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souri, Kansas, and South Dakota, and is the only theological institution of the Presbyterian Church, for English-speaking students, between Chicago and San Francisco. The first board of directors consisted of twenty ministers and twenty laymen, and the faculty of Drs. Wm. W. Harsba (systematic theology), Stephen Phelps (homiletics and pastoral theology), Matthew B. Lowrie (New-Testament literature), John Gordon (q.v.; ecclesiastical history), and Charles G. Sterling (Hebrew). The seminary opened in Sept., 1891, with nine students, and has thus far enrolled 200 students and graduated eighteen classes. Many of these men have become leaders in the religious movements of the west and south, and several of the classes have representatives in the foreign field. By the provisions of its charter the institution is under the control of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., and stands for the inculcation of the cardinal doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, although, while the institution is distinctly Presbyterian, and was established for the purpose of teaching the doctrines and the polity of the Presbyterian Church, its doors are open to all young men, whatever their theological opinions, who desire training for the ministry. Free discussion is allowed, and none are compelled to adopt Presbyterian views. Its professors seek to know and teach the results of the best modern scholarship. Nothing is retained just because it is old. The changing conditions of society receive special consideration, and such methods of service are commended as these conditions seem to demand. The seminary was established to increase the supply of ministers for the great mission field within the bounds of which it is located. Its founders have not been disappointed in the results, for more than half of its graduates have entered that field, and through their labors thousands have been added to the membership of the Church. The opportunities and advantages of the institution are also extended to laymen who desire to equip themselves for Christian work.

The development of the institution has been gratifying to its founders and friends, and it has always had the hearty commendation of the Presbyterian General Assembly. At the present time its student body represents ten synods and four denominations. The faculty consists of Albert B. Marshall (president and professor of methodology), Matthew B. Lowrie (homiletics, pastoral theology, and English Bible), Joseph J. Lampe (Hebrew and Old-Testament literature), Daniel E. Jenkins (didactic and polemic theology), Charles A. Mitchell (New-Testament literature), and Charles Herron (ecclesiastical history, church polity, and missions). Through the generosity of friends, especially Mrs. William Thaw, Thomas McDougall, and John H. Converse, the seminary possesses a desirable site and a modern building ample for all its present requirements. Its endowment fund, with other holdings, amounts to \$225,000, and its library contains 6,000 volumes.

A. B. MARSHALL.

S. Princeton: This seminary, which is located at Princeton, Mercer Co., N. J., was founded in 1812 by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., which created it and controls it. Its

official name is "The Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A." The assembly of 1810 decided "immediately to attempt to establish a seminary." That of 1811 adopted a plan or constitution for the seminary. That of 1812, after an agreement with the trustees of the College of New Jersey, located the seminary in Princeton. On May 3, 1812, the assembly elected the first board of directors, consisting of twenty-one ministers and nine ruling elders, as at present, and on June 2 the Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander (q.v.) was elected professor of didactic and polemic theology. On Aug. 12 the seminary was formally opened with one professor and three students. The classes were first held in Dr. Alexander's house. Those most influential in the inception of the seminary were Rev. Drs. Ashbel Green (q.v.), who wrote the plan; Archibald Alexander, Samuel Miller (q.v.), Jacob J. Janeway, and President Timothy Dwight (q.v.), of Yale College. The General Assembly of 1813 made Princeton the permanent site of the seminary, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller was added to the faculty. The number of students increased rapidly, and it was found necessary to hold the classes in the college buildings. The first seminary building was occupied in 1817. In 1822 Dr. Charles Hodge (q.v.) was elected a professor. In a large measure the seminary owes what it has been and what it has always stood for to its three earliest teachers.

In 1822 the trustees were incorporated by the New Jersey legislature, with control over the material interests of the seminary. The original charter fixed the number at twenty-one, twelve of whom should be laymen and citizens of New Jersey. In 1877 the board was authorized to add twelve to its number. This it has not yet done. The division of the Presbyterian Church, in 1837, into two branches raised the question to which branch the seminary should belong. The courts decided in favor of the Old School branch [and to that branch the seminary adhered]. Until 1835 the faculty consisted of three professors. The next most important additions were J. Addison Alexander (q.v.) in that year, William Henry Green (q.v.) in 1851, and Caspar Wistar Hodge (q.v.) in 1860. In 1871 a new chair of Christian ethics and apologetics was erected. In 1877 Archibald Alexander Hodge was associated with his father in the chair of dogmatics, and in 1880 Francis Landey Patton (q.v.) was called to the chair of the relation of philosophy and science to the Christian religion. In this latter year there were seven professors and two instructors in the faculty. Dr. Charles Hodge celebrated his professorial jubilee in 1872, and Dr. William Henry Green celebrated his in 1896. A new chair of Biblical theology was founded in 1891. In 1836-37 there were 137 students, the high-water mark of the early period; in 1858-59, 181; and 263 in 1894-95, the largest number in any one year. The total number of students, up to 1910, was 5,742, of whom 3,076 were living, while 367 have become foreign missionaries.

