</i>	13 W
	OSCAR OSGOOD BARR,	<i>Edgefield C. H., S. C.,</i>	12 E
	WILLIAM GOLDSMITH BELKNAP,	<i>Keokuk, Ia.,</i>	6 N M R H
X	FRANK BIDDLE,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	14 S M R H

*Not pursuing the full course.

THOMAS BIDDLE,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	32 W
JAMES LAWRENCE BLAIR,	<i>St. Louis, Mo.,</i>	9 S M R H
WILLIAM HARRY BLINN,	<i>Jamestown, N. Y.,</i>	Mrs. Berrien's
CHARLES HULL BOTSFORD,	<i>Port Jervis, N. Y.,</i>	1 S R H
SAMUEL WEBSTER BRADFORD,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	Miss Comfort's
JAMES EDWARD BARR,	<i>Carbondale, Pa.,</i>	10 S M R H
JAMES ARMSTRONG CANFIELD,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	Mrs. Stockton's
CHARLES WYLLYS CASS,	<i>Pittsburgh, Pa.,</i>	Woodhull Hall
W. M. SANDERSON CHEESEMAN, JR.,	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.,</i>	Mrs. Wright's
WILLIAM JOHN COLEMAN,	<i>Ogdensburg, N. Y.,</i>	21 N
WILHELMUS BOGART CONGER, JR.,	<i>New Orleans, La.,</i>	32 E
CALVIN KNOX CUMMING,	<i>Hampton, Va.,</i>	Mrs. Hunt's
WILLIAM POLK CUMMINS,	<i>Smyrna, Del.,</i>	12 E
JAMES BAYARD GREGG CUSTIS,	<i>Mobile, Ala.,</i>	18 W
JOHN WALTON DEMOTT,	<i>Clifton,</i>	Mr. Burroughs'
FRANCIS VERNON DICKEY,	<i>Oxford, Pa.,</i>	9 N R H
ALLEN MACY DULLES,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	31 W
WILLIAM KING EDDY,	<i>Sidon, Syria,</i>	4 Woodhull Hall
GEORGE ROBERT ELDER,	<i>Lewistown, Pa.,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
ARCH BISHOP ELDREDGE,	<i>Fond Du Lac, Wis.,</i>	Mr. Stryker's
ROTHWELL HARRY EVANS,	<i>Middletown, Del.,</i>	29 N
WILLIAM MATHEWS FINNEY,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Rev. Mr. Finney's
CHARLES MOWRY FLEMING,	<i>Harrisburg, Pa.,</i>	Mrs. Higgins'
OLIVER EDWARD FLEMING,	<i>Fort Wayne, Ind.,</i>	39 N
AUGUSTUS FREDERICK,	<i>Port Chester, N. Y.,</i>	17 S M R H
CHARLES NOBLE FROST,	<i>Detroit, Mich.,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
ROBERT HARRY FULTON,	<i>Latrobe, Pa.,</i>	21 N
GEO. WASHINGTON GALLAGHER,	<i>Yonkers, N. Y.,</i>	19 S M R H
JOSEPH DOUGLAS GALLAGHER,	<i>Bloomfield,</i>	Mrs. Beekman's
ALEXANDER BAXTER GILLESPIE,	<i>Mecklenburg Co., N. C.,</i>	48 N
EBEN WILLIAM GREENOUGH,	<i>Sunbury, Pa.,</i>	10 N M R H
WILLIAM HUSTON GRUNDY,	<i>Dayton, O.,</i>	Mrs. Wright's
BOLTON HALL,	<i>New York City,</i>	Mr. Weibel's
RICHARD JOHN HALL,	<i>New York City,</i>	Mr. Weibel's
GEORGE BRUCE HALSTED,	<i>Newark,</i>	1 N M R H
THOMAS WILLIAM HARVEY,	<i>Orange,</i>	8 E
GEORGE CONKLIN HENDRICKSON,	<i>Huntington, N. Y.,</i>	3 Woodhull Hall
ELLSWORTH ELIOT HUNT,	<i>Metuchen,</i>	6 Woodhull Hall
GEORGE WASHINGTON IRVING,	<i>Danville, Pa.,</i>	4 Sem.
DAVID JAMISON,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	Mr. Jamison's
LADISLAS KARGE,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Prof. Karge's
EDWARD JAMES KENNARD,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	Mrs. Borden's
GEORGE MOTT LANNING,	<i>Marksboro,</i>	43 N

M.D.
 came to
 see Mad-
 ison. 4th June
 1881

On 5th June

RICHARD THORNTON LASSITER,	<i>Oxford, N. C.,</i>	20 Sem.
WALTER WETHERELL LATTA,	<i>Pendleton, S. C.,</i>	15 E
WILLIAM PINKNEY LATTA,	<i>Pendleton, S. C.,</i>	Miss Comfort's
ASHTON LEMOINE,	<i>St. Louis, Mo.,</i>	Mrs. Warren's
ISAAC HENRY LIONBERGER,	<i>St. Louis, Mo.,</i>	Mrs. Skillman's
CHARLES HERBERT LITTELL,	<i>Mount Hope, N. Y.,</i>	12 N M R H
PETER MCGOUGH, JR.,	<i>Franklin, Pa.,</i>	14 N
WILLIAM SYDNEY MILLER,	<i>Port Perry, Pa.,</i>	Mr. Lane's
HENRY MOFFAT,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Dr. Moffat's
ROBERT DUBOIS MORROW,	<i>Wilmington, Del.,</i>	7 N
CHARLES PEMBERTON MURRAY,	<i>Oswego, N. Y.,</i>	9 W
ARTHUR NEWMAN,	<i>New Hampton, N. Y.,</i>	Mr. Anderson's
JAMES STAUNTON NICKERSON,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	7 S M R H
JAMES PENNEWILL,	<i>Greenwood, Del.,</i>	7 N
JOHN SMITH PLUMER,	<i>McKeesport, Pa.,</i>	Mr. Lane's
JOHN EVERTON RAMSEY,	<i>Oxford, Pa.,</i>	9 N R H
CALVIN RAYBURN,	<i>State Lick, Pa.,</i>	Mr. Andrews'
SAMUEL CULBERTSON REA,	<i>Pittsburgh, Pa.,</i>	28 N
WILLIAM MOFFAT REILLY,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	2 S R H
FRANKLIN WILLARD ROGERS,	<i>Huntington, N. Y.,</i>	3 Woodhull Hall
ROBERT COCHRAN RODGERS,	<i>Springfield, O.,</i>	Mrs. Wright's
CHARLES SCRIBNER,	<i>New York City,</i>	30 E
THEODORE SHELDON,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Dr. Sheldon's
FRANKLIN WHITALL SMITH,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	Mr. Burroughs'
FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SNOW,	<i>Orange,</i>	2 S R H
ROBERT JAMES STEVENSON,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	8 N R H
ORLANDO VANCE STEWART,	<i>Greenville, Pa.,</i>	42 Brown Hall
ROBERT ANNIN STEWART,	<i>Mercer, Pa.,</i>	Mr. Payran's
FREDERICK WILLIAM TAYLOR,	<i>Washington, D. C.,</i>	Woodhull Hall
JOHN CONOVER TEN EYCK, JR.,	<i>Mount Holly,</i>	35 N
GEORGE WILSON TOMSON,	<i>Milford,</i>	Mrs. Cox's
DICKINSON MILLER VANVORST,	<i>Jersey City,</i>	Miss Passage's
FREDERICK BOYD VANVORST,	<i>New York City,</i>	5 Woodhull Hall
DE LANCEY GUY WALKER,	<i>Burlington,</i>	Mr. Gulick's
JOSEPH WARREN,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	Mrs. Conover's
WILLIAM HENRY WILLIAMS,	<i>Paterson,</i>	Mr. Maple's
ALBERT SPEER WRIGHT,	<i>New York City,</i>	Mr. Payran's
MARTIN DASHER WYLLY,	<i>Savannah, Ga.,</i>	36 N

FRESHMEN.

87.

S U M M A R Y .

FELLOWS.....	5
SENIORS.....	94
JUNIORS.....	87
SOPHOMORES.....	106
FRESHMEN.....	87
TOTAL.....	379

R E P R E S E N T A T I O N .

PENNSYLVANIA.....	107	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	2
NEW JERSEY.....	92	WEST VIRGINIA.....	2
NEW YORK.....	56	GEORGIA.....	2
MARYLAND.....	21	ALABAMA.....	2
OHIO.....	11	TENNESSEE.....	2
MISSOURI.....	10	IOWA.....	2
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	9	MASSACHUSETTS.....	1
DELAWARE.....	7	VIRGINIA.....	1
WISCONSIN.....	7	LOUISIANA.....	1
KENTUCKY.....	6	CALIFORNIA.....	1
ILLINOIS.....	6	CANADA.....	1
NORTH CAROLINA.....	5	JAPAN.....	3
INDIANA.....	4	TURKEY.....	1
MICHIGAN.....	4	CHINA.....	1
MISSISSIPPI.....	4	SYRIA.....	1
CONNECTICUT.....	2		

A B B R E V I A T I O N S .

N, North College.
 E, East College.
 W, West College.
 N R H, North Entry of Reunion Hall.

S R H, South Entry of Reunion Hall.
 N M R H, North Middle Entry Reunion Hall.
 S M R H, South Middle Entry Reunion Hall.
 Sem., Theological Seminary.

Annual Course of Study.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

First Term.

LATIN.—Cicero's Tusculan Disputations (Chase's). Horace's Odes (Maclean's) One Book. Latin Prose Composition (Arnold's).
 GREEK.—Herodotus, First Book. Greek Grammar (Kuhner's). Greek Prose Composition (Arnold's).
 MATHEMATICS.—Algebra completed.
 ELOCUTION.—Phonology of the English Language.

Second and Third Terms.

LATIN.—Livy, Book XXI. (Lincoln's). Horace's Odes (Maclean's) Two Books. Latin Prose.
 GREEK.—Demosthenes: The Olynthiacs. Xenophon's Memorabilia (Two Books). Greek Exercises.
 MATHEMATICS.—Geometry (Playfair's Euclid). Ratio and Proportion (Alexander's).
 RHETORIC.—Hart's Composition and Rhetoric.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

First Term.

LATIN.—Horace's Satires or Epistles (One Book). Roman History (Liddell's).
 GREEK.—Demosthenes' Popular Orations. Greek History (Smith's).
 MATHEMATICS.—Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration, Navigation, and Surveying.
 RHETORIC.—Craik's English of Shakespeare. Exercises in Composition.
 MODERN LANGUAGE.—French. German.
 NATURAL HISTORY.

Second and Third Terms.

LATIN.—Tacitus: Histories (Tyler's Edition). Roman History (Liddell's).
 GREEK.—Homer's Iliad: Books I, XVI, and XVIII. Æschylus: The Prometheus.
 MATHEMATICS.—Spherical Trigonometry. Analytical Geometry.
 RHETORIC.—Craik's English of Shakespeare. Exercises in Composition.
 ELOCUTION.—(McIlvaine's).
 MODERN LANGUAGE.—French. German.
 NATURAL HISTORY.

JUNIOR CLASS.**First Term.**

REQUIRED STUDIES.

LOGIC.—Atwater's Manual.
 PSYCHOLOGY.
 MECHANICS.—Olmstead's.
 NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
 NATURAL THEOLOGY.—Paley's Natural Theology.
 PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY (or GEOLOGY).
 ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—Marsh's Origin and History of the English Language, with Critical Readings in Early English. Composition. Elocution (McIlvaine's).

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

LATIN.—Ciceronis Epistolæ (Parry's Edition).
 GREEK.—Thucydides (Owen's Edition).
 MATHEMATICS.—Differential Calculus.
 MODERN LANGUAGES.—French and German.

Second and Third Terms.

REQUIRED STUDIES.

PSYCHOLOGY.
 LOGIC and METAPHYSICS.
 MECHANICS.—Olmstead's.
 NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
 PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY (or GEOLOGY).
 CHRISTIAN EVIDENCES.—Butler's Analogy.
 ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—Studies in Early English continued. Composition. Elocution.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

LATIN.—Juvenal.
 GREEK.—Euripides: The Medea.
 MATHEMATICS.—Integral Calculus.
 MODERN LANGUAGES.—French and German.

SENIOR CLASS.

First Term.

REQUIRED STUDIES.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY and ASTRONOMY.
 MORAL PHILOSOPHY.
 GEOLOGY (OR PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY).
 CHEMISTRY.—Fowne's. Roscoe's.
 ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Shaw's Manual of English Literature. Composition and Elocution.
 SCIENCE AND RELIGION.—Butler's Analogy and Bacon's Novum Organum.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

LATIN and the SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE.
 GREEK.—The Apology of Socrates.
 NATURAL PHILOSOPHY and ASTRONOMY.
 MODERN HISTORY.—Guizot's European Civilization.
 CHEMISTRY.—Organic and Applied.
 HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.
 TWO MODERN LANGUAGES.
 POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Second and Third Terms.

REQUIRED STUDIES.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND ASTRONOMY.
 POLITICAL ECONOMY.
 GEOLOGY (OR PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY).
 CHEMISTRY.
 ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Literary Criticism. Composition and Elocution.
 SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

LATIN and the SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE.
 GREEK AND GREEK LITERATURE.
 NATURAL PHILOSOPHY and ASTRONOMY.
 CHEMISTRY, Organic and Applied.
 HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.
 MODERN HISTORY.—American Civilization. Philosophy of History.
 TWO MODERN LANGUAGES.
 POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Regulations of the Course.

The whole course of study requires four years ; one year in each of the four Classes into which the students are divided.

All the studies of the Freshman and Sophomore Classes are required studies, being obligatory upon every member of the Class ; some of the studies of the Junior and Senior Classes are required and the others are elective, admitting of a choice by the student under the regulations stated below.

The entrance, standing, and graduation of every student are determined by means of examinations at the times and upon the conditions here specified.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

TIME.

Examinations for admission will be held on the Saturday preceding and the Thursday following the Annual Commencement, which occurs the present year on the 26th of June.

Candidates for admission can be examined at any time during the College Session, but it is recommended that they apply for admission on the days above mentioned or at the beginning of a Term.

SUBJECTS.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman or lowest Class are examined in the following books and subjects :

ENGLISH.—English Grammar ; Orthography ; Punctuation ; Short and Simple English Composition. Geography, Ancient and Modern.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar (including Prosody). Cæsar (five books of the Commentaries). Sallust (Catiline or Jugurtha). Virgil (Eclogues and six books of Æneid). Cicero's Select Orations (six). Arnold's Latin Prose Composition (twelve chapters).

GREEK.—Greek Grammar. Greek Reader (Bullions' or Felton's). Xenophon (three books of the Anabasis). Arnold's Greek Prose Composition (twelve exercises).

MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic. Algebra (to Quadratic Equations). Geometry (first book of Euclid or an equivalent).

Real equivalents in quality and amount will be received in place of the books or parts of books named above ; but it is recommended that teachers preparing students for this college, as well as candidates themselves, comply strictly with the requirements for admission as here prescribed.

Candidates for admission to any Class higher than the Freshman are examined in the previous studies of the Class which they wish to enter as published in the latest annual Catalogue.

CONDITIONS.

No person is admitted to the College as a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts after the beginning of the First Term of the Senior Year.

All candidates for admission to any Class must bring with them testimonials of moral character ; and if the candidate has been a member of another college or university he must produce a certificate from the President or Faculty that he is free from censure in that institution.

No candidate is admitted into the College but by a vote of the Faculty taken for the purpose after his examination.

On the second day of the First Term, Thursday at 9 o'clock A. M., the entering students meet in the College Chapel for the registration of their names and their subscription to the pledge required by the following resolutions of the Board of Trustees, passed unanimously at their meeting on the 28th and 29th of June, 1855 :

RESOLVED, That with respect to prohibited secret societies, the Trustees approve of the action of the Faculty, in their requiring students about to enter College, to pledge themselves not to join any secret societies ; and that they urge the Faculty to put an end to these secret societies.

RESOLVED, That the President be *directed* at the opening of the next session of the College, to announce publicly to the students, that the subject of prohibited secret societies was deliberately considered by the Trustees, and the Faculty were, by a unanimous vote, required promptly to dismiss any student known after that date to be a member of such an association.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

At the end of each Session or Term each of the four Classes is publicly examined in all its studies of that Term.

The results of a Sessional Examination are combined with those of the recitations, attendance and conduct of the student during the Term, and decide the relative standing or grade of the student for that Term.

The Class is graded on a scale of 100, and a failure to maintain a grade of 50 is regarded as a failure in that study.

In computing the grades of a Class, each study is estimated relatively to the others according to the number of hours which it occupies in the Weekly Schedule of Lectures and Recitations.

A report of the standing of each student is made at the close of the Term to his parent or guardian by the Registrar of the College.

Private examinations are not allowed, except in extreme cases and by special permission of the Faculty.

Absence from an examination, except for reasons of absolute necessity and by vote of the Faculty, will be regarded as a serious delinquency and cannot be made good by any subsequent examination.

Should a student fail to pass the examination in any of his studies, his name is not entered on the class roll at the beginning of the next Term, until he shall have been examined in that study.

On the second day of the next Term, Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M., such delinquent or unexamined students are required to meet in the chapel prepared for an immediate examination in the studies which they have omitted.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

At the close of the College year each of the four Classes is publicly examined in all its studies of that year.

The Annual Examinations are conducted both orally and in writing.

The results of the Annual Examination are combined with those of the previous Sessional Examinations and represent the average grade of the student for the year.

Should the average grade of a student prove him unqualified to go forward with advantage in his Class, the question of his dismissal or re-examination at the beginning of the next Term is considered by the Faculty.

An Honor List is published in the Annual Catalogue, containing the names of those students whose average grades are above a certain limit, together with their special grades in the different Departments in the case of members of the Junior Class, and in the case of members of the Freshman and Sophomore Classes, the names of the Schools in which they were prepared for College.

BIENNIAL EXAMINATIONS.

At the close of the second year of the course, the Annual Examination of the Sophomore Class includes all the studies of the Sophomore year together with such studies of the Freshman year as may be prescribed in the several Departments.

Members of the Sophomore Class, found deficient in any study at this time, are conditioned and re-examined in that study before they are allowed to proceed to the Elective Courses of the Junior year.

On the second day of the First Term, Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M., such conditioned students are required to meet in the Chapel prepared for an immediate examination in the studies in which they are deficient.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

During the last two years of the course, students have an opportunity of selecting to a certain extent the studies which they will pursue. These elective studies, chosen at the beginning of the College year and for the entire year, will when chosen be equally obligatory with the required studies.

Each member of the *Junior Class* will be expected to pursue the following

REQUIRED STUDIES.

Mechanics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy,
Logic, Psychology and Metaphysics,
Physical Geography and Geology,
Rhetoric and English Language,
Relations of Science and Religion.

Each member of the Class must pursue the studies prescribed in two of the four following Departments submitted to his choice :

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

Higher Mathematics,
Greek,
Latin,
Modern Languages,

to each of which an equal amount of time is given.

In the *Senior Class* each student will pursue the following

REQUIRED STUDIES.

Chemistry,
Natural Philosophy and Astronomy,
Moral Philosophy,
Physical Geography and Geology,

Political Economy,
 English Language and Literature,
 Relations of Science and Religion.

Students must make a selection to the extent of five hours per week from the course offered in the following Departments :

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, (two hours per week, of which the student may take one or both),
 Organic and Applied Chemistry,
 History of Philosophy,
 Modern History,
 Greek and Greek Literature,
 Latin and the Science of Language,
 Two Modern Languages,
 Civil Government and International Law,
 The Higher Mathematics,

to each of which studies an average of at least one hour per week is assigned.

On the second day of the First Term at 12 o'clock, M., the members of the Junior and Senior Classes meet in the Chapel to declare in writing their choice of elective studies and to be enrolled in the several Departments.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS.

