

THE HONORABLE HENRY W. SAGE.

THE Honorable Henry W. Sage was born in Middletown, Conn., January 31, 1814. He is a descendant of David Sage, a native of Wales, who settled in Middletown as early as 1652. His father, Mr. Charles Sage, married Miss Sally Williams, a sister of the Hon. J. B. Williams, of Ithaca. Henry W. Sage was the oldest child. His early boyhood was passed in Bristol, Conn., until his father moved westward in 1827, with the early tide of emigration, and settled in Ithaca. In early years he learned the lesson which so many eminent Americans have had to acquire—that of self-support and self-dependence. This discipline of sacrifice and of arduous toil was one of his earliest acquisitions. It had been the ardent wish of the boy to enter Yale College, but the removal of the family to this State interrupted this plan. Even in Ithaca his desire for a profession did not forsake him, and he began the study of medicine, which, however, he was forced by ill-health to abandon, and in the year 1832 he entered the employ of his uncles, Williams & Brothers, men of great energy and probity, who were merchants and large shipping agents, owning lines of transportation which traversed the lakes of Central New York, connecting, by means of the Erie canal and the Hudson river, with the trade of the metropolis. Mr. Sage's energy and business sagacity were soon manifested, and his enterprise enlarged the sphere of his activity. Five years later he became proprietor of the business. He early foresaw the rising importance of the West, and became interested in the vast forests of Canada and of Michigan. In 1854 he purchased a large tract of timber land around Lake Simcoe, in Canada, where he manufactured lumber on a large scale. He engaged, soon after, in business with Mr. John McGraw, and erected in Winona, Mich., a manufactory which, at that time, was regarded as the largest in the world. When comparatively a young man, during the memorable campaign of 1847, he was elected upon the Whig ticket to the Legislature. In 1857 he removed to Brooklyn, where he resided until 1880. Here his great ability, and above all, the marked force of his character, made him at once one of the most prominent citizens. He was the friend of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and the great preacher, in all his difficulties, rested upon no heart with more intimate and tender affection than upon that of his parishioner, Mr. Henry W. Sage. In 1870 Mr. Sage was elected trustee of the university, and since 1875 he has been president of the Board of Trustees. As a youth he wandered over the hills of this, his early home, and rejoiced in the beautiful views of lake and valley, and he saw in the new university an opportunity to realize a purpose, which he had deeply cherished, to promote the higher education of woman. Even when residing at a distance, he had given generously the endowment which formed the Sage foundation for the education of women and erected the Sage Chapel, which his son, Mr. Dean Sage, in noble enthusiasm for his father's purpose, endowed, thus securing to the university the valuable courses of sermons which have been delivered for twenty years in the University Chapel, and which will constitute a permanent fund for the promotion of the religious and moral life of the university. It is evident from this that Mr. Sage is a man of lofty personal faith, who has the courage to follow his convictions wherever they lead. His faith in the education of woman, and in the future which is before her, was a part of his being, in advance of the leading thinkers of this country.

