

bull, first loaned and afterward sold to the college. The first Divinity Hall was built in 1835-36; and the Library, which cost \$34,000, in 1842-46. For these and other expenses the alumni gave \$100,000 in 1831-36, chiefly through the efforts of W. Warner, treasurer from 1832. The library was much increased from Dr. A. E. Perkins's legacy of \$10,000 in 1836 and several smaller gifts. The state gave \$7,000 in 1831. Post-graduate and extra-professional instruction began in 1841 with Prof. E. E. Salisbury in the unsalaried chair of Arabic and Sanscrit. During these twenty-nine years twenty-five lawyers were sent forth, 519 physicians, and in the academic department 2,308, a yearly average of nearly eighty. President Day resigned in 1846, having completed his seventy-third year. He was made one of the corporation, and as such remained, though always in feeble health, until his death in New Haven at the great age of ninety-four years, having lived through the war of independence and that for the preservation of the Union. The number of distinguished graduates during President Day's administration was so great, that it is hardly worth while to mention the names of even a portion of them. In the class of 1820 alone we find the names of Dr. Leonard Bacon, Gov. Mason Brown, and President Theodore D. Woolsey. Passing on to 1828, we notice the names of President F. A. P. Barnard, Prof. H. N. Day, Gov. W. W. Hoppin, and Judge William Strong, of the supreme court. Making a long leap forward to the class of 1837, we perceive the names of Wm. M. Evarts, Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, Judge Edwards Pierpont, Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Jr., Profs. C. S. Lyman and B. N. Martin, and President A. L. Chapin. President Day died in New Haven, Aug. 22, 1867.

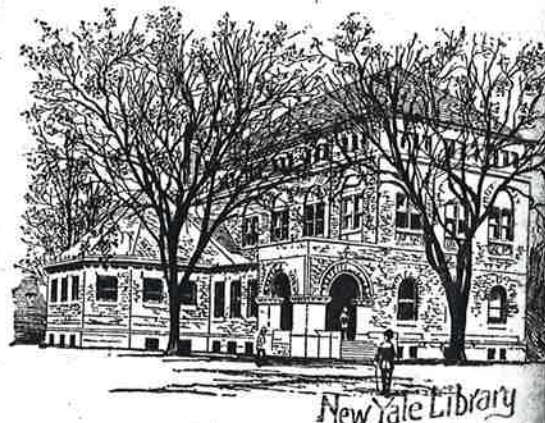
WOOLSEY, Theodore Dwight, tenth president of Yale College (1846-71), was born Oct. 31, 1801, in New York city, where his father, Wm. W. Woolsey, was a merchant. His ancestor came to America in the seventeenth century; his mother was a sister of Rev. Timothy Dwight, eighth president of the college. He was graduated from Yale in 1820, spent a year in legal and two years in theological studies, and returned to his alma mater where, during the two years of his tutorship he awed the most disorderly students. The years 1827-30 were spent in Europe, chiefly at Leipsic, Bonn and Berlin in the study of Greek. In 1831 he took the new chair of Greek at Yale, and entered on his work with much enthusiasm. His edition of the "Alcestis of Euripides" (1834) has not yet been surpassed or set aside. He also edited the "Antigone" and "Electra" of Sophocles (1835-37), the "Prometheus" of Aeschylus (1837), and the "Gorgias" of Plato (1842). He



Theodore D. Woolsey

was one of the founders of the "New Englander" in 1843, and wrote more than sixty papers for its columns, besides a number for other reviews. In 1845 he visited Athens, and the same year received the degree of LL.D. from Wesleyan University. It was again bestowed in 1886 by Harvard, which had given him that of D.D. in 1847. Like his predecessor, Dr. Day, he received ordination at his entrance into the presidency in October, 1846. Noted for wide and exact scholarship, he had also a direct, manly and scientific mind, great teaching and executive ability, and a character strong and self-restrained. Self-seeking and self-assertion were far from him: he cared to be known only in his work. Giving over Greek to Prof. James Hadley (q. v.), he took the new department of history, political