BACHELOR'S DEGREE.

At the close of the whole course of study, the members of the Senior Class are publicly examined with a view to their admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The Final Examination for the Degree embraces all the studies of the Senior Year, together with such studies of the lower Classes in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics as may be prescribed by the Faculty.

The Final Examination in the studies of the lower Classes is held at the beginning of the Third Term ; and that in the studies of the Senior Year at the middle of the Third Term.

In these examinations the several Departments are counted as of equal value on the scale of the grades.

In computing the final grade of a student his average grades in former years are combined with those resulting from his Final Examinations.

Students whose final grade is above half the maximum are ordinarily recommended by the Faculty for Degrees, and receive diplomas signed by the President and Trustees.

Students who stand high in the Class, in addition to their Degrees, may also receive, by vote of the Faculty, Commencement Orations, indicative of general or special excellence.

The Latin Salutatory is ordinarily awarded to the student who stands first in the Class; and the English Salutatory, to the student who stands second.

The Valedictorian is awarded with special regard to the qualifications of the student as a Valedictorian, as well as on the ground of scholarship.

Philosophical, Classical, Physical, Metaphysical, Ethical, Historical, Literary, Belles Lettres, French and German Orations are awarded to students who are eminent respectively in the corresponding Departments.

In awarding all literary honors and distinctions, regard is had by the Faculty to the moral conduct of the candidates.

The names of the Commencement Orators are included in the Honor List, published in the next Annual Catalogue.

MASTER'S DEGREE.

The Degree of Master of Arts is conferred in course on every Bachelor of Arts of three years' standing who, in the interval, shall have sustained a good moral character and pursued professional or other studies and who shall make application for the Degree by letter, to the Clerk of the Faculty, at least one week previous to the Annual Commencement.

The Master's Oration is pronounced by a member of the Class appointed for that purpose by the Faculty, at the Commencement when the Degrees are conferred.

Annual Prizes and Fellowships.

Besides the Degrees and Honors conferred in the regular course, Prizes, Scholarships and Fellowships are offered as special incentives to study in the Classes or Departments with which they are severally connected.

No member of any Class is allowed to compete for more than one of the Prizes, Scholarships or Fellowships offered to that Class.

The names of the Prizemen, Scholars and Fellows of each year are included in the Honor List for the year.

PRIZES.

THE JUNIOR ORATOR MEDALS.

Four gold medals will be awarded, by a Committee of Judges appointed by the Board of Trustees, to the four best speakers appearing in the oratorical contest on the evening before the Annual Commencement. The competing orators will be eight members of the Junior Class, four from each Literary Society, selected by a Committee of Judges appointed by that Society from among its own members in the Faculty.

THE MACLEAN PRIZE.

The Maclean Prize, consisting of the sum of \$100, will be given to that one of the orators chosen by the Literary Societies from the Junior Class who shall on the night before Commencement pronounce the best English oration.

The Committee of Judges will be composed of the Professor of Rhetoric and two graduates of the College, appointed by the Board of Trustees.

THE GEORGE POTTS BIBLE PRIZES.

The yearly interest of \$1000, expended in the purchase of two copies of Matthew Henry's Commentary on the Bible, will be presented to the two best Biblical scholars of the Senior Class at the end of their College course.

DICKINSON PRIZE.

The Dickinson Prize, consisting of a medal of the value of \$60 (or its equivalent in money), will be awarded by the Faculty at the next Commencement to that member of the Junior Class who shall write the best dissertation upon the subject of *Religion and Culture*. The dissertation to be presented on or before June 1st, 1872.

THE CLASS OF 1859 PRIZE.

The interest of \$2,000 will be given to the member of the Class of 1872 who may write the best Essay on *Chaucer's Place in English Literature*, and stand the best Examination on the Life and Times of Chaucer, the peculiarities of his verse, and the sources of his Literary Inspiration. The Essay must be handed in on or before June 1st, 1872, and the Examination will be held in June, 1872.

THE CLASS OF 1861 PRIZE.

The Class of 1861 Prize, consisting of the sum of \$80, for the present year will be awarded to that member of the Sophomore Class who shall stand the best competitive examination in June next on those portions of the mathematical course of the Sophomore year which shall be specially designated by the Professor of Mathematics.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

THE STINNECKE SCHOLARSHIP.

The Stinnecke Scholarship, of the annual value of \$500, tenable during the College course, unless forfeited by negligence of study, will be given to that person about to enter the Sophomore Class who shall have passed the best examination, in September, 1872, in the Odes of Horace, the Eclogues of Virgil, and the Latin Grammar and Prosody, as well as the Anabasis or Cyropædia of Xenophon and the Greek Grammar. Students of the College who have been members of the Freshman Class will be admitted to such examination. The Committee of Examiners consists of Professors J. C. Moffat, C. Wistar Hodge, and H. C. Cameron, of Princeton, George G. Carey, Esq., of Baltimore, and Oscar Keene, of Newark.

THE JUNIOR FIRST HONOR SCHOLARSHIP.

The sum of \$200, presented by Mrs. John R. Thomson, of Princeton, N. J., will be awarded to the member of the Junior Class who stands highest on the scale of the Class during the Junior year.

FELLOWSHIPS.

The student obtaining any one of the Fellowships must pursue studies in the Department for which the Fellowship is provided for one year, under the superintendence of the Faculty, and will be required to live in Princeton, or appear in Princeton, from time to time as may be appointed; or, if he study at a foreign university, to furnish regular written reports of what he is doing.

THE MARQUAND CLASSICAL FELLOWSHIP.

The sum of \$600, to be paid quarterly, will be appropriated to the member of the class of 1872 who may stand highest at a special examination to be held in June, 1872, on the following subjects:

IN GREEK.

Translation from English into Greek.
 The Greek of the Junior Year.
 Demosthenes De Corona and Æschines' De Corona.
 The History of Greece during the time of Demosthenes.

IN LATIN.

Translation from English into Latin.
 The Latin of the Junior Year.
 The First Book of Lucretius, and an account of
 The Epicurean Philosophy.
 History of the Roman Republic.

The translation from English into Greek, and English into Latin, will be based upon the whole of Part First of Arnold's Greek Prose Composition and Arnold's Latin Composition respectively.

THE JAY COOKE MATHEMATICAL FELLOWSHIP.

The sum of \$600, to be paid quarterly, will be appropriated to the member of the Class of 1872 who may stand highest at a special examination to be held in June, 1872, on the following subjects:

Synthetic Geometry, Original Propositions.
 Analytical Geometry and the Differential and Integral Calculus,
 so far as discussed in Loomis' Text Book.
 Mechanics, so far as discussed in the first 155 pages of Olmsted's
 Natural Philosophy.

THE MENTAL SCIENCE FELLOWSHIP.

The sum of \$600, to be paid quarterly, will be appropriated to the member of the Class of 1872 who may write the best Essay on "Realism, Idealism and Materialism," (to be given in on or before June 1, 1872), and who

may stand highest at a special examination to be held in June, 1872, on the following subjects :

- A general knowledge of the Philosophies of Plato, Aristotle, Descartes, Locke, Kant and Hamilton.
- Cicero De Officiis, Chapter De Contentione Honesti et Utilis. Theoretical Ethics.
- Psychology and Metaphysics, (McCosh's *Intuitions*, Parts I., II., and III., Book 1.)
- The Syllogism.

THE EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE FELLOWSHIP.

The sum of \$600 will be paid to the member of the Class of 1872 who may stand highest at a special examination, to be held in June, 1872, on the following subjects ; viz.,

1. *Light* in general, with an especial reference to the various modes of ascertaining its velocity, the principal facts and phenomena of polarization, and also of the spectral analysis, and the astronomical applications of the spectroscope.
2. *The Carboniferous Age*. The Coal Measures, their situation in the geological series and geographical distribution. *Coal*, its nature, varieties, and economical uses ; The climate, vegetation and animal life of the coal age ; Mode of formation of the coal measures ; Character as an age of the globe.
3. *Iron*—its source, preparation, properties, varieties and relations.

THE BOUDINOT HISTORICAL FELLOWSHIP.

The sum of \$250 will be given to the member of the Class of 1872 who shall write the best Essay on the *Causes and Effects of the English Revolution*, and pass the best examination on the history of that period, in June next. The Essay to be presented on or before June 1st, 1872.

THE BOUDINOT MODERN LANGUAGE FELLOWSHIP.

The sum of \$250 will be given to the member of the Class of 1872 who shall pass the best examination in June, 1872, on the following subjects :

FRENCH.

- Philology of the French language.
- History of French Literature from the middle of the 16th to the close of the 17th centuries.
- Translation from any given French author into English.
- Translation from English into French.

GERMAN.

- History of Literature from Klopstock to the death of Goethe.
- Lessing: Nathan der Weise. Goethe: Egmont. Schiller: Maria Stuart.
- Translation from English into German.

General College Orders.

Every undergraduate student is expected to reside in the College during the whole of each Term, unless excused by the Faculty, and is required to attend all College exercises in the Chapel, to be present during the lectures and recitations of his Class, and avail himself of the privileges of the Library and Gymnasium upon the conditions and at the hours appointed.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The College year is divided into three Terms or Sessions.

The Fall Session commences on the *second Wednesday* of September, and ends on the Tuesday preceding December 23d. The Winter vacation will be *two* weeks, the Spring session *thirteen* weeks, the Spring vacation *two* weeks, and the Summer session, ending with Commencement, ordinarily *nine* weeks.

The *first* term of the *present* College year (1871-72) began on Wednesday, the 13th of September, 1871, and ends on Tuesday, the 19th of December. The *second* term begins on Wednesday, the 3d of January, 1872, and ends on Tuesday, the 9th of April. The *third* term begins on Wednesday, the 24th of April, and ends on Wednesday, the 26th of June, 1872—the day of the Annual Commencement.

The *first* term of the *next* College year (1872-73) will begin on Wednesday, the 11th of September, 1872, and will end on Tuesday, the 17th of December. The *second* term will begin on Wednesday, the 8th of January, 1873, and will end on Tuesday, the 8th of April. The *third* term will begin on Wednesday, the 23d of April, and will end on Wednesday, the 25th of June, 1873—the day of the Annual Commencement.

The Senior Class continue to pursue their College studies until near Commencement.

It is particularly recommended that, when practicable, all the students spend their vacations at home with their parents or friends; and when this is inconvenient, that they take boarding elsewhere than in Princeton. It is found that when a number of young persons are collected together without regular occupation or study, the temptations to idleness and dissipation are often too strong to be resisted.

Students are required to return to College in time to attend the first recitations or lectures of their respective Classes, since an absence of a few days at the time when a new branch of study is commenced seldom fails to embarrass the whole course, and in some cases it is impossible to make up the loss.

Students are not allowed to leave College during term-time without express permission obtained from the officer of the Class to which they belong.

COMMENCEMENT ANNIVERSARIES.

The ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT takes place on the last Wednesday in June.

The BACCALAUREATE SERMON of the President to the graduating Class is delivered before the College on the Sunday preceding the Annual Commencement.

The CLASS DAY celebration of the Seniors takes place on the Monday preceding the Commencement.

The LITERARY SOCIETIES celebrate their anniversaries on the Tuesday preceding the Commencement; in the morning, with an address by a graduate member of one of them; in the afternoon, with annual meetings in their respective Halls; and, in the evening, with a public contest between the Junior Orators respectively representing them.

The ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF NASSAU HALL holds its annual meeting in the Chapel in the afternoon of the day preceding the Commencement.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Daily prayers are offered in the Chapel, morning and evening, when one of the Faculty officiates.

Divine service is held in the Chapel on Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., when a sermon is preached by one of the clerical members of the Faculty.

Permission to attend divine service elsewhere than in College, on special occasions, is granted on application to the Faculty.

Permission to attend regularly the worship of other religious denominations than that observed in the Chapel can be obtained only by presenting to the President a written request from the parent or guardian of the student.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

A meeting for Religious Instruction is held every Lord's Day from 2:30 to 3:30 P. M., at which all the students are expected to attend, except those who may be certified by their parents or guardians as receiving religious training otherwise.

The service is conducted in the Chapel by the President, who has been delivering a course of Lectures on the Life of Christ, in the year 1868-9; on the Planting of the Church, in 1869-70; on Christian Doctrine in connection with the Epistle to the Romans, in 1870-71; and during the present year, 1871-72, on the Old Testament.

Each Class meets the President once a week for Recitation on the Bible and on his Lectures.

The Freshman, Sophomore, and Senior Classes have a recitation in the Greek Testament every Monday morning.

ESSAYS AND ORATIONS.

The members of all the Classes are required frequently to produce original Essays and submit them for criticism.

The members of the three lower Classes engage in elocutionary exercises before their respective Classes under the direction of the Professors of Rhetoric and of Elocution.

The members of the Senior Class, in divisions, deliver orations of their own composition before the whole College in the Chapel on successive Saturday mornings of the First Term under the direction of the President and the Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres.

LIBRARY HOURS.

The College Library is open one hour at 12 M. every lawful day, except Saturday, for the consultation and delivery of books.

The use of the books is allowed, under the rules, to all the students.

Resident graduates have the same privileges in the Library as undergraduates.

Members of the Literary Societies, and of the Philadelphian Society, have the additional privileges afforded by their respective Libraries and Reading Rooms.

LECTURES AND RECITATIONS.

Each of the four Classes attends three Recitations or Lectures in the day, two in the morning and one in the afternoon, except on Saturday when it attends but one in the morning.

Absences from Lectures and Recitations without satisfactory excuses, rendered under the regulations for the purpose, are made to have due effect upon the standing of the student.

The Classes recite in divisions as far as practicable.

The Recitations of each student are estimated, and the results combined with those of the Examination at the close of every Term.

The Professors of Latin, Greek, and Rhetoric take part in the instruction of the Freshman Class.

The Sophomore Class have one weekly exercise in Natural History and one in Modern Language (French or German).

Courses of Lectures are delivered to the Classes by the different Professors on the principal branches of Science and Literature.

Gentlemen not connected with the College have the privilege of attending the Lectures on application to the Faculty.

COURSES OF LECTURES.

Psychology,	BY THE PRESIDENT.
History of Philosophy,	Do.
Mechanical Philosophy,	PROF. ALEXANDER.
Physics,	Do.
Astronomy,	Do.
History of Physical Science,	Do.
Logic,	PROF. ATWATER.
Metaphysics,	Do.
Moral Philosophy,	Do.
Political Economy,	Do.
Physical Geography,	PROF. GUYOT.
Geology,	Do.
Mathematics,	PROF. DUFFIELD.
Mechanics,	Do.
Chemistry,	PROF. SCHANCK.
Applied and Organic Chemistry,	Do.
Zoology,	Do.
Anatomy and Physiology,	Do.
Natural Theology, Christian Evidences, Science and Religion,	PROF. SHIELDS.
Modern History,	Do.
Rhetoric,	_____.
English Language,	_____.
English Literature,	_____.
Science of Language,	PROF. PACKARD.
Greek Literature,	DR. MOFFAT.
Roman Literature,	Do.
French Language and Literature,	PROF. KARGE.
German Language and Literature,	Do.

SCHEDULE OF LECTURES AND RECITATIONS.

Required studies in Roman letters, elective studies in *Italics*.

TIME.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
Senior	8½ or 9 a. m. 10 a. m. 11 a. m.	Ethics and Pol. Ethics and Pol.	Nat. Phil. and Ast. <i>Hist. Phil.</i> Belles Lettres and Eng. Lang. & Lit. Science and Rel.	Phys. Geog. or <i>Mod. Hist.</i> Phys. Geog. or <i>Mod. Hist.</i> Phys. Geog. or <i>Mod. Lang.</i>	<i>Chemistry.</i> Nat. Phil. and Ast. <i>Mod. Lang.</i> Chemistry.	. . . <i>Gr. & Lat.</i> Chemistry. . . .
	3 p. m. 4 p. m.	<i>Pol. Science.</i>				. . .
Junior	8½ or 9 a. m. 10 a. m. 11 a. m.	Mech., Nat. Phil., & Ast. <i>Mathematics.</i> <i>Latin.</i>	Logic, Psych., and Metaphysics. Logic, Psych., and Metaphysics. Logic, Psych., and Metaphysics.	<i>Greek.</i> <i>Mod. Lang.</i> <i>Greek.</i> Eng. Lang.	Phys. Geo. ⅔ of yr. <i>Math.</i> , ⅓ <i>Mod. Lang.</i> , ⅓ Phys. Geo. ⅓ <i>Greek.</i> , ⅓ <i>Latin.</i> , ⅓ Phys. Geo. ⅓ <i>Mod. Lang.</i> , ⅓	. . . Nat. Theol. . . .
	3 p. m. 4 p. m.	Mech., Nat. Phil. & Ast.				. . .
Sophom.	8½ or 9 a. m. 11 a. m. 4 p. m.	Greek. Greek. Math.	Math. Math. Math.	Nat. Hist. Latin. Latin.	Latin. Bible. Bible.	Mod. Lang. . . .
	8½ a. m. 11 a. m. 4 p. m.	Latin. (Hor.) Greek. Greek. (Dem.)	Math. Math. Math.	Latin. Latin. Latin.	Latin. Math. Bible.	Rhetoric or Elocution.
Freshman	1 Div. 8½ a. m. 11 a. m. 4 p. m.	Latin. Latin. Greek. (Dem.)	Latin. (Hor.) Greek. Greek.	Math. (Hor.) Greek. Greek.	Math. Greek. Bible.	Rhetoric or Elocution.
	2 Div. 8½ a. m. 11 a. m. 4 p. m.	Math. Math. Math.	Math. Math. Math.	Latin. (Hor.) Latin. Latin.	Greek. Greek. Bible.	Rhetoric or Elocution.
3 Div.	Gr. Test. Math. Math.	Math. Math. Math.	Latin. Latin. Latin.	Latin. (Hor.) Greek. Greek.	Greek. Greek. Bible.	Rhetoric or Elocution.

GYMNASIUM.

The Gymnasium is open for the use of the students every day except Sunday, at morning, noon, and evening, during such hours as are not otherwise occupied with College duties.

The students are divided into six classes and engage, under the direction of the Superintendent, in exercises, both required and voluntary, according to the following schedule :

SCHEDULE OF THE GYMNASIUM.

CLASS.		<i>Required.</i>	<i>Required.</i>	<i>Voluntary.</i>	<i>Voluntary.</i>
		12:10 to 12:40 p. m.	5 to 5:30, or 5:30 to 6 p. m.	7 to 7:30 a. m.	12:40 to 1:10 p. m.
SENIORS,	I.	Tuesday.	Friday.	Wednesday.	Saturday.
JUNIORS,	II.	Monday.	Thursday.	Tuesday.	Friday.
SOPHOMORES,	III.	Wednesday.	Saturday.	Thursday.	Monday.
FRESHMEN,	IV.	Thursday.	Monday.	Friday.	Tuesday.
SELECT,	V.	Friday.	Tuesday.	Saturday.	Wednesday.
SELECT,	VI.	Saturday.	Wednesday.	Monday.	Thursday.

EXPENSES.

The charges for Tuition, Library, Servants' Wages, Washing, Fuel, Gymnasium, and Incidental Expenses are for the First Term \$60 ; for the Second Term, \$50 ; for the Third Term, \$30 ; payable strictly in advance.

Room Rent in the College buildings varies from \$13 to \$36 per annum, according to the size and location of rooms.

Students lodging in the town pay \$2 at the beginning of each of the first two Sessions for fuel used in the public rooms, and \$1 per Session for wages of servants attending to the same.

The price of Board varies from \$4 to \$6 per week.

New students pay a matriculation fee of \$5.00.