Princeton Seminary has always stood for a divinely inspired Bible and its perfect authority in all matters of faith and practise. It has maintained

and inculcated the doctrines of the recognized standards of the Presbyterian Church, believing them to be contained in the Scriptures. It has always practised and encouraged a reverent and scientific study of the Bible, and has been ready to subject it to the keenest scrutiny in the spheres of the lower and the higher criticism.

As the oldest of the Presbyterian seminaries in the United States, it has largely influenced the character of the others. Of its students, 108 have become teachers in the Presbyterian schools of theology in the United States, and fifty-five have been moderators of the General Assembly. The *Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review*, founded by Charles Hodge in 1825, wielded a powerful influence upon the theological thought of its time. Its successors have continued, except during the years 1877-80, until the present *Princeton Theological Review*. Some seventeen other religious weeklies and quarterlies have been controlled or edited by alumni of the seminary. The publications of its professors have been noteworthy and most influential, particularly the *Systematic Theology* of Dr. Charles Hodge, and his other works, and those of Archibald Alexander, Samuel Miller, J. Addison Alexander, William Henry Green, and Archibald Alexander Hodge (q.v.).

The faculty in 1910 consisted of ten professors, two assistant professors, and five instructors. There are a librarian and an assistant librarian. There are two endowed lectureships, six fellowships, and five prizes. Besides a broad curriculum there are extra courses leading to the degree of B.D. The governing boards are a board of directors and a board of trustees, the one electing the professors and assigning their duties, and controlling the educational interests of the seminary, subject to the revision of the General Assembly, the other having the care of its material interests and the appointment of the librarian. Until 1902 the senior professor was the recognized head of the faculty; but in that year provision was made for a president of the seminary, and Dr. F. L. Patton was elected to this office, and still retains it. The president is *ex officio* a member of both the governing boards.

There were 151 students in the seminary in the year 1909-10, coming from thirty-three states and territories, from Canada, Brazil, Ceylon, China, Ireland, and Japan. As to denomination, there were 111 Presbyterian, 9 Reformed, 4 United Presbyterian, 3 Reformed Presbyterian, 3 Methodist, 3 Congregationalist, 3 Lutheran, 3 United Evangelical, 3 Church of Christ in Japan, and 9 scattering. The library contains 87,700 bound volumes and 32,500 pamphlets, distributed in two buildings. The real estate of the seminary is valued at \$628,000, and the total value of all its other holdings is \$3,225,000. There are on the campus three dormitories, two library buildings, a recitation building, a chapel, a gymnasium, a power house, and nine professors' houses. The present faculty is as follows: Francis Landey Patton, D.D., LL.D., president and professor of the philosophy of religion; Benjamin Breckinridge Warfield (q.v.), D.D., LL.D., Charles Hodge professor of didactic and polemic theology; John D. Davis (q.v.), D.D., LL.D., Helena professor of orien-

tal and Old-Testament literature; John DeWitt (q.v.), D.D., LL.D., Archibald Alexander professor of church history; William Brenton Greene, Jr. (q.v.), D.D., Stuart professor of apologetics and Christian ethics; Geerhardus Vos (q.v.), Ph.D., D.D., Haley professor of Biblical theology; Robert Dick Wilson, Ph.D., D.D., William Henry Green, professor of Semitic philology and Old-Testament criticism; William Park Armstrong, A.M., professor of New-Testament literature and exegesis; Charles Rosenbury Erdman, professor of practical theology; Frederick William Loetscher, Ph.D., professor of homiletics; James Oscar Boyd, Ph.D., assistant professor of oriental and Old-Testament literature; Caspar Wistar Hodge, Ph.D., assistant professor of didactic and polemic theology; Henry Wilson Smith, A.M., instructor in elocution; Kerr Duncan Macmillan, instructor in church history; John Gresham Machen, instructor in the New Testament; Oswald Thompson Allis, A.M., instructor in Semitic philology; Joseph Heatly Dulles (q.v.), A.M., librarian; Paul Martin, registrar and secretary of the faculty; William Boyd Sheddan, assistant librarian.

JOSEPH HEATLY DULLES.

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9. San Francisco: This seminary is located in San Anselmo, Cal., and was founded in 1871, being placed under the care of what was then known as the Synod of the Pacific of the Presbyterian Church. It sprang from a conviction that the peculiar needs of the Pacific Coast demanded a ministry trained upon the field, and its founders were the Rev. William A. Scott and Rev. William Alexander (q.v.), who, with the Rev. George Burrows and Rev. Daniel W. Poor, were its earliest instructors. It was located for years in the city of San Francisco, where the old City College and St. John's Presbyterian Church