science, and international law, in which he attained great eminence. The twenty-five years of his rule saw not only a great and rapid growth in all directions, but a strenuous uplifting of standards. The lower classes were graded in sections, and the work of the senior year reorganized. Moral philosophy and metaphysics, hitherto taught by the president, were in 1847 committed to Prof. Noah Porter. Other new chairs were instituted: that of geology in 1850 under J. D. Dana; that of history, endowed by B. M. C. Durfee, in 1865, under A. M. Wheeler; a second chair of Greek in 1863, under L. R. Packard; and that of modern languages, endowed by A. R. Street in 1864, and occupied by E. B. Coe in 1867. G. P. Fisher succeeded Dr. Fitch as college pastor in 1854: this chair some years later received an endowment of \$50,000 from S. B. Chittenden. Prof. Stanley's place was taken by H. A. Newton in 1853, and Prof. Olmstead's by Elias Loomis in 1860. Scholarships were founded, and the annual charge for tuition, hitherto \$33, was raised by successive stages to \$90 in 1870. The Alumni Hall was



built in 1852-53, the gymnasium in 1859, and the art school in 1864-66, the latter by A. R. Street, who also endowed two chairs of art, filled in 1869 by J. F. Weir, and D. C. Eaton. Farnam and Durfee Colleges arose in 1869-71. In addition to these benefactions, a fund of \$106,000 was raised in 1854, most of which went to the academical department, making possible an increase in the salaries of professors; from 1817 they had received but \$1,100 each. The library received some cash and many books: the number of volumes which, in 1850 was 21,000, had risen to 38,000 in 1860, and in 1870 to 55,000. The librarians were E. C. Herrick until 1858, then D. C. Gilman until 1865, and since then A. Van Dame, assisted by F. B. Dexter. The Divinity School lost its early professors between 1858 and 1861, but received valuable accessions in Timothy Dwight in 1858, G. P. Fisher and J. M. Hoppin in 1861, G. E. Day and Leonard Bacon, D.D., in 1866, and Samuel Harris, D.D., in 1871. In 1866 Gov. W. A. Buckingham gave \$25,000; a bequest of \$50,000 from A. R. Street endowed the chair of ecclesiastical history; the degree of B. D. was first conferred; and an effort was begun which resulted in the raising of \$133,000 to build East Divinity Hall in 1869-70. In 1871 a chapel was added by F. Marquand, and \$10,000 given by H. W. Sage to found the lectureship on preaching, the results of which are known far beyond New Haven. The Medical School received a new building in 1860, and an entire new staff between 1846 and 1871. Its added professors were Drs. W. Hooker, in 1852, B. Silliman, Jr., in 1853, P. A. Jewett,

in 1856, C. A. Lindsley in 1860, L. J. Sanford in 1863, F. Bacon and S. G. Hubbard in 1864, M. C. White, G. F. Barker, and C. L. Ives in 1867. There were 314 graduates during this period, an annual average of over twelve. The Law School was cared for by Gov. C. Bissell, 1847-55, Henry Dutton, 1847-69, T. B. Osborne, 1855-65. It had 184 graduates and did not increase. Most important of all the changes during these twenty-five years was the development from small beginnings, in the latter years of President Day's rule, of graduate instruction not leading to what were of old called "the three learned professions." Two new chairs were established in August, 1846, and J. P. Norton appointed to that of agricultural chemistry, while



North Sheffield Hall.