Each member of the Senior Class is required to pay at the beginning of each of the first and second Sessions, \$2.50 for the cost of experiments in Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, &c. ; and at the beginning of the third Session \$9.50 for a Diploma, and \$5 toward defraying the expenses of Commencement.

All College expenses, including board, must be paid in advance to the Treasurer of the College, and paid in full for the Session.

If any student change his place of boarding without the consent of the officer in charge of the department, he shall forfeit the sum of \$5.00 to be paid to the Treasurer.

No student can take a room, or lodge out of the College buildings, except by special permission.

Every student occupying a room in the College buildings furnishes his own room, usually taking the furniture of the previous occupant at an appraisalment by a disinterested and competent person.

When a student is dismissed from College for any cause, the whole amount advanced for Board, Washing and Fuel, from the time of dismissal, will be refunded to the order of his parent or guardian.

To prevent all excuses arising from ignorance of the laws of the College, every student on his admission is presented with a printed copy of them, together with the specific orders and regulations made under them.

PECUNIARY AID.

A limited number of students of good moral character, intellectual ability and promise, needing assistance, are aided in their efforts to obtain a liberal education by means of the endowed scholarships which yield to the College the amount of their tuition fees.

Applications for admission to these scholarships, as they become vacant, should be made to Professor Lyman H. Atwater, D.D.

The College also possesses a fund given for the purpose of aiding indigent candidates for the ministry in the Presbyterian Church, from which they can receive at least thirty dollars a year each.

Honor List for the Year 1870-'71.

MASTER'S ORATOR,

Alexander Robinson Pendleton, Esq., Va., Class of 1868.

FELLOWS.

IN MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE,

Alexander Green Van Cleve, N. J.,

Pursuing studies at Princeton Theol. Sem., N. J.

IN CLASSICAL LITERATURE,

Benjamin Skinner Lassiter, N. C.,

Pursuing studies at Berlin University, Germany.

IN MENTAL SCIENCE,

Charles Scudder Barrett, N. J.,

Pursuing studies at Edinburgh University, Scotland.

IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,

John C. Pennington, N. J.,

Pursuing studies in Columbia College School of Mines, N. Y.

SENIOR PRIZEMEN.

IN ENGLISH LITERATURE,

William Butler Hornblower, N. J.

IN BIBLICAL KNOWLEDGE,

Chauncey Mitchell Field, N. J.

Albert Brainerd Marshall, Pa.

COMMENCEMENT ORATORS.

Benjamin Breckinridge Warfield, Ky., *Latin Salutatory*.
 Alexander Green Van Cleve, N. J., *English Salutatory*.
 Charles Scudder Barrett, N. J., *Metaphysical Oration*.
 William McDowell Halsey, N. Y., *Mathematical Oration*.
 John Laird, *Valedictory*.
 Josephus Leander Sooy, N. J., *Rhetorical Oration*.
 Oliver Alexander Kerr, Pa., *Philosophical Oration*.
 Henry Wyre Scudder, Ga., *Philosophical Oration*.
 Benjamin Skinner Lassiter, N. C., *Classical Oration*.
 Samuel M. Perry, Del., *Philosophical Oration*.
 Charles K. Imbrie Miller, Pa.
 Homer D. Boughner, W. Va.
 William Butler Hornblower, N. J., *Literary Oration*.
 William Tuttle Carter, N. J.
 R. Randall Hoes, N. Y.
 Frederick Aycrigg Pell, N. J., *Modern Language Oration*.
 Charles Kingsbury Westbrook, Pa., *Classical (Greek) Oration*.
 Charles Winters Darst, Ohio.
 Andrew Patton Happer, Jr., China.
 Albert Brainerd Marshall, Pa.,
 Joseph Angelo Owen, N. J., *Historical Oration*.
 Robert H. Patterson, Pa.
 James D. Caldwell, Pa.
 Winfield Scott Wilson, Pa.
 Chauncey Mitchell Field, N. J.
 E. Henry Perkins, Md.

JUNIOR FIRST HONOR SCHOLAR,

Leigh Richmond Smith, Ala.

JUNIOR ORATOR MEDALLISTS.

Addison Lowell Daniels, Iowa.	} First Medal.
John Clarence Lane, Md.	
Franklin Pease Berry, N. J.	} Second Medal.
Winfred R. Martin, China.	

COMPETING JUNIOR ORATORS.

FROM THE PHILOSOPHIC SOCIETY,

Franklin P. Berry, N. J.,	Frederick B. Du Val, Md.
Addison L. Daniels, Iowa,	Chester P. Murray, Ohio.

FROM THE AMERICAN WHIG SOCIETY,

Addison Atwater, N. J.,	Winfred R. Martin, China,
John C. Lane, Md.,	George Wilson, Pa.

JUNIOR HONORMEN.

NAME.	Average Grade.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Math.	Mech.	N. Phil.	Psych.	Logic.	Rhetoric.	N. Theol.	Bible.
L. R. Smith, Ala.....	I.			3	1	2	2	5		5	1	1	
J. A. Lyon, Jr., Miss.....	II.		3			1	1	2	1	1			1
C. S. Scott, Ky.....	III.	3	4					3	2	6	5	2	1
A. W. Allen, Mo.....	IV.			5	1	4	6						
R. Pearson, N. C.....	V.	1						4			2		1
W. R. Frame, Ill.....	VI.					3	2	6					1
S. E. Ewing, Pa.....	VII.	6	2						5	3			
H. N. Van Dyke, N. J.....	VII.		1			4	2		2	2			
G. A. Blake, N. J.....	IX.					6	5				6		
F. P. Berry, N. J.....	X.	5								3		5	1
W. A. Baldwin, N. J.....	XI.							1	6			3	
J. C. Lane, Md.....	XI.												
M. B. Cary, Wis.....	XIII.											3	
F. B. Duval, Md.....	XIV.			4	4								
J. R. Smith, Md.....	XV.	2											
J. M. Van Dyke, N. J.....	XVI.	4							4		4		
O. Roland, Pa.....	XVI.												
J. Murray, Ill.....	XVIII.				6								
B. Stockton, N. J.....	XIX.												
J. J. Woods, W. Va.....	XX.												
A. A. Murphy, Pa.....	XXI.												
J. E. Woodruff, N. J.....	XXII.		6										

SOPHOMORE HONORMEN.

NAME.	Average Grade.	SCHOOL.
J. P. K. Bryan, S. C.....	I.	Collegiate Institute, Newton, N. J., W. Travis.
S. J. McPherson, N. Y.....	II.	Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y.
H. J. Van Dyke, Jr., N. Y.....	III.	Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.
G. Burroughs, Pa.....	IV.	Prof. T. W. Hastings, West Phila.
D. Scott, Jr., N. Y.....	V.	Lawrenceville, N. J., Rev. Dr. Hamill.
J. H. Dulles, Jr., Pa.....	VI.	Prof. T. W. Hastings, West Phila.
I. H. Condit, N. J.....	VII.	Parochial School, Stillwater, N. J.
J. B. Conover, N. J.....	VIII.	Freehold Institute, Rev. A. S. Chambers.
G. H. Duffield, N. J.....	IX.	Edgehill School, Rev. T. W. Cattell.
S. McLanahan, Pa.....	IX.	Chambersburg, Pa., Dr. Shumaker.
R. Canfield, Mich.....	XI.	Profs. W. I. Knepp and W. A. Paice.
T. H. Rittenhouse, N. J.....	XII.	Priv. Inst., Rev. J. T. Osler, Frenchtown, N. J.
J. J. Hubbell, N. J.....	XIII.	Newark Academy, N. J.
S. J. Shaw, Pa.....	XIV.	Newell Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.
R. J. Sanson, N. Y.....	XV.	Blair Pres. Academy, S. S. Stevens.
R. S. Dod, N. J.....	XVI.	Edgehill School, Rev. T. W. Cattell.
H. E. Richards, N. J.....	XVII.	Newark Academy, N. J.
G. F. Barber, Wis.....	XVIII.	Carroll College, Wis., W. L. Rankin.
J. C. Ernst, Ky.....	XVIII.	Prof. T. W. Hastings, West Phila.

FRESHMAN HONORMEN.

NAME.	Average Grade.	SCHOOL.
J. D. Hull, N. Y.,	I.	Private Inst., Rev. D. S. Gregory.
W. T. Wilson, Ind.,	I.	Logansport Academy, Ind., Rev. J. Matthews.
J. S. Riggs, N. Y.,	III.	Troy High School, E. F. Carr.
W. H. Wiggins, N. Y.,	IV.	Schooley's Mountain Seminary, F. W. Farries.
J. D. Cook, Pa.,	V.	Private Inst., Rev. J. M. Kelso.
W. D. Neese, Md.,	VI.	VanRensselaer Institute, Rev. J. E. Alexander.
A. C. Canfield, Mich.,	VII.	Private Inst., Rev. J. H. O'Brien.
A. R. Whitehill, Pa.,	VII.	Beaver Academy, Pa., F. H. Agnew.
F. P. Mann, Ind.,	IX.	Morse Academy, Ind., F. L. Morse.
J. G. Reid, N. J.,	X.	Phillips Academy, Mass.
J. J. Chisolm, S. C.,	XI.	Charleston, S. C., Dr. W. H. Tarrant.
T. M. Boyd, N. J.,	XII.	Van Rensselaer Institute, Rev. J. E. Alexander.
C. R. Savidge, Pa.,	XII.	Sunbury Academy, Pa., N. F. Brown.
H. K. Smith, N. Y.,	XII.	Private Inst., Rev. F. W. Farries.
J. C. Pigeon, Mass.,	XV.	Pinkerton Academy, Rev. D. G. Parsons.
H. M. Hincley, Pa.,	XVI.	Private Inst., Rev. J. M. Kelso.
W. G. Westervelt, N. Y.,	XVI.	Private Inst., S. S. Hartwell.
J. W. Gephart, Pa.,	XVIII.	Bellefonte Academy, Pa., Rev. J. P. Hughes.
J. H. Ross, N. Y.,	XIX.	Troy High School, E. F. Carr.
C. O. Dershimer, Pa.,	XX.	Blair Pres. Academy, S. S. Stevens.
N. I. Rubinkam, Jr., Pa.,	XXI.	Tennent Hall, Rev. M. Long.

Organization of the College.

The College originated by Royal Charter under President Dickinson in the year 1746. By a second more ample charter procured in 1748 it acquired such powers and privileges as were then enjoyed by the Universities and Colleges of Great Britain. After the Revolutionary war the Charter was renewed by the Legislature of New Jersey.

The College embraces a Board of Trustees, and Faculty of Arts, with any additional officers who may be appointed. The undergraduate societies and alumni associations, though not strictly parts of its organization, are fostered by it, and co-operate with it, as valuable auxiliaries of their Alma Mater.

THE CORPORATION.

The Corporation is styled "The Trustees of the College of New Jersey." By its charter it holds and administers the property of the College, appoints the President and Faculty, frames laws for the government of the College, and confers the degrees and diplomas.

The Board of Trustees is composed of twenty-seven members, with the Governor of the State as President *ex officio*, or, in his absence, the President of the College.

PRESIDENTS OF THE COLLEGE SINCE 1746.

1746. Jonathan Dickinson.
1748. Aaron Burr.
1757. Jonathan Edwards.
1759. Samuel Davies.
1761. Samuel Finley.
1768. John Witherspoon.

1795. Samuel Stanhope Smith.
1812. Ashbel Green.
1823. James Carnahan.
1854. John Maclean.
1868. James McCosh.

THE FACULTY.

The Faculty of Arts, as now organized, comprehends Chairs of Biblical Instruction, of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, of Logic and Moral and Political Science, of Geology and Physical Geography, of Mathematics and Mechanics, of Chemistry and Natural History, of Greek, of the Harmony of Science and Revealed Religion, of Latin and the Science of Language, of Modern Languages and Literature, of Belles Lettres and English Language and Literature, together with an Associate Professor of Elocution, Tutors in Latin, in Greek, in Mathematics, and in Belles Lettres, and Lecturers on Greek Literature and on History.

PROFESSORS IN THE FACULTY SINCE 1767.

1767. John Blair, *Theol. and Moral Phil.*
 1769. John Witherspoon, *Theology.*
 1771. William Churchill Houston, *Math. and Nat. Phil.*
 1779. Samuel Stanhope Smith, *Mor. Phil. and Theol.*
 1785. Ashbel Green, *Math. and Nat. Phil.*
 1787. Walter Minto, *Math. and Nat. Phil.*
 1795. John Maclean, *Chem., Nat. Hist., Math., Nat. Phil.*
 1802. William Thompson, *Languages.*
 1803. Henry Kollock, *Theology.*
 1804. Andrew Hunter, *Math. and Astron.*
 1812. Elijah Slack, *Math. and Nat. Phil.*
 1813. Philip Lindsley, *Languages.*
 1817. Henry Vethake, *Math., Nat. Philos., Chemistry, Mechan. Philos.*
 1818. James Green, *Chem. and Nat. Hist.*
 1822. John Maclean, *Math., Nat. Philosophy, Ancient Lang. and Liter., Greek Lang. and Liter., Biblical Instruction.*
 1824. Luther Halsey, *Nat. Phil., Chem. and Natural History.*
 1825. Robert Bridges Patton, *Languages.*
 1830. Albert Baldwin Dod, *Mathematics.*
 John Torrey, *Chem. and Nat. History.*
 Samuel Ladd Howell, *Anat. and Physiol.*
 Lewis Hargous, *Modern Languages.*
 Joseph Addison Alexander, *Ancient Languages and Literature.*
 1832. Joseph Henry, *Natural Philosophy.*
 Benedict Jaeger, *Modern Languages.*
 1833. James Waddel Alexander, *Latin Lang. and Rhetoric.*
 1834. John Seely Hart, *Ancient Languages, English Literature.*
 Stephen Alexander, *Math., Astronomy, Mechan. Philos., Nat. Philos.*
 1839. Evert Marsh Topping, *Ancient Lang.*
 1841. A. Cardon de Sandrans, *Mod. Lang.*
 1846. George Musgrave Giger, *Mathematics, Greek Language, Latin Language and Literature.*
 1846. Matthew Boyd Hope, *Rhetoric and Political Economy.*
 1847. Joseph C. Hornblower, *Civil Law.*
 Richard Stockton Field, *Constitu. Law.*
 James Sproat Green, *Law.*
 1847. John Thomas Duffield, *Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy.*
 John Forsyth, *Latin Language and History.*
 Lyman Coleman, *German Language.*
 John Stillwell Schanck, *Chemistry and Natural History.*
 1848. Elias Loomis, *Natural Philosophy.*
 1849. Richard S. McCulloch, *Nat. Philos.*
 1852. James Clement Moffat, *Latin Language and History, Greek Language and Literature.*
 1854. Lyman Hotchkiss Atwater, *Mental and Moral Phil., Logic and Moral and Polit. Science.*
 1854. Arnold Guyot, *Geology and Phys. Geog.*
 1855. William Armstrong Dod, *Lecturer on the Fine Arts.*
 George Augustus Matile, *History.*
 Henry Clay Cameron, *Greek Language.*
 1860. Joshua Hall Melvaine, *Rhetoric and Belles Lettres.*
 1866. Charles Woodruff Shields, *Harmony of Science and Revealed Religion.*
 Charles Augustus Aiken, *Latin Language and Literature.*
 Stephen George Peabody, *Elocution.*
 1869. William Alfred Packard, *Latin and Science of Language.*
 1869. Joseph Karge, *Modern Languages.*
 1870. James C. Welling, *Belles Lettres and English Language and Literature.*

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The Cliosophic and American Whig Societies are conducted by the undergraduates, but also include in their organization graduates and officers of the College. They are based upon pledges of secrecy, membership in one excluding membership in the other. Both of them possess valuable

Halls and Libraries, pursue courses of Literary exercises, grant diplomas to their respective graduates, choose graduates of other Colleges as Adopted Members, and confer Honorary Membership upon eminent men of letters and science.

The Cliosophic Society was founded in the year 1765 and the American Whig Society in the year 1769.

A generous competition for college honors has been kept up between the two Literary Societies from an early date, and since the Fourth of July, 1783, at which time the Continental Congress was sitting in Nassau Hall, they have been accustomed to engage in annual exhibitions of oratory, which of late years, under the direction of the Faculty and Board of Trustees, have assumed the form of contests for the Junior Oratorical Medals on the evening before the Commencement.

JUNIOR ORATOR MEDALLISTS SINCE 1865.

1865. Otto Bergner,	Cal.	1868. William Henry Parke,	Oo.
H. Melville Gurley,	D. C.	Winfield Scott Stites,	N. J.
David B. Hunt,	N. J.	1869. John Crawford,	Del.
M. Wilbur Tate,	Pa.	Asher Brown Temple,	N. J.
1866. William Frame,	N. J.	Emelius W. Smith,	Pa.
J. Gibson Lowrie,	Ind.	George C. Yeisley,	Md.
Samuel M. Murphy,	Del.	1870. Frederick K. Castner,	N. Y.
Charles B. Ogilvie,	Iowa.	H. Henderson Hamill,	N. J.
1867. Alfred H. Fahnestock,	Ill.	Oliver A. Kerr,	Pa.
Samuel M. Hageman,	N. J.	Lewis H. Mayers,	Oo.
Edward C. Hood,	N. J.	1871. Franklin P. Berry,	N. J.
Alexander R. Pendleton,	Va.	Addison L. Daniels,	Iowa.
1868. James Thomas Finley,	Ala.	John C. Lane,	Md.
James McLeod,	Ireland.	Winfred R. Martin,	China.

Since the year 1825 an annual address has been delivered before the Literary Societies by a distinguished graduate of one of them, chosen alternately, after which their respective graduate and undergraduate members have been accustomed to convene in their Halls.

GRADUATE ORATORS OF THE LITERARY SOCIETIES SINCE 1825.

CLIOSOPHIC.		AMERICAN WHIG.	
1825. Samuel L. Southard, LL.D.,	N. J.	1826. Charles Fenton Mercer,	Va.
1829. John McP. Berrien, LL.D.,	Ga.	1828. Joseph Reed Ingersoll, LL.D.,	Pa.
1831. George Mifflin Dallas, LL.D.,	Pa.	1830. John Forsyth,	Ga.
1833. Richard Smith Coxé, LL.D.,	D. C.	1836. John Morin Scott,	N. J.
1835. William Gaston, LL.D.,	N. C.	1838. Joseph Warren Scott, LL.D.,	Pa.
1839. Aaron Ogden Dayton,	N. J.	1840. John Johns, D.D.,	Md.
1843. Wm. Lewis Dayton, LL.D.,	N. J.	1842.	
1845. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, LL.D.,	N. J.	1846. Alexander E. Brown,	Pa.
1848. Walter Preston,	Va.	1847. (College Centennial.) James W.	
1850. David S. Kaufman,	Tex.	Alexander, D.D.,	N. Y.
1852. Baynard R. Hall, D.D.,	N. Y.	1849. John Thomson Mason, LL.D.,	Md.
1854. Philip R. Fendall, LL.D.,	D. C.	1851. Abraham W. Venable,	N. C.
1856. James Clement Moffat, D.D.,	N. J.	1853. Benj. H. Brewster, LL.D.,	Pa.
1858. James Pollock, LL.D.,	Pa.	1855. J. W. Alexander, D.D.,	N. Y.
1860.		1857. Wm. C. Alexander, LL.D.,	N. J.
1862. Theo. Ledyard Cuyler, DD.,	N. Y.	1859. Joshua H. McIlvaine, D.D.,	N. Y.
1864. David Stevenson,	Ind.	1861. William C. Cattell, D.D.,	Pa.
1865. (Centennial of Clio Hall.) Edward		1863. John T. Nixon,	N. J.
N. Kirk, D.D.,	Mass.	1866. Noah H. Schenck, D.D.,	Md.
1867. E. D. Mansfield, LL.D.,	Oo.	1868. Thomas N. McCarter,	N. J.
1870. George M. Robeson,	N. J.	1869. (Centennial of Whig Hall.) Rich-	
		ard S. Field, LL.D.,	N. J.
		1871. William W. Belknap,	Wis.