Even amid the exacting demands of business he was an earnest student, and nights of laborious reading followed days of exhausting work. He was interested in modern speculation, and in the bearing of scientific truth upon the profound questions of human life and destiny. He read also upon economical questions. Literature, science and art have always interested him. Work difficult for one less strong has always appeared easy for him. He has never seemed weary when there is work to be done; and he turns with apparently fresh strength to any new subject of interest, demanding his attention. He is only weary in case of enforced rest. Promptness and almost inexhaustible energy have characterized his life. In 1880, Mr. Sage removed to Ithaca, and from this time his life is closely identified with the history of the university. However great his gifts, his noble personality has been his greatest gift to the life of the university. It is not too much to say that services extending over nearly a quarter of a century have made him, to all who shall review this later period, the central figure in its history. Mr. Cornell's magnificent plan, conceived in so large a spirit of personal sacrifice, and maintained with so much tenacity, had not as yet been realized. Indeed, a scheme which had involved so much labor, and which had been pursued for fifteen years with so much devotion, was on the point of failure after the death of Mr. Cornell. The university had retained the national lands, and paid every year an enormous sum, thus imposing a tax upon its income beyond what it was in its power to sustain. The struggle at last seemed hopeless to the trustees, who had been faithful so long. An offer came to dispose of the balance of the western lands in Wisconsin, consisting of about five hundred thousand acres, for one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The syndicate, which proposed to make this purchase, was unable to make the initial payment, and it was even proposed to sell the vast interest of the university for one million dollars. At this time Mr. Sage's influence was thrown decisively into the scale to preserve these lands. He maintained that their immediate value was at least three million dollars, and that, by retaining possession of them, and by judicious disposal, even a larger sum might be realized. This decisive action in a decisive moment saved the future of the university, and rescued it from perpetual limitation in its means and scope, and made it possible for it to become one of the representative universities of the land. The results of this policy were embodied in a report of the Land Committee, presented to the Executive Committee on October 30, 1889.

“During the year, a sale of timber land amounting to one hundred and sixty-eight thousand two hundred and three dollars was reported. The previous sales, up to August 1, 1888, had realized four million nine hundred and twenty thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents. One hundred and sixty-two thousand six hundred and sixty-one acres were still unsold, whose estimated value was one million two hundred and sixty-seven thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars and eighty-six cents, which, added to the previous sales, made a total of six million one hundred and eighty-eight thousand and seventy-one dollars and sixty-one cents.” The committee added: “Whatever results may be the outcome of present complications, the university is now established upon an enduring basis. We cannot know how almost wholly we have been indebted to the wisdom and statesmanship of Ezra Cornell, in his arrangements with the State, to let him sell five hundred and twelve thousand acres of land, without admiration and gratitude for the breadth and solidity of the financial basis he laid for us. His undertaking

was to 'carry the land twenty years, from August 4, 1866, to August 4, 1886, and within that time to sell and return all proceeds, less his actual expenses, to the treasurer of the State. He hoped at that time to create about two and one-quarter millions for the benefit of the university. He died in 1874, after expending five hundred and seventy-six thousand nine hundred and fifty-three dollars of his own cash to carry the land; after which it was carried by the university to June, 1881—in all nearly fifteen years, at a further cost of four hundred and eighteen thousand three hundred dollars, making, in all, a cost of nine hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and fifty-three dollars, and the total outcome to that date was less by three thousand three hundred and one dollars and sixty-nine cents than the actual cost of carrying it. It was a most discouraging labor, and seemed for a time to be utterly hopeless. The university was at that time very poor. Professors were paid two thousand dollars per year, and the trustees could not pay even these beggarly salaries without creating a large debt. At one time one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars of such debt was paid from their pockets. Nearly all the available funds were in the land grant. Had any offered a million for it at that time, a majority vote of the trustees would probably have sold it. We had by actual count three hundred and twenty students. The prospect ahead was dark enough, but our dark days were nearly over. In August, 1881, we sold four hundred and eighty thousand dollars worth of land at one sale, and by August 1, 1886—three days before the twenty years expired—our total sales were three million eight hundred and eighty-one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four dollars and nineteen cents, far in excess of Mr. Cornell's wildest dream; and to August 1, 1889, the total sales, added to the value of land yet unsold, are six million one hundred and eighty-eight thousand and seventy-one dollars and sixty-one cents. We have had since August, 1881, three million nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-six dollars and forty-four cents in solid cash, or its equivalent in productive securities, poured into our treasury. All this in eight years! What wonder that we have felt the impulse of such prosperity, that we have had power to increase the pay of our professors as well as their numbers, and ability to build houses, to increase equipments, and thus, by wise use of all, and by deserving it, to command public patronage? We have secured large gifts from others in buildings and in endowments; but to whom, above all others, do we owe the largest debt of love and gratitude for our present and prospective prosperity? To Ezra Cornell, now sleeping peacefully in yonder Chapel. To his purpose of faith and hope, and, under God, to the officers and faculty of the university, working to establish what he so grandly founded." This is an incomparable exhibition of sagacity and lofty devotion to the university; and above the material advantage, is that most beautiful and imperishable element which glorifies human life—the love, the sacrifice, the patient devotion of the benefactors—an invisible but immortal gift to the university.