B. Silliman, Jr., became professor of practical and applied chemistry. A chemical laboratory was opened in what was the president's house, and several courses in philosophy, philology and science were added by some of the older professors. In 1852 the degree of Ph.D. was first given, and a chair of civil engineering founded, under W. A. Norton. Prof. J. P. Norton was now succeeded by J. A. Porter, whose chair was divided in 1856, he retaining organic chemistry, and S. W. Johnson taking agricultural and applied chemistry. W. D. Whitney became professor of Sanscrit in 1854, Prof. Salisbury retaining Arabic until 1856, and in 1870 furnishing the chair of Sanscrit with an endowment of \$50,000. Another great step was taken in 1854, in setting off the instruction in chemistry and engineering as the Yale Scientific School. A chair of metallurgy was added in 1855 and given to G. J. Brush; another, of industrial mechanics and physics, was filled in 1859 by C. S. Lyman. In 1859 J. E. Sheffield bought the old building used by the Medical College, enlarged it, provided it with the necessary apparatus, and presented it to the Scientific School, which took his name the next year. In 1863 it received \$135,000 through the state from the sale of United States lands under the act of 1862, on condition of giving free tuition to a certain number of Connecticut pupils. From this time the Sheffield School grew and thrived apace, increasing its courses of studies from two to seven, and granting their various degrees. Its chief benefactor expended some \$150,000 on an enlargement of the building in 1865, and gave \$10,000 for its library; a few years later he furnished some \$80,000 for endowments,

and erected a second home, North Sheffield Hall, completed in 1873 at a cost of \$115,000. About \$100,000 had come in meanwhile from other sources, including \$28,000 from Mrs. S. K. Higgin, of Liverpool, to endow a chair of dynamical engineering, filled in 1870 by W. P. Trowbridge. Other chairs with their incumbents were physical and political geography, D. C. Gilman, 1863; agriculture, W. H. Brewer, 1864; zoölogy, A. E. Verrill, 1864; botany, D. C. Eaton, 1864; mining, A. P. Rockwell, 1865-68; English, T. R. Lounsbury, 1871; metallurgy, Q. D. Allen, 1871. In 1856 Geo. Peabody gave \$150,000 to found and maintain a museum of natural history in connection with the college, but governed by trustees of its own. In the same year a chair of paleontology was established and filled by O. C. Marsh. In July, 1871, the legislature agreed to a change in the corporation, displacing the six senior senators by as many alumni, to serve six years, one to be elected at each commencement. Under this administration no less than 2,259 students received the degree of A.B., an annual average of over 120. Dr. Woolsey retired from the presidency in 1871, and was for the next ten years chairman of the American company of revision of the New Testament. His "Introduction to the Study of International Law" (1860) is highly valued. He also published besides several discourses and editions (1871) of F. Lieber's "Manual of Political Ethics," and "Civil Liberty and Self-government," "Essays on Divorce and Divorce Legislation" (1869); "Religion of the Present and of the Future" (sermons, 1871); "Communism and Socialism" (1880); "Helpful Thoughts" (1882). "Political Science" (two vols., 1877) is the most elaborate but not the most influential of his works. He died, greatly honored, at New Haven July 1, 1889. (See a sketch by J. H. Thayer in the "Atlantic Monthly" for October, 1889.)

PORTER, Noah, eleventh president of Yale College (1871-86), was born Dec. 14, 1811, at Farmington, Conn., where his family had settled in 1640, and of which his father was minister 1806-66. Graduating

from Yale in 1831, he had charge of the Hopkins School at New Haven for two years, served as tutor at the college for two more, was pastor at New Milford 1836-46, and at Springfield, Mass., 1843-46. At Dr. Woolsey's assumption of the presidency of Yale, Mr. Porter was called to the new chair of moral philosophy and metaphysics, which was endowed by the proceeds of a fund given in 1823 by S. Clark. In this branch of knowledge he won distinction by his large work on "The Human Intellect" (1868) and his widely used text-book, "Elements of Intellectual Science" (1871). Among his other writings are a discourse on the 200th anniversary of the settlement of his native town, 1841; a prize essay on "The Educational Systems of the Puritans and Jesuits" (1851); "American Colleges and the American Public" (1870); "Books and Reading" (1870); "Science of Nature vs. the Science of Man" (1871); "Science and Sentiment" (1882); "Evangeline, the Place, the Story and the Poem" (1882); a "Life of Bishop George Berkeley" (1885); "The Elements of Moral Science," (1885); and a "Critical Exposition of Kant's Ethics" (1886). He was the chief editor of the revised editions, 1864 and 1890, of Noah Webster's Dictionary. His degree of D.D. was conferred by the University of the City of New York in 1858, and by that of Edinburgh in 1886; Western Reserve