The Centennial History of the Cliosophic Society in 1865 was read by Professor George M. Giger, and that of the American Whig Society in 1869, by Professor Henry C. Cameron.

TREATY BETWEEN THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The American Whig and Cliosophic Societies of the College of New Jersey, recognizing the evil effects of the non-existence of any treaty between their respective bodies, do hereby conclude the following articles of agreement :

ARTICLE I. The said Societies do hereby mutually pledge, that they will not admit to the one any person who is, or may have been, connected with the other.

ARTICLE II. They do further agree that no student be proposed, or admitted, to either body, within less than two weeks after his matriculation into the College.

ARTICLE III. If the same individual be elected an Honorary, or Adopted Graduate member of both Societies, he shall be a member of that Society whose election he may have first accepted.

ARTICLE IV. The said Societies agree in condemning all organized and official *electioneering* for new members, and they do pledge that *electioneering in any form or manner*, shall receive neither aid nor countenance from either body ; the word *electioneering* to mean the employment of *arts and arguments* for obtaining members.

ARTICLE V. If any member of either Society shall become possessed of any secret of the other, upon the demand of the latter Society, the former shall require said member to reveal his author. And this shall be successively done till the disclosure be traced to its original source.

ARTICLE VI. If either of the contracting parties shall violate any of the foregoing provisions, and if said party shall fail to make satisfactory reparation to the other, all the articles of this compact shall be rendered, ipso facto, null and void.

ARTICLE VII. They do request the faculty of the College of New Jersey to publish this instrument annually in the College Calendar.

These Articles of agreement were duly ratified by the two Societies ; in testimony whereof, we, the authorized representatives of the respective Societies, do hereunto set our hands and cause the seals of said Societies to be affixed.

Done, in duplicate, at Princeton, this sixteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

[SEAL.]

FRED. B. DUVAL, Md.,
WALTER R. FRAME, Ill.,
W. S. BELVILLE, N. J.,

Clio Commissioners.

[SEAL.]

RICHMOND PEARSON, N. C.,
J. CLARENCE LANE, Md.,
T. W. JOHNSTON, Miss.,
Whig Commissioners.

Attest,

JOHN T. DUFFIELD,
HENRY C. CAMERON.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The NASSAU BIBLE SOCIETY, composed of the Faculty and students, was organized in the year 1814, with the view of distributing copies of the Holy Scriptures in the College and vicinity; an idea afterwards carried out on a wider field by the American Bible Society, of which it became an auxiliary. Although its direct mission has been largely accomplished, it still keeps in view the claims of the Bible by means of a small annual subscription and an anniversary sermon before its members.

The PHILADELPHIAN SOCIETY OF NASSAU HALL, composed exclusively of undergraduates, was organized in the year 1825 for the promotion of personal piety and brotherly love. Its members are united by a covenant of a religious character. Devotional meetings are held stately under its direction, and a reading room containing religious books and periodicals is connected with its Hall.

CLASS ASSOCIATIONS.

It has become customary for each graduating Class to celebrate its graduation with academical festivities which form part of the recognized proceedings of Commencement week.

Triennial, Decennial and Quarter-centennial re-unions of graduate Classes have also been held in Princeton during Commencement week, with observances of a similar nature; and in one or two instances the good example has been set of endowing a Prize or Fellowship as a substantial memorial of affection for the College.

The CLASS OF 1859 has given \$2,000 for the endowment of a Prize in English Literature.

The CLASS OF 1860 has given \$10,000 for the endowment of a Fellowship in Experimental Science.

The CLASS OF 1861 has given \$1,200 for the endowment of a Prize in the Sophomore Class, in such study or department as the Faculty may designate.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS.

The Alumni Associations are formed for the purpose of interchanging College memories, keeping alive the spirit of filial devotion to the Alma

Mater, and collecting funds to increase the efficiency and usefulness of the College.

The ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF NASSAU HALL, the oldest of these bodies, was founded in the year 1832 and is composed of all the graduates, with such Honorary Members as may be elected. It holds an annual meeting in the Chapel on the day before Commencement, when the different Classes, in the order of their graduation, offer interesting reports and reminiscences through any of their members who are present.

Annual addresses have been delivered before the Association from time to time by distinguished graduates of the College.

ALUMNI ORATORS SINCE 1833.

1833. John Sergeant, LL.D.
1835. Nicholas Biddle, LL.D.
1838. James McDowell, LL.D.

1842. Samuel T. Wilkin.
1863. John S. Hart, LL.D.

OFFICERS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

President,

Rev. John Maclean, D.D., LL.D.

Vice Presidents,

Hon. Henry W. Green, LL.D.,
Hon. John Slosson, A.M.,
Hon. W. C. Alexander, LL.D.

Secretaries,

Prof. John T. Duffield, D.D.,
Prof. Henry C. Cameron.

Treasurer,

Hon. John A. Stewart.

THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION OF THE GRADUATES AND FRIENDS OF PRINCETON COLLEGE was organized in the year 1869 with the view of promoting the interests of the College in the city of New York and vicinity. It holds annual social re-unions which have hitherto been largely attended.

OFFICERS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

President,

Hon. William C. Alexander, LL.D.

Secretaries,

Hugh D. Cole, Esq.,
Archibald Mac Martin, Esq.

The PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION OF PRINCETON ALUMNI, occupying the region South and West of Princeton, was organized in the year 1869. It holds annual social re-unions in December.

OFFICERS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

President,

Hon. George M. Stroud.

Vice Presidents,

Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, LL.D.,
Ex-Gov. James Pollock, LL.D.,
Edward Hartshorne, M.D.,
Rev. William E. Schenck, D.D.,
Hon. Charles J. Biddle.

Secretary,

Joseph K. McCammon, Esq.

Treasurer,

Edward S. Clarke, Esq.

THE NEWARK ALUMNI ASSOCIATION was organized in the year 1869.

OFFICERS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

President,

Wm. K. McDonald, Esq.

Vice Presidents,

Thomas N. McCarter, Esq.,
 Rev. James P. Wilson, D.D.,
 A. W. Woodhull, M. D.

Secretary,

John P. Jackson, Esq.

Treasurer,

N. Perry, Jr., Esq.

The PRINCETON COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF MARYLAND was organized at a meeting in Baltimore, June 1, 1869, General B. C. Howard, LL.D., Class of 1809, presiding. It holds semi-annual social re-unions on the first Tuesdays of June and December.

OFFICERS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

President,

Hon. John Thomson Mason, LL.D.

Vice Presidents,

Richard I. Gittings, Esq.,
 Hon. Archibald Stirling.

Secretary,

J. C. Medtart, Esq.

Treasurer,

T. Harrison Garret, Esq.

College Buildings and Appliances.

The College estate comprises a campus and group of buildings, at the centre of which stands Nassau Hall, with the Chapel, Green Library and Dickinson Hall at the East ; with Geological Hall, Reunion Hall, the Gymnasium and the Observatory at the West ; East and West Colleges, with the two Literary Halls, completing a square at the South.

NASSAU HALL.

Nassau Hall, as North College was styled by Governor Belcher in honor of the Protestant House of Nassau, was built in the year 1756, and at that time was the largest public edifice in the Colonies. During the Revolutionary War it was occupied alternately by the British and American troops as a barrack and hospital, and in 1783, when the Continental Congress was obliged to leave Philadelphia, the sessions of that body were held within its walls.

The combustible part of the building has been twice destroyed by fire, in 1802 and 1855, and rebuilt in each instance by generous friends of the College in different parts of the country. As restored, it is substantially the same structure as when first erected, with the addition of the towers at the extremities and of the central projection in the rear.

Nassau Hall, as at first constructed, afforded all the public rooms of the College, the prayer-hall, recitation rooms, literary halls, lodgings and refectory ; but with the growing wants of the College other buildings have been erected for these purposes, and it now serves as a students' dormitory, with the exception of the central room, formerly the Chapel, which has been enlarged and furnished as the College Library.

GEOLOGICAL HALL.

Geological Hall was erected in the year 1803, in order to furnish enlarged accommodation for the instruction of the students. It formerly contained recitation rooms for the four Classes, the College Library, and the Halls of the two Literary Societies. Its principal rooms are now used as a Geological Cabinet and Lecture room, and the Philadelphian Society has possession of the two rooms lately occupied by the Junior and Senior Classes.

EAST AND WEST COLLEGES.

East and West Colleges were erected respectively in the years 1833 and 1836 to supply additional dormitories then needed. Each building affords rooms for sixty-four occupants.

THE LITERARY HALLS.

The Halls of the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies were erected by their respective members in the year 1838. They are Grecian buildings modeled in the columns after the Ionic temple on the Illissus, and in other respects corresponding to the temple of Dionysus in the peninsula of Teos.

THE CHAPEL.

The Chapel, a small cruciform structure in the Byzantine style, was erected in the year 1847. It affords sittings for about four hundred students; with pews in the transepts for the families of the professors.

The Chapel has lately been renovated and enlarged by an extension of the nave, to provide for the increasing number of students; and an excellent new organ, for the use of the College choir, has been presented to the College by Henry Clews, Esq., of New York.

HALSTED OBSERVATORY.

The Astronomical Observatory, erected by General N. Norris Halsted, of Newark, N. J., at an expense of \$60,000, consists of a central octagonal tower supporting a revolving dome and communicating on both sides with smaller towers intended to contain the library and offices for the use of the observer.

It is in contemplation to place in the Observatory, which has just been completed, a telescope as large as any yet constructed, and also to erect a transit building and provide a complete astronomical apparatus.

A legacy of \$2,500 has been left for astronomical purposes by the Rev. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, D. D., to be applied to uses connected with the Observatory.

THE GYMNASIUM.

The Gymnasium, erected in 1869 at a cost of \$58,000, was the gift of Messrs. Robert Bonner and Henry G. Marquand, both of New York City. It comprises on the first floor six bowling alleys, and five bath-rooms; and, on the second floor a large hall for gymnastic exercises, overlooked by the visitors' gallery running along the front of the building.

The Gymnasium is provided with a complete apparatus, selected by experienced instructors in physical culture.

RE-UNION HALL.

Re-union Hall, the corner stone of which was laid by the General Assembly in May 1870, is intended to be a permanent memorial of the re-union of the Old and New School divisions of the Presbyterian Church, erected by means of the joint contributions of both bodies. The building has been completed at a cost of \$45,000 and affords lodgings for the accommodation of sixty-four students.

DICKINSON HALL.

Dickinson Hall, so styled in honor of the Reverend Jonathan Dickinson, first President of the College, is the recent donation of his lineal descendant, John C. Green, Esq., of New York City. It is devoted exclusively to purposes of instruction, containing Lecture rooms and Recitation rooms for all the Classes and affording accommodations for nearly every Department in the Faculty. The first story comprises the Chemical Lecture room and Laboratory and the two Mathematical rooms; the second story, the two Classical rooms, the Philological room, and Philosophical room; and the third story, smaller Recitation rooms with a large Examination Hall.

RESIDENCES.

The President's House, which was built in 1756 and has been occupied by the Presidents of the College successively, has lately been renovated and furnished at an expense of \$8,000 by some friends of the College in New York City.

Three Professors' Houses occupy sites contiguous to the College buildings.

LIBRARY AND PAINTINGS.

The College Library contains about sixteen thousand volumes; the Libraries of the two Literary Societies, twelve thousand; and the three Libraries, therefore, twenty-eight thousand volumes.

The College Library room also contains a collection of portraits of the Presidents, Trustees, Professors, and distinguished Graduates and Patrons of the College, including the historical painting by the elder Peale of Generals Washington and Mercer at the Battle of Princeton.

The Library is now placed on a greatly extended foundation, with ample means for replenishing it, in keeping with the requirements of the College. To the fund already given for the purchase of rare and valuable books Mr. John C. Green of New York has added the generous donation of \$120,000 for the erection of a building styled the Green Library, which is now in progress on the site lately occupied by the Philosophical Hall. The plan of the edifice as designed by the architect, Mr. William A. Potter, of New York, includes a large octagonal hall for the Library, communicating with two smaller wings intended for the use of the Trustees, Faculty, and Librarian.

The Faculty have been expending during the past year a special donation of \$3,000, besides the current income of the Library, in procuring valuable works needed in the several departments for the use of professors and students, and have also instituted a reading-room for which accommodations will be provided in the new building.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY IN 1870-71.

Works relating to the late Civil War, 48 Volumes by Public Documents,	7	"	John S. Pierson.
Knight's English Cyclopædia,	12	"	State of New Jersey.
Annual Report of the American Institute of the City of New York for the years 1868 and 1869, 1 Volume	1	"	Class of 1870.
Same for 1869-70,	1	"	American Institute, N. Y. City.
Congressional Globe, 2nd Session 41st Congress, 1869-70, parts 1 to 7, inclusive, 7 Volumes,			Hon. John P. Stockton.
Patent Office Report for 1868 vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4 Volumes,			" " "
Department of Agriculture, report for 1869, 1			" " "
Annual Report of Chief of Bureau of Statistics, Commerce and Navigation for 1870, 1 Volume,			" " "
Mining Statistics west of Rocky Mountains, for 1870, 1 Volume,			" " "
Department of Agriculture, Report for 1869, 1 Volume,			U. S. Government.
Washington Astronomical and Meteorological Observations for 1868, 1 Volume,			" "
Reports of the U. S. Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, 5 Volumes,			Hon. Chas. Haight.
Who Wrote "Rock Me to Sleep?" by O. A. Morse, 1 Volume,			E. W. Leavenworth.
The Adventures of my Grandfather, by J. S. Peyton, 1 Volume,			J. S. Peyton.
Memorials of Andrew Kirkpatrick, &c., by James Grant Wilson, 1 Volume,			The Author.
History of Medicine by P. V. Renouard, translated by C. G. Comegys,			C. G. Comegys.
History of the Sandwich Islands Mission, by Rufus Anderson, 1 Volume,			The Author.
Selections from the Writings of Thos. Hedger Genin, by Jno. N. Genin, 1 Volume,			The Author.
Report of the Secretary of War for 1870, 1 Volume,			Gen. W. W. Belknap.
Report of Superintendent of U. S. Coast Survey for 1867, 1 Volume,			Prof. Benj. Pierce.
Flint Chips. A Guide to Prehistoric Archæology, by E. S. Stevens, 1 Volume,			Smithsonian Institution.

Report of the Geological Exploration of the 40th Parallel, by Clarence King. Vol. 14 (Mining Industry), 1 Volume.
 History of Descendants of Elder John Strong, of Northampton, Mass, by B. W. Dwight. 2 Volumes.
 The Waverly Novels, by Sir Walter Scott, 25 Volumes. Half Calf.

U. S. Government.

The Author.

Class of '71, Coll. of N. J.

MUSEUM AND APPARATUS.

The Museum of Natural History was founded by Dr. Elias Boudinot, of New Jersey, and extended through the exertions of Dr. Torrey and Professor Jaeger.

The Cabinet of Mineralogy was originally established by Dr. David Hosack, of New York, and subsequently enlarged by the liberality of the Hon. Samuel Fowler of New Jersey.

The Cabinet of Geology includes a collection of shells and fossils and casts of large fossil animals, American and European, with upwards of 5,000 specimens of Alpine rocks presented by Professor Guyot.

The College possesses Collections of Drawings for the illustration of the Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy; of large relief Maps and models of mountains and volcanoes, for the illustration of the Lectures on Geology and Physical Geography; and a full-sized Manikin for the illustration of the Lectures on Anatomy and Psychology.

The Chemical Laboratory has been removed to Dickinson Hall, and provided with greatly improved appliances through the exertions of Professor Schanck.

The Philosophical Apparatus includes, in its historical department, the Orrery invented and constructed by Dr. Rittenhouse more than one hundred years ago, two Electrical machines obtained from Dr. Priestley, and the electro-magnet by means of which Professor Henry demonstrated the practicability of the Magnetic Telegraph; and, among other valuable instruments now in use, a Phantasmathyx, intended to illustrate the continuance of impressions of touch, devised by Professor Alexander.

A collection of Arms used in the Union and Confederate Armies during the late war has been deposited with the College by the Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

New and more commodious lecture rooms having been provided, and larger museum accommodations projected, the friends of the College are invited to forward valuable specimens in Natural History and Geology, and to make needed additions to the illustrative apparatus in other departments.

College Funds and Endowments.

The College, after relying mainly upon tuition fees for its support during its early history, has of late years been acquiring more permanent sources of income through the liberality of its friends. Some of the funds thus obtained are available for purposes more or less general; but the greater part of them have been given as special endowments which, while they enlarge the sphere of the College and promote its usefulness, do not always directly add to its pecuniary resources, and, in some cases, bring with them new demands upon the general treasury.

It is obvious, for these reasons, that the College must continue to look to the generous aid of its friends for the means of conducting and extending its operations in a manner worthy of its history and mission as one of the leading institutions of the country; and the noble gifts already received fully warrant the hope that there will be no failure in this main source of supply.

Persons desiring to make bequests to the College are informed that its legal corporate name is "THE TRUSTEES OF THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY." The laws of different States vary so much on this subject, that it is expedient for those who desire to make valid bequests to the Institution to consult and conform to the laws of the State in which they live.

Donations and bequests may be made either to the general treasury or in the form of special foundations, the following examples of which may serve to show at once the stability of the College and the need for further endowments.

THE PRESIDENTIAL FOUNDATIONS.

The Robert Lenox Professorship of Biblical Instruction, connected with the office of President, was founded upon a gift of \$35,000 by Mr. James Lenox and his sisters, of New York.

The Presidential Endowment, consisting of \$63,000, was subscribed by some gentlemen of New York and New Jersey on the accession of President McCosh, in the year 1868.

The income of the above endowments affords the salary of the President and the annuity of Ex-President Maclean.

THE ELIZABETH FOUNDATION.

The Elizabeth Foundation, amounting by successive donations to \$210,000, was given by John C. Green, Esq., of New York City. It includes the property styled Dickinson Hall and the adjoining grounds, with a fund of \$100,000, the income of which is to be used for the maintenance of that property, for the erection of College buildings and Professors' houses, and for the purchase of rare and valuable books for the College Library.

THE LIBRARY BUILDING FUND.

The Library Building Fund amounting to \$120,000 is the gift of John C. Green, Esq., of New York, for the purpose of erecting on the College grounds a suitable and commodious fire-proof Library Building.

ENDOWED PROFESSORSHIPS.

The Blair Professorship was founded upon a gift of \$30,000 by the Hon. John I. Blair, of New Jersey, and is held by the Professor of Geology and Physical Geography.

The Dod Professorship of Mathematics was founded upon a gift of \$30,000 by the family of the late Professor Albert B. Dod, in the year 1870, and is held by the Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics.

The Holmes Professorship was founded upon a donation of \$25,000 by the late Captain Silas Holmes, of New York, and is held by the Professor of Rhetoric and English Language and Literature.

The Woodhull Professorship of Continental Languages and Literature was founded in the year 1869 upon a bequest of real estate, valued at \$20,000, by the late Dr. John N. Woodhull, of Princeton, N. J.

The sum of \$10,000 has been subscribed by gentlemen in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the interest to be used for the maintenance of instruction in Modern Languages.

The sum of \$10,000 has been raised by the Philadelphia Alumni Association and devoted to the endowment of the Chair of the Harmony of Science and Revealed Religion.

The sum of \$5,000 has been given in the past year by Robert Bonner, Esq., of New York, for the increase of the salaries of the professors, and it is hoped that the fund will soon be so augmented from other gifts and bequests as to yield, in connection with existing endowments, salaries of \$3,000.

ENDOWED FELLOWSHIPS.

The Boudinot Fellowships are founded upon a bequest of the late Dr. Elias Boudinot, of New Jersey, and yield each the annual sum of \$250.

The Experimental Science Fellowship was founded upon the sum of \$10,000 subscribed by the Class of 1860, and yields the annual sum of \$600.

The Mathematical Fellowship has been founded for a term of two years upon the sum of \$600 per annum given by Jay Cooke, Esq., of Philadelphia.

The Classical Fellowship has been founded for a term of three years upon the interest of \$10,000 given by Henry J. Marquand, Esq., of New York.

The Mental Science Fellowship is founded for a term of three years upon the sum of \$600 per annum given by the Hon. Henry W. Green of Trenton, N. J.

STINNECKE FOUNDATION.

This fund was established by the will of the late Henry A. Stinnecke, of Baltimore, a graduate of the Class of 1860, and consists of certain securities, the annual income of which, amounting to \$600, is divided between the Stinnecke Scholarship of \$500, and the Maclean Prize of \$100, awarded under conditions already specified under the head of Annual Prizes and Fellowships.

ENDOWED PRIZES.

The Dickinson Prize of the value of \$80, in the form of a medal or in money, was founded by John Dickinson, Esq., of New Jersey, in 1782, for the encouragement of dissertations on a class of subjects specified by the founder.

The George Potts Bible Prizes were founded upon the sum of \$1,000 given by Mrs. Sarah A. Brown, in the year 1867, the interest of which is to be annually expended in the purchase of copies of Henry's Commentaries for the best two Biblical scholars in each graduating Class.

The Class of 1859 Prize was founded in the department of English Literature, upon the sum of \$2,000 subscribed by the Class.

The Class of 1861 Prize was founded upon the subscription of \$1,200, for the encouragement of proficiency in such study of the Sophomore year as the Faculty may designate.

The Thomson Prize, consisting of the annual sum of \$200, is presented by Mrs. John R. Thomson, of Princeton, N. J., to the First Honorman of the Junior Class.

ENDOWED SCHOLARSHIPS.

Some friends of the College have endowed a number of Scholarships of One Thousand Dollars each, which are designed to extend the usefulness and privileges of the Institution on the following terms and conditions:

1. The donor of each scholarship has the privilege of naming it, and of selecting the student who shall enjoy its income, subject in all cases to the rules and regulations of the College.

2. Whenever a scholarship is vacant, its income is to be at the disposal of the Board of Trustees.

3. Scholarships may be maintained by the annual payment of seventy dollars as interest, until the principal sum of One Thousand Dollars is paid. They lapse, of course, when the annual interest fails, unless the principal sum has been paid.

4. Those who are placed upon these scholarships must be fully prepared for admission to College, and when admitted, must conform to its laws and regulations. In all cases of competing claims for scholarships at the disposal of the Faculty, the preference shall be given to those best prepared for College. The relative attainments in all cases are to be determined by the Faculty, and, other things being equal, preference is to be given to such as enter the Freshman Class.

5. Candidates must, in all cases, present testimonials of good moral character.

6. Churches contributing a Thousand Dollars each, may, if they desire it, place upon that foundation the sons of their ministers, or, in lieu of that may nominate some other candidate to receive its avails.

7. The applications for the benefit of these scholarships by young men of promise far exceed the number endowed, and the friends of the College and of education may aid deserving young men, and at the same time increase the current income of the College by adding to this foundation.

LIST OF THE ENDOWED SCHOLARSHIPS.

NAME.	AMOUNT.	NAME.	AMOUNT.
1. Matthew Newkirk	\$1,000	35. L. S. Spencer	\$1,000
2. William Rankin	1,000	36. J. D. Lalor	1,000
3. A. Cresswell	1,000	37. Frederick Marquand	1,000
4. Isaac N. Rankin	1,000	38. 1st. Pres. Church, Trenton,	1,000
5-7. Roswell Colt	3,000	39. S. and D. Cameron	1,000
8. Musgrave	1,000	40. 2d Pres. Church, Elizabeth,	1,000
9. J. Cogswell	1,000	41. Chas. S. Bayliss	1,000
10. Henry W. Green	1,000	42. Eliza Musgrave Giger	1,000
11-15. James Lenox	5,000	43. James Blair	1,000
16. Hugh L. Hodges	1,000	44. Samuel H. Pennington	1,000
17. A. B. Bayliss	1,000	45. Aaron Fenton	1,000
18. Henry J. Van Dyke	1,000	46. Alanson Trask	1,000
19. Dudley S. Gregory	1,000	47. Withington	1,000
20. Pres. Ch., Peekskill, N. Y.,	1,000	48. 1st Church, Newark,	1,000
21. John Van Vorst	1,000	49. Aaron Carter	1,000
22. Jacob J. Janeway	1,000	50-54. Silas Holmes	5,000
23. Ladies of Huntington, L. I.,	1,000	55. Stephen Colwell	1,000
24. E. F. Baekus	1,000	56. John Aitken	1,000
25. Van Sinderen	1,000	57. Mrs. P. Bullard	1,000
26. N. Norris Halsted	1,000	58. Nathaniel Perry	1,000
27. Maclean	1,000	59. Samuel Hamill (Memorial of a Son)	1,000
28. Richard T. Haines	1,000	60. Beers	1,000
29. John P. Jackson	1,000	Amount additional belonging to Schol- arship Fund,	2,000
30. Joseph N. Tuttle	1,000		
31. Gertrude N. Woodhull	1,000	Total,	\$62,000
32. Nath'l W. Townsend	1,000		
33. 1st. Pres. Church, Bridgeton,	1,000		
34. Skidmore	1,000		

NEEDED ENDOWMENTS.

No Chair in the Faculty as yet has been sufficiently endowed to yield the salary of a Professor, even at the present rate of compensation, the deficiency in each of the endowed Professorships amounting to more than \$10,000.

The Chairs of Natural Philosophy and of Astronomy, of Logic and Moral and Political Science, of Chemistry and Natural History, of the Latin Language and Literature, and of the Greek Language and Literature have not yet been placed upon special foundations to any extent.

Fellowships, designed to reward special excellence and provide for advanced studies after graduation, have not yet been founded in connection with all the Departments of instruction.

Honorary Scholarships, (such as the Stinnecke,) yielding an annual income during the whole or part of the College course to the best scholars in a class or department, have been proposed, but not yet secured to the College.

Prizes, consisting of books, medals, or sums of money, offered for excellence in any department or study, are as yet but few and inadequate.

Endowed Scholarships, of the kind described above, will serve the purpose of aiding young men of promise and thus in effect adding to the current income of the College, as the applications for the benefit of these scholarships far exceed the number endowed.

System of Instruction.

The College provides a course of four academical years for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, conducted by the Professors, in their several Departments of instruction, with the assistance of Tutors, by means of Lectures, Recitations and periodical Examinations.

The Lectures, Recitations and Text Books convey the instruction which is reviewed by the Examinations.

The Annual Examinations, besides requiring a review of studies, test the fitness of the student, at different stages of the course, to proceed to the degree, as well as indicate his relative standing in his Class.

The Biennial Examination, held at the close of the Sophomore year, has the special effect of securing proficiency in the fundamental studies of English, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, before admission to any higher courses which pre-suppose and require those studies.

The Special Examinations for Prizes, Scholarships, and Fellowships are open only to matriculated students who are candidates for a degree and have passed satisfactorily the last preceding examination in every study required of them.

The Final Examination for the Degree, by resuming portions of the courses in every Department, guarantees that no student shall receive a diploma without having been examined in all the studies of the whole College course.

THE COLLEGE COURSE.

The College course embraces two classes of studies, the required and the elective, to which are allotted severally a relative amount of time and a succession demanded by their intrinsic nature.

During the first two years of the course all the studies are required of every student, and are of a fundamental and disciplinary nature, as well as useful in themselves, such as Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Rhetoric, and Modern Languages. It is assumed that these are indispensable parts of a liberal education, in which every scholar should be grounded, whatever may be his peculiar tastes, or the calling to which he is destined.

During the last two years of the course those branches of positive knowledge are required of the student which belong to a liberal education at the present day, such as the various Natural, Mental and Moral Sciences, the Christian Evidences, and English Literature; while a limited choice is allowed in respect to others which are of a more special nature, such as the higher Mathematics, Classics, Modern History, Applied Sciences, History of Philosophy. It is supposed that the student at this stage of his education will have shown a special aptitude for certain studies, and may wisely begin to shape his course with reference to the calling or station which he has in view.

The College course, it will be seen, by thus combining the two classes of studies, has been both expanded and elevated, embracing new branches of literature and science, at the same time that it affords a higher education in the old; and the effect has been to stimulate the work of instruction and study in all departments.

PROFESSORS' COURSES.

The Departments of instruction, assigned to the different Professors, are arranged in a Schedule of Lectures and Recitations, made and published at the beginning of each College year and published in the Catalogue.

The courses of instruction given by each Professor in his Department, with the length of time allotted to them, the subjects taught, the methods pursued, and the text-books used, are here exhibited synoptically, and as far as possible in the order in which the Department appears in the curriculum.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE AND THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE.

Instruction in this Department extends throughout the College course. During the Freshman and Sophomore years a thorough study of the grammar of the language is made in connection with select readings from the classic authors, and special exercises in oral and written translation from Latin into English and from English into Latin.

These exercises are designed to stimulate to the study not of grammar for its own sake only, but of language as an instrument of thought, and to aid the student in gaining the best command of his own language. The authors read are employed also as a source of general literary culture.

The more important portions of Roman History and Antiquities are studied. The classes write essays upon topics fitted to illustrate the authors read, and to aid in the appreciation of the life of classical antiquity.

During the remainder of the course the studies of this Department are elective. The course of instruction remains substantially as before, with effort to stimulate to maturer study and to extend as far as possible the student's acquaintance with Roman Literature by means of the authors read and by lectures.

In the Senior year a course of lectures is given on the Science of Language. After treating of language in general, its nature and history, careful and minute illustration is given of the history of Greek and Latin Forms and of the formation of the Modern Languages which have sprung from the Latin. This method is believed to be well suited to educate the student's taste for linguistic research.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

The course of instruction in this Department extends through the entire College course. It embraces not only the language, but the history of the Greek people and their literature. The course is so arranged as to give an acquaintance with the best representatives of the different styles and dialects.

In the Freshman year, the authors read are Herodotus, Xenophon and Demosthenes, particular attention being paid to thorough grammatical drill. Written and oral translations from Greek into English and from English into Greek are employed to impress upon the mind the laws of the Greek language and to illustrate the different idioms of the Greek and the English.

In the Sophomore year the reading is more extended and much time is devoted to Epic and Dramatic Poetry—the Iliad of Homer and a tragedy of Æschylus. While grammatical drill is rigorously insisted upon, attention is directed to synonymous words, to the laws of verse, and to the various questions in history, geography and antiquities suggested by the works studied.

The course is Elective in the Junior and Senior years, and the authors selected are Thucydides, Euripides and Plato, so as to give some of the best specimens of Attic style in History, Tragedy and Philosophy.

In the Senior year a course of lectures is given upon Greek Literature, designed to afford a general idea of its history, and to show how it stood related to the ancient Oriental Literature, and the nature of its influence upon the Roman and modern European literature.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

During the Freshman year the attention of students is specially directed to the art of English composition. To this end the mechanism of English prose and the principles of style are critically investigated, not so much in

order to teach the theory of Rhetoric as to inculcate its maxims by actual practice, and thus to impart facility and accuracy to the literary expression of thought.

The principles of æsthetical and philological criticism are practically applied during the Sophomore year to the interpretation of literary art, as embodied in the language and style of English classical writers. For this purpose a selection is made from such writers, and their text critically studied, with a constant reference alike to the form and to the contents of that elegant literature which is the highest expression of the English mind.

During the Junior year the origin and the history of the English Language are studied with respect to its more proximate linguistic relations, its lexical constituents, and the successive stages of its development. These studies in English philology are also pursued with constant reference to the literary monuments which illustrate the genius and idiom of our language in the formative periods of its growth.

During the Senior year a survey of English literature is undertaken—special regard being had to its salient features, and to its leading epochs, considered not only in their relations to the English national mind, but also to the contemporaneous literatures of Continental Europe. The philosophy of Rhetoric, including the principles of Æsthetical Criticism, is studied in connection with the historical survey.

It is proper to add that the several courses above indicated under each head, from the Freshman year to the Senior, all fall under the category of Required Studies.

Provision is made for an elective course of study during the Senior year in the Anglo-Saxon Language and Literature.

Themes for the practice of English Composition are prescribed, at regulated intervals, to the members of the Freshman, Sophomore, and Junior Classes, while the members of the Senior Class write original orations to be delivered on the College stage.

Instruction in the art of Oratory is given to the several classes by the Professor of Elocution.

MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

This Department having been introduced into the regular academic course at a comparatively recent date, has not as yet reached the standard which it is intended to occupy when properly systematized and developed.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—The instruction in French begins in the Sophomore year and continues, as an elective study, throughout the College course.

A thorough course of Grammar, including the rules of pronunciation, is made the basis for the acquisition of a practical, as well as theoretical, knowledge of the language.

The oral and written systems of instruction are ^{both} strictly adhered to, whereby the opportunity is afforded to the student of illustrating practically every grammatical rule which may be brought to his notice.

In dealing with individual words the student is made familiar by degrees with the organic process through which the French developed itself from Latin into an independent idiom, that he may thus be led to a more systematic and comprehensive study of Comparative Philology and Grammar, as regards the French and its cognate dialects.

Extracts from classical authors of prose and poetry are read, combined with analysis in the vernacular, for the purpose of giving the student self-reliance and fluency in expressing his thoughts in French.

In the Senior year a course of lectures is given, embracing the history of the French language and its classical literature.

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—The instruction in German commences in the Junior, and continues through the Senior year, as an elective course.

The basis of instruction is a course of Grammar, practically illustrated by reading, parsing, tracing the etymology and derivation of words to their primary signification, and comparing them with kindred words of other dialects or languages.

To familiarize the student with the correct pronunciation of the language, also to accustom him to the habit of following up the flow of ideas when expressed in German—the vernacular is used in the very beginning, especially in cases where short sentences may suffice to explain or simplify a rule or exception.

For the sake of affording access to the German Literature, the reading of extracts from the choicest authors, both in prose and poetry, is adopted. Numerous written and oral exercises are given for the purpose of illustrating the rules of grammar.

In the Senior year a course of lectures is given in which the most prominent writers of the classical period of German Literature are reviewed, showing forth their tendencies and influences on the social, religious, and political status of Germany and the world at large.

MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICS.

The course in Mathematics extends through the first three years of the College course. It includes Algebra, Geometry, Plane Trigonometry, Navigation, Mensuration, Surveying, Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, the Differential and Integral Calculus. The Mathematics of the Freshman and Sophomore years—ending with the elements of Analytical Geometry—are obligatory. The Higher Mathematics are elective. Mechanical Philosophy is one of the required studies of the Junior year.

In Algebra the Text-Book at present is the Higher Algebra of Ray's series. Euclid (Playfair's Edition) is the Text-Book in Geometry. On account of its historical interest this classic work on Geometry is entitled to a place in a course of liberal education; at the same time no modern Text-Book on the subject—whatever other advantages it may have—is comparable to Euclid's Elements, for the purpose of mental discipline.

Throughout the course in Geometry original theorems and problems are proposed to the class, involving an application of the propositions demonstrated in the Text-book.

The instruction of the Sophomore and Junior Classes is by Lectures in connection with the Text-Books—Loomis' Works in Mathematics and Olmsted's Mechanics. The students are required to take notes of the Lectures and at the end of the term submit their note-books for examination. The exercises of the class-room are conducted on the principle that it is the business of the Professor not merely to hear recitations but to give instruction.

The classes in Mathematics are ordinarily examined both orally and in writing—at the end of each term on the studies of that term, at the end of Freshman year on the studies of that year, at the end of the Sophomore year on the studies of the two years preceding. The Examinations at the end of the Junior year are on the studies of that year. At the Final Examination for a Degree the Senior Class are examined on the required Mathematics of the College course as far as Spherical Trigonometry.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND ASTRONOMY.

The course of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy begins with an exposition of principles and modes of reasoning applicable to all branches of study, including a special reference to the elements which enter into law in general, laws of nature, the inductive method and its processes, hypothesis, theory, &c.

This is followed by an extended course on Somatology. There is exhibited the application of Mechanics (Mechanical Philosophy) in the illustration of the action of the mechanical powers; also Hydrostatics, and to a limited extent, Hydrodynamics and Hydraulics, and then Pneumatics. Then the vibrations of ponderable matter, especially Sound. After these, Light, Heat, ordinary Electricity and Magnetism. (Electricity produced by *chemical agency*, viz., Galvanism and the varieties of Electro-Magnetism, are passed over to the Professor of Chemistry.)

Steam and the Steam-Engine receive attention, and as far as admissible Meteorology. The special class will have a series of lectures on the History of Physical Science.

The extended astronomical course, while it is largely conversant with descriptive Astronomy, exhibits theoretically a consistent and connected system, with some description of the construction and use of instruments for

astronomical research; and at the conclusion of this course is given an exposition of the Nebular Hypothesis, especially that of Laplace, with the Professor's own modifications and confirmations of the same, followed by his own Theory with respect to the Spheroidal Origin and the present state of the Clusters and Nebulæ. Occasional opportunities are afforded to the Class for viewing the heavenly bodies through the telescope.

The whole course of Natural Philosophy and that of Astronomy, (extending through the Junior and Senior years,) aside from the exercises with the special class—includes more than 100 lectures, with their accompanying experiments or other illustrations.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

This Department is obligatory, and extends through the Junior and Senior years. Its subject is the Study of the Earth as a great individual organization, all parts of which are intimately connected and mutually dependent. The Globe is considered both in its origin, and past condition before man, *Geology*, and in the present age of man, *Physical Geography*.

Geology is treated in a course of about sixty lectures and recitations to each Class, with references to Dana's and Lyell's Manuals of Geology, Tenney's Geology, Lyell's Principles of Geology, &c. In an Introductory part the *aim* of Geology is defined as a history of the successive changes of the Globe, from its remotest origin, to its present perfect state. Its *method* as an accurate investigation of the Earth crust and inductions from the facts observed therein. The nature and constitution of rocks, or *Lithology*, is first treated. Their normal arrangement in Strata, or *Stratigraphy*, and the later disturbances of the same by dynamical processes, by which continents are emerged, plateaus and mountains raised, valleys furrowed, are next discussed. The various agencies, whether mechanical, chemical, organic, or igneous, which are at work in the formation of the ancient rocks, are studied in the present phenomena of alluvial deposits by rivers, by the action of the waves, tides and currents of the Ocean; in the coral reefs, which skirt the continents and the islands of the sea; in the diatoms and foraminifera which cover its bottom; in volcanoes, earthquakes, &c.

Geology proper is divided into two parts: the *Era of Matter*, or the azoic age before, and the *Era of Life*, after the appearance of organized beings. In the first the probable origin of the material globe and its successive phases are discussed, according to inductions from astronomy (Laplace, Alexander), Physics, Chemistry and the Lithology of the azoic rocks. The second begins with an exposition of the unity of plan in the system of plants and animals, as a base for the demonstration of the law of progress in the successive introduction of the various forms of life, and as a foundation of the distinction in the Geological ages. *The Silurian*, or the age of Invertebrate animals, the *Devonian*, or the age of Fishes, the *Carboniferous*, or the age

of the great land plants, which together constitute the *Palaeozoic* division, followed by the *Mesozoic*, or the age of Reptiles and the *Cenozoic*, or the age of Mammals, mark the great steps in the progress of the Life-System. Each of these great ages is characterized, as far as facts are known, by the extent of the dry land and mountains then existing, the nature of the climate, plants and animals peculiar to it. Special attention is paid to the gradual growth of the North American Continent. The course is concluded by the exposition of the Diluvian period, with its floods, extensive glaciers, and powerful animals, a period which can be regarded as the transition to the age of Man.

The whole course is amply illustrated by diagrams, fossils, casts of large extinct animals, and an extensive collection of rocks and minerals.

The course in *Physical Geography* consists likewise of about sixty lectures and recitations to each class, with special reference to Guyot's Earth and Man. Physical Geography is considered not merely as a description of the Earth, but as the science of the general phenomena of the present life of the globe in reference to their connection and their mutual dependence, while the intimate relation between nature and history, earth and man, is shown by the wonderful adaptation of all the geographical arrangements to the wants of man and the historical development of the race.

The law of distribution of land into three pairs of continents, radiating from around the north pole, as from a common centre, separating the three great oceans, and crossed at right angle, by a grand Zone of fracture around the globe, is dwelt upon as the foundation of the most important geographical phenomena to be subsequently examined. The general law of the relief of the globe, and the peculiar structure of each continent, as the source of the modifications of climate and productions which characterize it, are elucidated. The geography of the oceans, with their islands, the shape and depth of their basins, their tides and marine currents are next presented. The general laws of climate, of the distribution of Heat and Rains over the globe, together with the theory of Winds and storms, as the intermediate agency for both, are developed. The attention is then called to the great modifications of these climatic elements in each particular continent, arising from its astronomical position, its peculiar forms of relief, mountains, plateaus and plains, and their situation with regard to the prevailing winds and marine currents, which, in their turn, govern the nature, the amount and the distribution of the plants and animals upon them. It is shown how these combined influences secure for each continent a marked individuality, and fits it for a special function in the great economy of nature and history.

The Human races are next considered; the nature and distinctive characters of the great continental races defined, and the law of distribution of man on the Globe shown to be, unlike that of animals, not of a physical, but of a moral order. The course is terminated by a consideration of the special functions performed by the three northern continents, Asia, Europe

and North America, as the theater of the civilization of mankind in its origin, development and practical application; and by the three southern continents, Africa, South America and Australia, as representatives of a prevailing life of nature, animal and vegetable, and of the past Geological ages, forming together a complete exhibition of every fundamental element of nature's life and man's activity, and foreshadowing the future consummation of man's development on and through the Earth.

CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Very fine rooms on the first floor of Dickinson Hall are appropriated to the Chemical Department. These are a large and beautifully fitted and lighted lecture room, with adjoining apparatus room and working Laboratory.

The Chemical course extends throughout the entire Senior year, and consists of lectures and recitations upon general Inorganic Chemistry and its applications to the arts: outlines of Organic Chemistry, and its relations to Agriculture, Physiology, &c.; Galvanism, and its ramifications into Electro-Magnetism, Magneto-Electricity, Thermo-Electricity, the Telegraph, &c.

The Class for the current year read in connection with the Lectures, Fownes (last edition) and Roscoe; and, for special reference, Miller's Elements (last edition), with several smaller excellent recent American and English works.

An experimental Laboratory has been fitted up and opened under the supervision of the Professor of Chemistry, in which members of the Senior Class in groups have the privilege of repeating the manipulations and experiments of the class room.

The instruction in Natural History to the Sophomore Class, including Human Anatomy and Physiology, is also given in the Chemical Hall. Skeletons, diagrams, and a full sized dissected manikin, also specimens from the Museum of Natural History are used in this connection.

RELATIONS OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

The Department entitled the "Harmony of Science and Revealed Religion" extends through the Junior and Senior years, as a required course, with oral examinations at the close of each term and annual examinations in writing.

The first part of the course includes the study of Natural Theology, as connected with the Physical Sciences which illustrate the Being and Attributes of the Creator; and of Natural Religion, as connected with the Mental and Moral Sciences which illustrate the Divine Government, Future State, and Probation.

The second part of the course includes a similar defence of Revealed Religion by the Inductive Logic, with the study of the Miraculous, Prophetical, Historical, and Scientific Evidences of Christianity.

The third part includes the study of Inductive Science, as connected with Revealed Religion; the History of their seeming Conflicts and Alliances; the Logic applicable to their Relations, and the growing Evidences of their Harmony as alike involving the promotion of Perfect Science and the Vindication of the Christian Religion.

The text-books used, in the elementary part of the course, are Paley's Natural Theology, Butler's Analogy of Religion and Nature, and Bacon's Novum Organum, with frequent lectures upon the topics of which they treat, as well as upon other more recent questions emerging in the different Sciences which are in relation with Revealed Religion.

MODERN HISTORY.

Modern History, extending from the Fall of the Roman Empire to the Rise of the American Republic, is taught to the Senior Class as an elective course, in a series of lectures and recitations, with a final examination in writing.

The course is introduced with lectures on the study of Modern History and courses of reading are prescribed for its various periods and topics.

The History of European Civilization is treated as embracing the fortunes, institutions, and opinions of civil society in Europe, during the primitive period of formation, the mediæval period of conflict, and the recent period of progress.

The History of American Civilization is treated as connected with the European Reformation and the English Revolution, during the successive periods of the Colonization, the Independence, the Confederation, and the Constitution of the United States.

The course concludes with a discussion of the problems of Civilization which Modern History has unfolded, and a review of the German, French, and English schools of historical speculation.

Guizot's History, in the first part of the course, is used as a text-book, with concurrent lectures and critical references to the Histories by Schlegel, Balme, Buckle, and Draper.

LOGIC AND MORAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

This Department is conducted as a required course extending through the Junior and Senior years.

Logic is taught by means of Atwater's Manual of Elementary Logic, with references to the treatises of Whately, Hamilton, Thomson, Mill, and McCosh.

Instruction in Metaphysics is given by lectures, with references to McCosh's *Intuitions*, Locke on the Human Understanding, Hamilton's *Metaphysics*, Porter's *Human Intellect*.

Instruction in Ethics is given by lectures, with Fleming's *Student's Manual of Moral Philosophy* as a text-book, and references to the treatises of Butler, Paley, Whewell, Alexander, Hopkins, Edwards, and others on the subject.

Political Economy is taught by lectures, with references to the treatises of Carey, Mill, Bowen, Perry, Maurice, and others on the subject.

Provision is made for instruction in Civil Government by recitations in De Tocqueville's *American Institutions* and Woolsey's *International Law*, with accompanying lectures.

PSYCHOLOGY.

The President lectures to the Junior Class on Psychology. After explaining the Method of Inquiry, which is that of Induction with Self-Consciousness as the Instrument of Investigation, and speaking of the Relation between Mind and Body, he unfolds the Faculties of the Mind as follows: I. The simple Cognitive or Presentative (Sense-Perception and Self-Consciousness.) II. Reproductive or Representative (Retention, Association of Ideas, Phantasy, Recognition, Composition, Symbolic Power.) III. Comparison (Faculty of Relations, of Identity, Whole and Parts, Space, Time, Quantity, Resemblance, Active Property, Cause and Effect.) IV. Conscience V. Emotions. VI. Will.

Students are referred to *Intuitions of the Mind*, Part II.; Hamilton's *Metaphysics* (Bowen's); and Porter's *Human Intellect*. Parts I., II.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

The President lectures to the Senior Class on the History of Philosophy, as an Elective study. *First Series*, Ancient Greek Philosophy. *Second Series*, Modern Philosophy from Bacon to Hamilton. *Third Series*, Contemporary Philosophy, including Positivism, Relativity, Materialism, &c.

Students are referred to Schwegler's *History of Philosophy*, and *Epitome of History of Philosophy*.

Examination Questions.

The following Examination Questions were proposed in the Classes and Departments specified, at different stages of the College course, in the year 1870-'71.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

LATIN.—TUTOR FAHNESTOCK.

Cui si quis demptis signis Pœnos Romanosque hodie ostendat, ignoraturum certum habeo, utrius exercitus sit consul. Non ego illud parvi aestimo, milites, quod nemo est vestrum, cujus non ante oculos ipse sæpe militare aliquod ediderim facinus, cui non idem ego virtutis spectator ac testis notata temporibus locisque referre sua possim decora.

Unusquisque se non corpus suum, sed conjugem ac liberos parvos armis protegere putet; nec domesticas solum agitet curas, sed identidem hoc animo reputet, nostras nunc intueri manus senatum populumque Romanum; qualis nostra vis virtusque fuerit, talem deinde fortunam illius urbis ac Romanis imperii fore.

1. Translate literally, so as to indicate the construction. State who is supposed to be the speaker in each passage; against whom the invidious comparison in the first passage is directed; and what is the point of comparison.

2. Parse: *cui*, l. 1; *ignoraturum*, l. 1; *parvi*, l. 2; *intueri*, l. 8; *manus*, l. 8. Explain the mood of *ostendat*, l. 1; of *ediderim*, l. 3; of *possim*, l. 4; of *agitet*, l. 7. Give the derivation and signification of *ostendat*; of *aestimo*; of *putet*.

3. Translate into Latin:—Consult for yourselves, yet provide for the interests of your country, and at the same time let each one of you consider himself an inhabitant and citizen of the whole world. I hope you will all prefer nothing to honorable conduct; let your rule, however, be: usefulness first, honor next. Many make a bad use of strength, opportunities, and friends. Let me know what each of you himself has done, and conceal nothing from me: for I fear it will not prove an honor to you. I would then say, a blessing on your manliness!

HORACE.

Translate; Desiderantem quod satis est neque
 Tumultuosum sollicitat mare,
 Nec sævus Arcturi cadentis
 Impetus aut orientis Hædi,
 Non verberatæ grandine vineæ
 Fundusque mendax, arbore nunc aquas
 Culpante, nunc torrentia agros
 Sidera, nunc hiemes iniquas.

Auream quisquis mediocritatem
 Diligit, tutus caret obsoleti
 Sordibus tecti, caret invidenda
 Sobrius aula,

1. Name and describe the two kinds of metre in the above passages, giving a scheme for scanning each.

2. Give the derivation of *tumultuosum* and *mare*, l. 2; of *sidera*, l. 8; of *auream*, l. 9; of *tutus*, l. 10; the construction of *grandine*, l. 5; of *arbore*, l. 6; of *sidera*, l. 8; of *aula*, l. 12. Note any English words derived from Latin words in the text.

GREEK—TUTOR TURNER.

XENOPHON'S MEMORABILIA.

Translate: Ταῦτ' οὖν ἔλεγεν, οὐ τὸν μὲν πατέρα ζῶντα κατορύττειν διδάσκων, ἑατῶν δὲ κατατέμνειν, ἀλλ' ἐπιδεικνύων, ὅτι τὸ ἄφρον ἄτιμόν ἐστι, παρεκάλει ἐπιμελῆσθαι τοῦ ὡς φρονιμώτατον εἶναι καὶ ὠφελιμώτατον, ὅπως, εἴαν τε ὑπὸ πατρός, εἴαν τε ὑπὸ ἀδελφοῦ, εἴαν τε ὑπ' ἄλλον τινὸς βούληται τιμᾶσθαι, μή, τῷ οἰκείῳ εἶναι πιστεύων, ἀμελῆ, ἀλλὰ πειράται, ἢ φ' ὧν ἂν βούληται τιμᾶσθαι, τοῦτοις ὠφέλιμος εἶναι.

Parse ζῶντα, παρεκάλει, τῷ, τοῦτοις.

Composition of κατορύττειν, ἄφρον.

Why is ἀμελῆ in the Subjunctive?

Ἔμοι μὲν δὴ Σωκράτης, τοιοῦτος ὢν, εἰδοκεὶ τιμῆς ἄξιος εἶναι τῇ πόλει μᾶλλον ἢ θανάτου. Καὶ κατὰ τοὺς νόμους δὲ σκοπῶν ἂν τις τοῦθ' εὔροι.

Parse τιμῆς, πόλει, σκοπῶν.

Explain fully the optative εὔροι.

DEMOSTHENES.

Translate: Ὅταν μὲν γὰρ ὑπ' εἰνότητος τὰ πράγματα συστήῃ καὶ πᾶσι ταῦτὰ συμφέρῃ τοῖς μετέχουσι τοῦ πολέμου, καὶ συμπονεῖν καὶ φέρειν τὰς συμφορὰς καὶ μένειν ἐθέλουσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι· ὅταν δ' ἐκ πλεονεξίας καὶ πονηρίας τις ὥσπερ οὗτος ἰσχύσῃ, ἡ πρώτη πρόφασις καὶ μικρὸν πταίσμα ἅπαντα ἀνεχαίτισε καὶ διέλυσεν.

Parse συστήῃ, συμφέρῃ, ἐθέλουσιν, ἰσχύσῃ, ἀνεχαίτισε, διέλυσεν, explaining the Subjunctives.

Distinguish between ὅταν and ὅτε; between ἐθέλω and βούλομαι. What do the aorists ἀνεχαίτισε and διέλυσεν denote?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. Trace the connection between the two meanings, "to begin" and "to rule," of the verb ἄρχειν.

2. Explain the Cognate Accusative, and give examples of similar construction in English.

3. State the two kinds of Verbals and distinguish their meanings. How is the verbal in -τός construed?

4. What two uses of ἄν with the Indicative Imperfect and Aorist? Its use separately and with relatives in the Subjunctive? The optative with ἄν always denotes what?

5. Translate the following sentences, and explain the kind of condition expressed by each.

(a). εἰς τι ἔχῃ, δώσει.

(b). εἰς τι ἔχοι, δίδοι ἄν.

(c). εἰς τι εἶχεν, εἰδίδου ἄν.

(d). εἰς τι ἔσχευεν, ἐδωκεν ἄν. How do (c) and (d) differ?

Translate into idiomatic Greek :

He said that he himself was not present.

He was evidently lying (ψεῦδομαι).

I will come if I can (δυνάμει).

If any one of your slaves should run away from you, and you should take him, what would you do with him?

He said that all the citizens ought to confer (*verb. adj.*) benefits on their country (state) when there is any occasion.

MATHEMATICS.—TUTOR DALRYMPLE.

1. Define a sector, prism, cone ; also the regular polyhedrons.
2. State the principal steps in a *reductio ad absurdum* demonstration.
3. "If, from any point without a circle, two straight lines be drawn, one of which cuts the circle and the other touches it, the rectangle, etc."
4. Demonstrate two propositions from Euclid, involving a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle.
5. "If a straight line stand at right angles to each of two straight lines in their point of intersection, etc."
6. Construct an isosceles triangle whose vertical angle shall be four times each of the angles at the base.
7. Divide a circle into two parts, so that the angle in one segment shall be twice the angle in the other segment.
8. Bisect a right-angled triangle by a perpendicular to the hypotenuse.
9. Describe a circle whose centre shall be in one side of a given right-angled triangle, and which shall pass through the vertex of the right angle, and touch the hypotenuse.
10. Prove 47: 1 by the use of Corollary 8: 6. (Euclid.)
11. The common tangent to two circles which touch each other is a mean proportional between their diameters.
12. From a given point two tangents, A D, A E, are drawn to a given circle. A B F is a secant line cutting the circumference at B and F. D E is joined. Prove that A F is divided harmonically.
13. What is the ratio of the diagonal of a Cube to its edge?

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

TRIGONOMETRY AND MENSURATION.—PROFESSOR DUFFIELD.

1. Give the different methods of finding the distance of an inaccessible object.
2. Give two distinct demonstrations of the Rule for Case 3d.
3. Find an expression for $\cot. (A+B)$ in terms of $\cot. A$ and $\cot. B$, without assuming $\tan. = \frac{1}{\cot.}$
4. Find an expression for $\cos. 3A$ in terms of $\cos. A$.
5. Given two sides of a triangle, also, that the included angle is equal to half the angle opposite one of the given sides, to solve the triangle.
6. Given the sum of two sides, the included angle, and the area of the triangle, to solve the triangle.

7. If $A+B+C=90^\circ$, prove $\cot. A+\cot. B+\cot. C=\cot. A, \cot. B, \cot. C$.
8. $\text{Sin. } (x+30^\circ)+\cos. (x+30^\circ)=\text{sin. } (x-30^\circ)+\cos. (x-30^\circ)$. Find x .
9. The height of the Frustum of a Wedge is 5 inches; breadth of lower base, 4, length, 10; breadth of upper base, 2, length, 12. Find solidity of Frustum.
10. PQ and $P'Q'$ are two steeples on a horizontal plane. At a station A in same vertical plane with PQ and $P'Q'$ the angles of elevation of P and P' are the same. At a station B between A and Q the angle of elevation of P is double that of P' . Given AQ, AQ', BQ and BQ' to find PQ and $P'Q'$.

JUNIOR CLASS.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.—PROFESSOR SHIELDS.

1. What are the subjects included in Natural Theology, and what sciences illustrate them?
2. What is the argument from Design? Give an example from any science.
3. State and answer the objections to the argument by means of Paley's illustration.
4. What is the argument from Prospective Contrivances? Give an example from Geology.
5. What is the argument from Relations or Adaptations? State and defend the argument from animal Instincts.
6. Give the proof of the personality of the Great First Cause; stating and refuting the theories devised for evading it.
7. Define the attributes of the Creator, and show how they may be proved from His works.
8. What are some evidences of the Unity of the Creator afforded by the Physical Sciences?
9. What is the argument for the Benevolence of the Creator towards the animal creation? Answer the objection taken from certain apparent instances of malevolent contrivance.
10. How may the Divine Benevolence be reconciled with the existence of social and civil distinctions, with the origin of evil, and with the appearance of chance?

LOGIC.—PROFESSOR ATWATER.

1. Define Logic Pure and Applied, Conception, Genus, Essence, Differentia; Connotative, Distributive, Infinitated, Symbolical, and Notative terms.
2. What do you say of dividing College Studies into chemical, classical, rhetorical, theoretical, practical, those taught by text-book and those taught by lecture, as a sample of Logical Division?
3. What do you say of defining a square as a rectangular parallelogram, a quadruped as a dog, a triangle as a three-sided figure whose angles are equal to two right angles?
4. Point out the subject, predicate, copula, quantity, and quality of the following judgment:
All students decline in scholarship who become indolent.
Distinguish categorical and hypothetical, substitutive and attributive judgments.
5. What is Inference by Conversion, and the condition to be observed in it as to Distribution? Illustrate by converting the following examples:
Some men are rich who are not content.
Some animals are not quadrupeds.
All men are rational animals.

State whether the following Syllogisms are Categorical or Hypothetical. When Categorical, state the Major and Minor Terms and Premises, with the Mood and Figure;

whether valid or invalid, and if invalid, the name of the particular Fallacy involved, and whether it be Formal, Material, or Semi-logical. If incomplete or complex, as Enthymeme, Sorites, Episylogism, etc., give its name, also develop, complete, and analyze as above. If Hypothetical, state which species of Hypotheticals, and analyze according to the laws of that species.

6. Body is space-filling substance ;
Body has mobility ;
∴ Whatever has mobility is space-filling.
7. Discontented persons are not wise ;
Abstemious persons are wise ;
∴ Discontented persons are not abstemious.
8. Whatever promotes the public good should receive the attention of government ;
Dram-shops do not promote the public good ;
∴ They should not receive the attention of government.
9. Animals are sensitive beings ;
Sensitive beings have life ;
Beings having life are organized ;
∴ Animals are organized.
10. Useful pursuits ought to be encouraged ;
Farming, since it produces food for man and beast, is such ;
∴ It ought to be encouraged, and consequently what depresses it ought to be opposed.
11. If Prussia refuses to negotiate for peace, other nations ought to intervene ;
If France refuses, other nations ought to intervene ;
But either Prussia or France refuses ;
∴
12. If the earth does not revolve on its axis, existing phenomena cannot be accounted for ;
It does so revolve ;
∴
13. Explain Induction and Deduction ; also the test of Induction by the method of Concomitant Variation.
14. Give Kant's four triplets of categories with their corresponding judgments.
15. State why in syllogisms of the first Figure, the Major Premise must be universal, and the Minor Premise affirmative, and how this necessity is obviated by substitutive judgments in the premises.
16. In Opposition, develop the relation of the Contraries from that of the Contradictories.

PSYCHOLOGY.—PRESIDENT McCOSH.

1. What is the distinction between Sensation and Perception? In what relation do the two stand to each other?
2. What is the distinction between our Original and Acquired Perceptions? Illustrate the distinction by the case of one of the senses.
3. State precisely the nature and the functions of Touch Proper or Feeling, and the Muscular sense.
4. What can be said of Being? What are the elements involved in Substance?
5. State precisely the difference between the Primary and Secondary Laws of Association. How far can the Will regulate the train of Association?
6. Unfold the elements involved in Memory. How may the Memory be improved?
7. What are we to understand by Identity? What by Personal Identity? What forms does the principle of Identity Proper take?
8. What are the Faculties by which Abstraction and Generalization are performed? What are the processes?

9. What is there in Causation more than invariable antecedence and consequence? How is it shown that our conviction as to Causation is intuitive?
10. What precisely is meant by the Appetencies natural and acquired? What place has Appetence in raising up Emotion?
11. What is the effective way of raising Feeling?
12. What is the precise difference between Emotion and Will? What is the precise function of the Will?

SENIOR CLASS.

LATIN—PROFESSOR PACKARD.

QUINTILIAN.

Non dubitari potest, quin artis pars magna contineatur imitatione. Ante omnia autem imitatio per se ipsa non sufficit, vel quia pigri est ingenii contentum esse iis, quae sint ab aliis inventa. Quid enim futurum erat temporibus illis, quae sine exemplo fuerunt, si homines nihil, nisi quod jam cognovissent, faciendum sibi aut cogitandum putassent? Nempe nihil fuisset inventum. Et rursus quid erat futurum, si nemo plus effecisset eo quem sequebatur?

CICERO'S SECOND PHILIPPIC.

Quod quidem cuius temperantiae fuit, de M. Antonio querentem abstinere maledictis, praesertim cum tu reliquias rei publicae dissipavisses, cum domi tuae turpissimo mercatu omnia essent venalia, cum leges eas, quae nunquam promulgatae essent, et de te et a te latas confiterere, cum auspicia augur, intercessionem consul sustulisses, cum esses foedissime stipatus armatis, cum omnes inpuritates impudica in domo cotidie susciperes vino lustrisque confectus.

1. Translate both passages.
2. Give the construction of *ingenii*, l. 2; *eo*, l. 6; *temperantiae*, l. 7; *querentem*, l. 7; *leges*, l. 9; *augur*, l. 10; the reason for the subjunctives *sint inventa*, l. 3; *fuisset inventum*, l. 5; *promulgatae essent*, l. 9; the force of the Imperfect tense in *susciperes*, l. 12.
3. What Latin authors were from Spain? Name other contemporaries of Quintilian. State the aim and scope of the Institutes. Describe the style of Quintilian, and his influence upon the literature of his time.
4. State more fully the character and acts of Antonius on which the seven charges of Cicero in the passage selected rest.
5. Translate into Latin the following:
 "Since I must say something in my own behalf, and much against M. Antony, I beg of you, Conscript Fathers, to hear me with indulgence as I speak for myself; the other result I will myself secure—that ye shall listen attentively while I speak against him."

HISTORY OF THE GREEK AND LATIN VERB.

Explain, with examples, the distinction between simple and compound Moods and Tenses, and between the compound and periphrastic Tenses. Which are more prevalent in modern language? What are the three verb-roots used in Greek, Latin, and English, in forming compound tenses? Give illustrations of each. Illustrate the formation of the Latin Imperfect, and of both forms of the Perfect. Explain the formation of the Greek Subjunctive, and of the Greek Optative and Latin Subjunctive.

GREEK.—PROFESSOR CAMERON.

PLATO'S APOLOGY OF SOCRATES.

1. State your reasons for considering the Apology as the actual defence of Socrates.
2. Who were the formal accusers of Socrates, and by what motives were they probably actuated?

3. Give a sketch of the life of Socrates, and an analysis of the Apology.

4. Translate accurately: *Ἐπεὶ μὲν οὖν ὧν οἱ πρῶτοί μου κατηγοροὶ κατηγοροῦν αὐτῆ ἔσπι
ικανὴ ἀπολογία πρὸς ὑμᾶς· πρὸς δὲ Μέλητον τὸν ἀγαθὸν τε καὶ φιλόπολι, ὡς φησι, καὶ τοὺς
ὑστέρους μετὰ ταῦτα πειράσομαι ἀπολογεῖσθαι. αὐθις γὰρ δὴ, ὥσπερ ἑτέρων τούτων ὄντων κατηγο-
ῶν, γάβωμεν αὐτὸν τῶν τούτων ἀντωμοσίαν· ἔχει δὲ πῶς ὡδε· Σωκράτη φησὶν ἀδικεῖν τοὺς τε νέους
διαφθεύροντα καὶ θεοῦ οἴς ἢ πόλις νομίζει οὐ νομίζοντα, ἕτερα δὲ δαιμόνια καινὰ. τὸ μὲν δὴ
ἔγκλημα τοιοῦτόν ἐστι· τούτου δὲ τοῦ ἐγκλήματος ἐν ἕξετάσωμεν· Ψησὶ γὰρ δὴ τοὺς νέους ἀδικεῖν
με διαρθεύροντα· ἐγὼ δὲ γε, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀδικεῖν φημι Μέλητον, ὅτι σπουδῆ χαριεντίζεται,
ῥαδίως εἰς ἀγῶνας καθιστὰς ἀνθρώπους, περὶ πραγμάτων προσποιούμενος σπουδάζειν καὶ κήδεσθαι,
ὧν οὐδὲν τούτῳ πάποτε ἐμέλησεν· ὡς δὲ τοῦτο οὕτως ἔχει, πειράσομαι καὶ ὑμῖν ἐπιδείξαι.*

5. Parse and give the derivation or composition of the verbs and accompanying substantives in this passage.

6. Give the different forms of the conditional sentence, and state the difference between the subjunctive and the optative moods.

7. Give the synonyms of *εἰμί*, *λαμβάνω*, *φημί*, *πόλις*, *ἄνθρωπος*, and *πρᾶγμα*, with accurate definitions of each.

GREEK LITERATURE.

1. What is the generic difference between poems of the Homeric and of the Hesiodic class?

2. What is meant by the Epic cycle, and what by the Epic period?

3. State the Wolfian theory of Homer, and the principal arguments for and against it.

4. How does the Greek Epic stand as compared with the ballads, sagas, etc., of other Indo-European nations?

5. What has been the nature of its influence upon subsequent European literature?

FRENCH LANGUAGE—PROFESSOR KARGE.

ÉLOGE FUNÈBRE DE FRANKLIN.

MESSIEURS: Franklin est mort! . . . il est retourné au sein de la Divinité, le génie qui affranchit l'Amérique, et versa sur l'Europe des torrents de lumières.

Le sage que deux mondes réclament, l'homme que se disputent l'histoire des sciences et l'histoire des empires, tenait sans doute un rang élevé dans l'espèce humaine.

Assez longtemps les cabinets politiques ont notifié la mort de ceux qui ne furent grands que dans leur élogé funèbre. Assez longtemps l'étiquette des cours a proclamé des deuils hypocrites. Les nations ne doivent porter que le deuil de leurs bienfaiteurs. Les représentants des nations ne doivent recommander à leur hommage que les héros de l'humanité.

Le Congrès a ordonné dans les quatorze États de la Confédération un deuil de deux mois pour la mort de Franklin, et l'Amérique acquitte en ce moment ce tribut de vénération pour l'un des pères de sa constitution.

Ne serait-il pas digne de nous messieurs, de nous unir à cet acte religieux, de participer à cet hommage rendu, à la face de l'univers, et aux droits de l'homme, et au philosophe qui a le plus contribué à en propager la conquête sur toute la terre? L'antiquité eût élevé des autels à ce vaste et puissant génie qui, au profit des mortels, embrassant dans sa pensée le ciel et la terre, sut dompter la foudre et les tyrans. La France, éclairée et libre, doit du moins un témoignage de souvenir et de regret à l'un des plus grands hommes qui aient jamais servi la philosophie et la liberté.

Je propose qu'il soit décrété que l'Assemblée nationale portera trois jours le deuil de Benjamin Franklin.

Le ci-devant à rendre dans une correcte version Anglaise.

Les questions suivantes à répondre en Français:

1. Comment se forme le pluriel dans les substantifs ?
2. Faites connaître les quatre exceptions à la règle générale sur la formation du pluriel dans les substantifs.
3. Comment se forme le féminin dans les adjectifs ?
4. Faites connaître les exceptions.
5. Faites connaître les adjectifs possessifs dans tous les genres et nombres.
6. Faites connaître les pronoms possessifs dans tous les genres et nombres.
7. Quels sont les adjectifs démonstratifs ?
8. Quels sont les pronoms démonstratifs ? } Accompagné d'un exemple.
9. Combien de verbes auxiliaires y-a-t-il, et lesquels ?
10. Faites en connaître le présent, le prétérit et le participe passé.
11. Combien de conjugaison y-a-t-il, et par quel moyen les reconnaît-on ?
12. Faites connaître le présent et le futur des verbes *aller, faire, venir, pouvoir, devoir, falloir*.
13. Combien de modes a la conjugaison française, et lesquels ?
14. Combien de temps primitifs, et lesquels ?
15. Pourquoi les appelle-t-on primitifs ?
16. Faites connaître les temps primitifs du verbe *prendre*.
17. Faites connaître le participe passé des verbes *mener, finir, recevoir, vendre, savoir, pouvoir, naître*.
18. Quels sont les verbes dont les temps composés prennent *avoir* ?
19. Quels sont les verbes dont les temps composés prennent *être* ?
20. Quelle sorte de verbe est "*se porter*," et de quel auxiliaire se sert-il ?
21. Faites l'analyse de la phrase, "Le sage que deux mondes réclament, l'homme que se disputent l'histoire des sciences et l'histoire des empires, tenait sans doute un rang élevé dans l'espèce humaine."

Donnez la correcte version française de ce qu'il suit :

Do you know the gentleman of whom your brother has spoken yesterday? I know him, but I do not know his name; they say he is a Swedish captain. The man who has taken my brother's French book is going to learn French with my sister's cousin. When the weather is fine we take every day a walk in the garden of our neighbor, where we enjoy the beautiful flowers and the songs of merry birds. If you wish to be happy, my children, tell always the truth, avoid bad associations, and, above all, love God and obey his commandments.

FRENCH LITERATURE—PROFESSOR KARGE.

1. Which modern languages owe their origin to the decomposition of the Latin, and by what general name are they called ?
2. Which of these is the most important—and on what account ?
3. In what century was it definitely settled that the French and its cognate tongues are the continuation and development of the Latin ?
4. What were the views of learned men in the 16th century as to its origin ?
5. In what century was the theory of a steady progress and development of language, according to laws, established, and to what names is civilization indebted for the establishment of this doctrine ?
6. What other languages, besides the Latin, form the component parts of the French, and under what circumstances were they adopted ?
7. What class of words have the Greek and German tongues respectively contributed to the French ?
8. How many distinct dialects were used in France at the close of the 10th century, what were their names, and which of them obtained the mastery over the others, and why ?

9. In which of the countries speaking Romance, did the dawn of a new intellectual era begin, and in what relation does it stand to modern civilization?

10. In what century did the classical literature of Italy begin, and who are its representatives?

11. In which century and under what name did France herald her entrance into the arena of civilized nations?

12. What idea is conveyed by this name?

13. In what relation does the Reformation stand to the epoch marked by that name?

14. Who was the champion of the Reformation in France, when was he born, for what vocation educated, and what service did he render to Theology?

15. Who was his predecessor in England, and who were his contemporaries in Germany?

16. Which are his principal works, what was his great religious dogma, and what service did he render to the French language?

17. What was the state of French poetry in the 16th century, and what can be said of its contemporaneous prose?

18. Name the principal writers of this century and their specialties?

19. Name the principal writers of the 17th century, giving a synopsis of the sphere of action of each?

20. Under which King of France did French art and literature find a worthy patron and promoter, and what were the learned institutions that most contributed to their development?

ENGLISH LITERATURE—PROFESSOR WELLING.

1. Give some account of the various writings of Lord Bacon, and state when, and by whom, his works were first collected.

2. What was the origin of "Miracle-Plays," and what relation do they bear to the so-called "Moralities"?

3. Who were the principal English play-wrights anterior to Shakespeare?

4. Name the earliest Tragedy and Comedy in the English language, and state by whom each was written.

5. What was the relation of Shakespeare and of Ben Jonson to the dramatic art of their times?

6. When did Abraham Cowley live, what did he write, and to what class of poets does he belong?

7. What is meant by "Euphuism" in the history of English Literature?

8. How do you account for the prevalence of literary affectation throughout Europe during the earlier part of the seventeenth century?

9. Which of Dryden's poems are paraphrased from Chaucer?

10. Explain the following lines of Milton:

"Now had Night measured with her shadowy cone
Half-way up hill this vast sublunar vault."

Par. Lost, Book 4, l. 776.

"Lift not thy spear against the Muses' bower.
The great Emathian conqueror bid spare
The house of Pindarus, when temple and tower
Went to the ground; and the repeated air
Of said Electra's poet had the power
To save the Athenian walls from ruin bare."

Sonnet VIII.

ENGLISH LITERATURE—PROFESSOR WELLING.

1. Which of Chaucer's Poems are derived from Romance, and which from Italian Sources? Give the motive and plot of the Canterbury Tales.
2. What events disturbed the course of English Literature during the period between Chaucer and Spenser?
3. Describe the allegory of the Faëry Queen, and indicate the Italian poets to whom Spenser was largely indebted.
4. Define the periods of English Literature during which an Italian and a French influence respectively prevailed.
5. What period in the Literary History of Italy, France, and Spain, corresponds to that of "Euphuism" in England?
6. Account by a variety of considerations for the remarkable development of Dramatic Literature during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.
7. Describe the metre in which the English Ballads were commonly written, and illustrate generally the relation between the genius of a language and its typical versification.
8. Appreciate the quality of Alexander Pope's genius and the influence of his poetical art.
9. Who were the principal British Essayists of the 18th Century?
10. What was the respective share of Steele and of Addison in the writings of the "Tatler," the "Spectator," and the "Guardian?"
11. Tell what is meant by "the Lake School" of British Poets; discuss Wordsworth's Theory of Poetry, and describe the literary character of Coleridge.
12. Give an account of the origin and purport of Tennyson's *In Memoriam*.

CHEMISTRY (REQUIRED)—PROFESSOR SCHANCK.

1. Indicate the points of resemblance and of difference between N and H; CO₂ and SO₂; HCl and KCl; Affinity and Cohesion.
2. Write the symbols for Lime, Potash, Table-salt, Ice, and explain their apparent want of harmony.
3. Source, properties, and chief uses (briefly) of Nitrate of Potash; Na₂CO₃; Franklinite; Fe₃O₄.
4. Correct the following symbols if they are faulty, and state the reason for the change: NH₄O Ag₂NO₃ N₂O₅HO HS₂.
5. How much S is needed to make one pound of Sulphuric Acid?
6. State two characteristic points of difference between I and Br; also, between Plaster Paris and Marble; and between Bunsen's and Daniel's battery.
7. In which direction does the Electric Current flow inside a battery?
8. In burning Marsh Gas, which element consumes most O? Explain.
9. State the principal points of difference between the Morse system of telegraphing and others.
10. In a Galvanic Battery, if a pound of Zn disappears, how much water has been decomposed, and how much Zinc Sulphate produced?

CHEMISTRY (ELECTIVE)—PROFESSOR SCHANCK.

1. Sp. Gr. of Cu. is 8.9 and of Cl. is 2.5—what does this mean?
2. A tumbler and a teacup differ how in chemical composition, mode of manufacture and properties?
3. State some of the points of difference between organic and inorganic bodies.

4. What is cellulose, and what the result of the action of strong nitric, strong sulphuric, and dilute sulphuric acids upon it?
5. Of what use is FeO SO_3 in Photography—and of CaO in Agriculture?
6. Write the symbols for olefient gas, cane sugar, and gun-powder.
7. Plants live upon what, and accomplish what two necessary ends?

MODERN HISTORY—PROFESSOR SHIELDS.

1. What Introductory Studies are connected with Modern History? Give the dates, and the characteristics, of its chief periods; some of its topics; and the different methods of pursuing this study.
2. Describe briefly the state of Europe after the fall of the Roman Empire. What was the grand aim of Charlemagne, and of Alfred the Great?
3. How did the Feudal Baron differ from the Hebrew Patriarch, the Roman Patrician, and the Scottish Chief? What was the influence of Feudalism upon literature, and upon manners, and its effect upon the people?
4. Trace the successive states of the Christian Church in civil society from the 5th to the 12th centuries. What has been its influence upon the intellectual development of Europe?
5. Describe the Municipal System of the Roman, Barbarian, and Feudal periods. What modern social classes originated in the Free Cities?
6. Estimate the influence of the Crusades upon civilization. What became thenceforward the political tendency of European society?
7. Discuss briefly the different theories as to the origin of the Reformation. With what evils has it been reproached?
8. What political and religious parties existed in England at the Restoration of Charles II.? How was the English Revolution connected with the European Reformation, and with American Colonization?
9. State what political tendencies have hitherto prevailed at successive epochs in the history of the United States. Give your views of the mission of France and Germany in modern civilization.
10. What are the leading Schools of Historical Speculation? Describe the great Civilizations now on the stage of history, and state the problem of a Universal Christian Civilization.

CHRISTIAN EVIDENCES—PROFESSOR SHIELDS.

1. Define the relations of Christianity to Natural Religion and state the argument for its importance.
2. Why is it no presumption against the Christian Religion that it should be undiscoverable by reason? and no argument against it, if, in some respects, it should appear to be without analogy in Nature?
3. What is meant by a miraculous Revelation? Why would the Atlantic Telegraph, before proof, seem more incredible than such a Revelation?
4. Why is reason incompetent to pre-judge anything respecting the mode, or contents of a Revelation? Shew that Science itself, if so pre-judged, might appear paradoxical and objectionable?
5. How may it be argued that Christianity includes a system carried on by means of general laws? Answer the objection that its historical development seems to have been tardy and intricate.
6. How far does analogy favor the probability of the Christian scheme of Redemption?

7. On the supposition that the Christian Evidences are deficient, prove that the deficiency is neither unaccountable, nor unjust, but may even serve good ends. Are the Christian Evidences, viewed historically, on the increase?

8. How may the Christian Evidences be classified? Shew how each class would be conclusive if fairly judged by the rules of evidence in analogous cases?

9. State the argument derived from Universal History. What is meant by the Scientific Evidences?

10. What is the difference between the credibility and the reasonableness of Christianity? How does this course of study show that the Christian Religion is as credible as any system of Scientific Truth?

SCIENCE AND RELIGION—PROFESSOR SHIELDS.

1. How do miracles prove the truth of Christianity? State and refute the infidel theories against them, such as those of Strauss and Renan.

2. Explain analogically the nature of the Prophetic Evidence. How has prophecy been fulfilled in the history of the Jews?

3. Sketch briefly the Collateral Evidence. What is its value?

4. Name the successive eras of Christian Science, with their characteristics. What have been the respective missions of Bacon and Butler?

5. Describe the existing philosophical parties with respect to the relations of Science and Religion, and state the problem of adjusting those relations.

6. What is Comte's supposed law of the historical development of Science and Religion, and the two-fold method of disproving it?

7. How do modern Positivism and Absolutism stand opposed to Revelation? And what is the true theory of Science as connected with Revelation?

8. Give the scale of the sciences, with the religious questions corresponding with them.

9. State the axioms applicable to the normal relations of Reason and Revelation, and show how they involve the perfection of Science and the vindication of Religion.

10. State the axioms applicable in conflicts between religious creeds and scientific theories, and illustrate them by the Darwinian controversy.

11. What religious controversies have been settled in the progress of Geography and Astronomy? Show how they have really promoted the Harmony of Science and Religion.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY—PROFESSOR ATWATER.

PART I. THEORETICAL ETHICS.

1. State the logical relation between Cognition, Feeling, Desire and Will; also the distinction between Animal and Rational Desires.

2. How is the question "What is the Nature of Virtue?" to be determined, and what points are involved in the Cognition of Right by the Moral Faculty?

3. State the true nature of Moral Obligation; also Paley's analysis of it, with your criticisms thereon.

4. State the Epicurean or Selfish Scheme; what is, and what is not the true question in regard to it, together with the conclusive arguments against it.

5. What do you say of the sources and purport of the evidence respecting the Moral Quality of the Desires and Dispositions, and of the meaning, and its bearing upon this subject, of the maxim that "Nothing is Moral which is not Voluntary?"

PART II. PRACTICAL ETHICS.

1. State the ancient fourfold Classification of Duties, together with that of Kant, and give a critical estimate of each.

2. What is duty in regard to Wealth and Poverty? Explain Industry, Frugality, Economy, and their opposite vices.
3. Compare Benevolence and Justice. Show the respective relations of each to Jurisprudence. Also to Perfect and Imperfect, Determinate and Indeterminate Obligations. Nature of these distinctions.
4. State the nature of the Oath, Assertory and Promissory; also its obligation as compared with ordinary promises.
5. State the Duties imposed by Marriage: also the principles which control its duration, dissolution and suspension.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY—PRESIDENT McCOSH.

1. Give a sketch of the method of inquiry professedly followed by Socrates. What truths did he establish, especially in opposition to the Sophists?
2. In what relation does the Soul stand to the "Idea" and to God in the Platonic Philosophy? What are the arguments for the Immortality of the Soul put into the mouth of Socrates by Plato?
3. Name the principal philosophic works of Aristotle. What did Aristotle mean by *δύναμις*, by *ἐνέργεια*, by *ἐντελέχεια*, by *ἔργον*, by *ἕξις*? Illustrate the distinctions. You are invited to offer comments as to whether there is any truth involved in the distinctions?
4. Name the more illustrious of the Schoolmen, and give a sketch of their discussions as to Universals.
5. What is the Empirical Method according to Bacon? What the Rational? What is Bacon's own Method as distinguished from these, and from the Methods followed by the ancients and by the medievals?
6. What is meant by a *a priori* proof? State precisely and examine carefully Descartes' *a priori* argument for the Divine existence.
7. Was Locke a Sensationalist? Show precisely how he supposed that the mind gets all ideas. Can all our ideas be had in the way that Locke supposes?
8. What truths did Hume seek to undermine? In what way did he try to undermine each of these?
9. How did Reid proceed in meeting Hume? What truths did Reid seek to establish, and how?
10. How did Kant proceed in meeting Hume? You may inquire whether his mode of doing so was successful.
11. State precisely Kant's account of the relation of Cause and Effect. Does Kant's theory on this subject allow us to argue from the traces of design in nature that there must be a God?
12. What were views taken by Locke, by Leibnitz, by Clarke, and by Kant respectively of Space and Time? You may offer comments.

HISTORY OF ASTRONOMY—PROFESSOR ALEXANDER.

1. Who was Ptolemy, and what is his Almagest? To what school did he belong? What is his system of the world? Besides Astronomy does any other branch of Science owe anything to him?
2. How and where did the Arabs first obtain their Astronomical knowledge?
3. Mention in order several or most of the measurements of the earth.
4. For what especially are we indebted to Tycho Brahé?
5. Who invented the transit-instrument, and who discovered the velocity of light, and about what time were those discoveries made?

6. Give some idea of the labors and discoveries of Kepler, and indicate the characteristics of the man.
7. Enumerate the steps in advance and in the direction of the discovery of gravitation.
8. When and how did Europe first obtain the knowledge of the works of Euclid and those of Archimedes, &c.?
9. To what nation are we to refer several of the successive improvements in trigonometry?
10. How much astronomical knowledge was found on this continent when the contemporaries of Columbus visited it, and whence is it supposed that knowledge was derived?

MENTAL SCIENCE FELLOWSHIP.

ETHICS AND LOGIC—PROFESSOR ATWATER.

1. What is meant by actions indifferent, and actions materially right or wrong?
2. State and explain the Two Guiding Principles of Human Action; their points of agreement and difference.
3. Distinguish Conscience and the Nature of Virtue, showing which is objective, which subjective, and the relation of each to the Psychology and Metaphysics of Ethics.
4. State the relation of the standard of virtue to God's nature and will, and how that will is made known.
5. Compare the Utilitarian and Intrinsic theories of the nature of Virtue. State also the Pantheistic; and those of Hobbes and Samuel Clark; and state the common defect of all attempts to analyze virtue into simple constituent elements.
6. State how Cause and Effect, Motives, Necessity, Certainty, Freedom, stand related to Volition.
7. State the special Principles of Medical Ethics.
8. What of Oaths and Vows, their proper occasions, their lawfulness, and the special obligations arising from them?
9. What does Cicero hold in regard to the relation of Expediency to what is in itself right or wrong, and for what reasons?
10. What does he teach in regard to the obligation of promises not extorted by force, nor obtained by fraud?
11. Complete, analyze, and give the logical parts and characteristics of the following syllogisms:
 - a. Inhabitants of New Jersey are voters, and Inhabitants of New Jersey are educated.
∴
 - b. Sciences which treat of actual being are useful. Pure logic does not treat of actual being.
∴
 - c. The Inductive Sciences are founded upon facts and Mathematics are founded upon a priori axioms.
∴
 - d. If A. B. have sore eyes he is unfit for study, and he is unfit for study.
∴
 - e. If Communism maintains the equality of man's rights it is to be approved. If it assails the right of private property it is to be condemned.
But it does both.
∴ It is to be approved and condemned.

PRESIDENT McCOSH.

1. How far was Plato indebted to earlier philosophic schools?
2. In what relation did the Idea stand, according to Plato, to the sensible universe?
3. What are the Faculties of the Mind according to Aristotle?
4. What precisely is Descartes' doctrine of Innate Ideas?
5. State and criticize Locke's Theory of Knowledge.
6. What are Kant's Ideas of Pure Reason? How does he evolve them? What objective value have they?
7. What is Kant's classification of the Theistic Arguments? Can his objections to these arguments be met?
8. Give historical and critical notices of the Tests of Intuition.
9. Explain and illustrate the distinction between Intuitions considered as Principles ruling the Mind, as Convictions in Consciousness, and Generalized Maxims.
10. State and discuss the distinction between the Logical and Chronological Order of Ideas.
11. What is the grand controversy in the present day as to our Idea of Infinity?
12. What is true and what is false in the doctrine of the Relativity of Knowledge?

CLASSICAL FELLOWSHIP.

GREEK—PROFESSOR CAMERON.

I. TRANSLATE INTO GREEK.

The Athenians having, in this way, by the voluntary consent of their allies, obtained the command, on account of the hatred against Pausanias, decreed which of the states should contribute money [for the war] against the barbarian and which, ships. The pretext was to avenge what they had suffered by ravaging the king's country. And then first was established among the Athenians the office of *hellenotamiae*, who received the tribute. For thus was named the contribution of money. And the first tribute levied (appointed) was four hundred and sixty talents, and their treasury was Delos, and their resorts were to the temple.

II. HISTORY.

1. Into what two great parties were the Athenians divided, and what were the principles of each?
2. Describe the Constitution of Athens, and state what changes were introduced by Pericles.
3. Contrast the Institutions and Government of Athens and Sparta, and show how these affected their relations to allied and subject states.
4. What was the state of the arts in Athens under Pericles?
5. What works did he undertake or accomplish for the beauty and defence of Athens?
6. What branches of literature flourished at Athens in the age of Pericles and who were the principal authors?
7. State the assigned and the real causes of the Peloponnesian War. What part did Pericles take in it?

III. THE APOLOGY AND THE MEMORABILIA.

1. What is the essential difference between the Apology of Socrates by Plato and the Memorabilia of Socrates by Xenophon?
2. What opportunities did Plato and Xenophon enjoy for obtaining a just conception of the character of Socrates?
3. What were the charges made against Socrates and how are they refuted in each of the works under consideration?

4. What was the Socratic Method?
5. What was the Socratic Theory of virtue? Is it correct? If not; show wherein it is defective.
6. What explanations have been given of the "Demon" of Socrates?
7. What were the real causes that led to his condemnation?

IV. THE ŒDIPUS TYRANNUS OF SOPHOCLES.

1. What was the origin of Tragedy, and who were the most eminent Tragic Authors?
2. How does Sophocles compare with his rivals, and what position in dramatic literature has been assigned to the Œdipus Tyrannus?
3. What metres are employed, and in what part of the drama respectively?
4. On what events and legends is this Tragedy founded?
5. Translate accurately Œdip-Tyr. 375—384.
6. Parse and give the derivation and composition of the verbs, nouns and adjectives.

LATIN—PROFESSOR PACKARD.

I. CICERO'S LETTERS.

1. Letter 17 (Parry's Edition) translate §§ 3, 4.
2. State the pecuniary losses to which Cicero refers §3. §4 explain the Roman Calendar for the month given, and the method of transferring the dates given into ours. Give the geographical position of Dyrrachium and Brundisium. What were the "comitia centuriata?"
3. Sketch briefly Cicero's life up to his return from exile. Name his more intimate friends, and give an account of Atticus in particular. Name the leading public men at Rome at this time, and give briefly the state of parties and the dangers of the Republic.
4. Letter 28 translate §2.
5. Explain the use of the Subjunctive in each case where it occurs. Why is not *quaeris* in the 6th line put into the Subjunctive? Give the derivation of *auctor*, *consilium comes*, *praebeo*, *sed*. Give the Syntax of *gestis*, *rebus*, of *scse*, of *quibus patefactis*. Select one example each of the subjective and objective genitive.
6. Translate §21.
7. Change the first three sentences in Oratio obliqua into Oratio recta. Explain the subjunctives *sint consecuta* and *vellem*.
8. Define the clauses in the last sentence, beginning with *nunc* and show their mutual relations.
9. State the more striking differences of idiom between Latin and English in this section.
10. Give the points of Cicero's defence of his friendship with Cæsar. State and defend your own view of his political course.

II. SATIRES OF JUVENAL.

1. Give a brief sketch of the life, times and contemporaries of Juvenal, and of the subjects of his Satires which you have read.

III. SATIRE 3b.

2. Give a scheme for scanning lines 165—167.
3. Translate lines 165—183.
4. Explain the meaning of *peculia*, line 170.
5. Explain the geographical references through the passage.
6. Explain references to persons and peculiar customs.
7. Satire 14, lines 275—297.

8. Give the Syntax of *trabibus, hominum, vocarit, gurgite, atuta, bove, cultu, igni, vidisse, mugire*. Explain the name Eumenides.

9. Point out any peculiar or poetical idioms in the first ten lines, and give ordinary prose for the same.

IV. LUCRETIUS DE RERUM NATURA BK. I. C.

1. Translate verses 63—78 and 245—254.

Humana ante oculos foede, &c. *Quanam sit ratione, &c.*

Ab nunc inter de quia, &c. *Arboribus; crescent, &c.*

2. Give the logical connection of the passages and explain their relation to the philosophy of the Poem.

V. EPICUREAN PHILOSOPHY.

1. What were the principal philosophic sects in the time of Epicurus, and how did his stand related to them historically?

2. Who was Epicurus? When did he live? Where did he study and teach?

3. What did he hold to be the true aim of philosophy?

4. On what part of philosophy did his system chiefly rest, the dialectic, ethic, physical, or what else?

5. What was the basis of his physical system?

6. What were, in the main, his doctrines of God, and of the origin and order of the universe?

7. What were the principal points of his moral system?

8. Of what nature were the effects of his teaching for good and evil?

9. Mention some of his followers, Greek and Roman.

10. In what relation does the "De Rerum" of Lucretius stand to Epicureanism? Does it follow closely—does it modify—does it illustrate—does it apply—does it extend—does it contract the original system?

VI. TO BE PUT INTO LATIN.

Philosophy teaches that the world moves; and if this be true we must also of necessity move with it. If we had only the evidence of our senses we should say that the heavens revolve around the earth, and that she remains at rest. She however moves round the sun, and her motions obey wise laws. This being so, the world must necessarily be governed by some wise mind, which is also benevolent.

Public Acts and Proceedings.

At the Annual Commencement the Degrees are conferred by the President in the name of the Trustees of the College.

To the Degree of Bachelor of Arts (A.B.) are admitted such matriculated students as have been examined and recommended by the Faculty of Arts; and to the Degree of Master of Arts (A.M.) such Bachelors of Arts as have been engaged in literary pursuits during three years. And the same Degrees are also conferred, in special cases, as Honorary Degrees.

Graduates of other colleges, deserving the distinction, are admitted *ad eundem*.

The Degrees of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) Doctor of Divinity (D.D. or S.T.D.) and Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) are conferred solely *honoris causa*.

The names of all graduates are preserved in the Triennial Catalogue of the College, in chronological and alphabetical order, together with any academic titles and other distinctions subsequently acquired.

DEGREES CONFERRED IN 1871.

DOCTORS OF LAWS.

Hugh Lenox Hodge, M.D., Emeritus Professor in the Medical Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
Abraham Coles, M.D., Newark, New Jersey.

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY.

The Rev. Morris C. Sutphen, Pastor of the Scots Presbyterian Church, New York City.
The Rev. John W. Dulles, Secretary of Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia.
* Andrew Cameron, Melbourne.
" Caleb C. Baldwin, Missionary at Foochow, China.

DOCTORS OF PHILOSOPHY.

Peter S. Michie, Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at West Point.
Henry Morton, A.M., Principal of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, New Jersey.

HONORARY MASTERS OF ARTS.

Samuel L. Brown,
C. E. Mervin, New Jersey,
Samuel Duffield,

Fabius H. Buzby, North Carolina.
Rev. Lansing Burroughs, New Jersey,
Valentine A. Devin, Michigan.

MASTERS OF ARTS IN COURSE.

CLASS OF 1868.

(See Triennial Catalogue.)

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

CLASS OF 1871.

(See Annual Catalogue.)

MASTERS OF ARTS.

Stephen Collins, M.D., Class of 1818.
Samuel Matthew, " 1836.
John M. McKinney, " 1848.
T. W. VanDuyn, " 1857.

John W. Cleaveland, Class of 1859.
William A. Mallory, " 1860.
R. B. Dilworth, " 1865.

THE CXXIVTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

SUNDAY, JUNE 25TH, 1871.

The Baccalaureate Sermon to the Graduating Class was delivered by the President of the College, at eleven o'clock A. M. in the First Presbyterian Church, on "Unity with Diversity in the Works and Word of God."

MONDAY, JUNE 26TH.

The Class of 1871, under the direction of their President, Mr. E. Henry Perkins, celebrated their graduation with the usual proceedings, including a Class-Ode, composed by Mr. Hornblower, a Poem by Mr. Van Cleve. Orations by Messrs. McClain, Chambers, Gardner, and Hornblower, a History of the Class by Mr. Patterson, and a Promenade Concert on the College grounds in the evening.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27TH.

At nine o'clock A. M., His Excellency, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, was received at Nassau Hall by the Trustees, Faculty, and Students with an address from the President of the College, to which he briefly responded.

At eleven o'clock A. M., the Annual Oration before the Literary Societies was delivered by the Honorable William W. Belknap, Class of 1848, Secretary of War of the United States.

At three o'clock P. M., President Grant and other distinguished visitors dined with the Trustees and the Faculty in the hall of the Gymnasium.

At four o'clock P. M., the Class of 1861 held their Decennial meeting in connection with the Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association of Nassau Hall in the College Chapel.

At eight o'clock P. M., the Junior Orations were pronounced in the Second Presbyterian Church by Messrs. Berry, Daniels, DuVal, and Murray

of the Cliosophic Society, and Messrs. Atwater, Lane, Martin and Wilson of the American Whig Society.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH.

At nine o'clock A. M., the College authorities, commencing Bachelors, and Alumni, escorted by the undergraduates, proceeded to the First Presbyterian Church, where the Commencement Orations were pronounced, the Degrees conferred and the Prizes and Fellowships awarded.

The proceedings of the Commencement were concluded with the usual Alumni Dinner.

Announcements for the Year 1872-'73.

THE CXXVTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

The One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Annual Commencement will take place on the last Wednesday in June, the 26th, 1872.

The Baccalaureate Sermon of the President to the Class of 1872, will be delivered on the Sunday preceding the Commencement, the 23d of June, at eleven o'clock A. M., in the First Presbyterian Church.

The Class of 1872 will celebrate Class-day on the Monday before Commencement, the 24th of June.

The Annual Oration before the Literary Societies will be delivered on Tuesday, the 25th of June, at eleven o'clock A. M., by the Honorable Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, U. S. Senator from New Jersey.

The Annual Oratorical Contest between the Literary Societies for the Trustees' Medals and the Maclean Prize will take place on the evening before the Commencement, the 25th of June, at 8 o'clock.

COMPETING JUNIOR ORATORS.

CLIOSOPHIC SOCIETY.

J. P. Kennedy Bryan,	South Carolina.
George Howard Duffield,	New Jersey.
Simon J. McPherson,	New York.
Henry J. Van Dyke, Jr.,	New York.

AMERICAN WHIG SOCIETY.

J. Robert Adams,	Pennsylvania.
Artemas Bissel,	New York.
James H. Cowen,	Ohio.
Herman H. North,	Pennsylvania.

JUDGES FOR THE MACLEAN PRIZE.

The Professor of Rhetoric, John S. Hart, LL.D.
 The Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D.D., Newark, N. J.
 William J. Magie, A.M., Esq., Elizabeth, N. J.

The Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association of Nassau Hall will take place, in the College Chapel, on the Tuesday afternoon before the Commencement.

The Quarter-centennial meeting of the Class of 1847, the Decennial meeting of the Class of 1862, and the Triennial meeting of the Class of 1869, will be held at this Commencement.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations for admission to any of the Classes will be held on the Saturday preceding and the Thursday following the Annual Commencement, which occurs on the 26th of June, 1872.

Examinations for admission will also be held at the beginning of the First Term, Wednesday, the 11th of September, 1872.

STINNECKE SCHOLARSHIP.

The Examination for the Stinnecke Scholarship, of the annual value of \$500, tenable during three years, will be held on Friday and Saturday, the 13th and 14th of September, 1872. For terms, vide page 45.

EXAMINERS.

Professor James C. Moffat, D.D.,
Professor C. Wistar Hodge, D.D.,
Professor H. C. Cameron,

George S. Carey, A.M., Baltimore,
Oscar Keene, A.M., Newark, N. J.

The Examination in Greek will be held in Dickinson Hall, on Friday, at 10 A. M., September 13th, 1872. The subject will be the whole of the Anabasis, and the examination will consist of Translation and Analysis, the Parsing, Composition and Derivation of words, the History, Geography and Antiquities connected with the Anabasis.

The Examination in Latin will be held in the same place on Saturday, at 10 A. M., September 14th, 1872. Subject—all the Odes of Horace and the Eclogues of Virgil. The Examination will be similar to that in Greek with the addition of Prosody.

Students who have been members of the Freshman Class, as well as applicants for admission to the Sophomore Class, will be admitted to these examinations.