Mr. Sage's personal gifts have shown a wise purpose to aid the university when gifts were most needed and would serve it best. In addition to the Sage College, the Sage Chapel, and the endowment of the Sage School of Philosophy, the latter at an expense of more than a quarter of a million of dollars, Mr. Sage has given for the Library and its endowment five hundred and sixty thousand dollars, besides the cost of a residence upon the university grounds for the incumbent of the chair of philosophy, and a gift of eight thousand dollars for the Archæological Museum. Mr.

Sage is not simply a man of affairs, demanding as they do business gifts of a high order. He has not worked for mere acquisition, although valuing independence and the means of enlarged activity which wealth affords. There has been nothing in his life to withdraw him from sympathy with men, but every thing to give him an interest in all the struggles which form character and constitute manhood. One of his guiding thoughts is not to take from young men the incentive to labor, but through labor, whether of the hands or of the head, to develop their powers. With him work is honorable, essential to manhood, and he has a vigorous scorn of selfish indulgence. He would say: "Let every young man take life as he finds it, and make the most of it," and his own example shows that the field of such a one will expand with his proved powers. One principle has guided his personal life—adherence to justice and honor. That wretched subterfuge, by which men substitute mere expediency for justice and honor, he is incapable of. Mere temporizing when a matter of principle is involved, to secure by shift or device some substitute for just and generous action, is foreign to his nature. The opportunity of service has always imposed an imperative claim upon him. He has faith in the right, which will always prove to have been the wisest in the end. He has placed before himself as the crowning purpose of his life to contribute to the growth of this university. No one has grasped its future with a clearer comprehension of its needs than he. The debt of the university to him cannot be estimated, and is not embraced in his munificent gifts. His foresight in the wise administration of the university lands, in which his advice has, fortunately been controlling, has made it possible to realize the large returns which formed a part of Mr. Cornell's dream. Mr. Sage has that grasp of principles which makes his judgment instantaneous and almost unerring. His friendship has been freely accorded to all members of the university, and his generous recognition and interest will be inseparably associated with his memory. His services are not surpassed in the long line of its illustrious benefactors.

On January 31, 1894, the university celebrated the eightieth birthday of the Honorable Henry W. Sage. Upon this day the Museum of Classical Archæology, Mr. Sage's latest gift to the university, was dedicated. The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees was held at this time, and most of the members were present. The trustees and faculty met in Mr. Sage's house to express their gratitude, and extend their congratulations upon this occasion. The celebration was not confined to the university. Mr. Sage's benefactions had been recognized as a gift to the nation, and the most eminent of the land joined in expressing their recognition of his distinguished services to the State. President Cleveland wrote from the White House: "As a friend of Cornell, deeply interested in all that relates to its history and future prosperity, I desire to thank you for your long devotion to her welfare, and for the aid you have thus rendered to practical and useful education. I am sure that the testimonial which will assure you that your worth and generous work is appreciated, will be accompanied by the sincere wish of many hearts: that you may be long spared to enjoy the comfort and satisfaction which attend generous deeds." Governor Roswell P. Flower telegraphed his regret at his inability to be present, and said: "Cornell has been fortunate in having interested in her welfare one whose gifts have made him one of the most generous patrons of education in America, and whose sound advice and constant watchfulness have also been invaluable in guiding the progress of this powerful institution. Few lives of four score years have been so busy in good

works as that of Henry W. Sage, and not only Cornell, but the State of New York must feel proud that such a man has lived among us and has devoted so generously his wealth and time to a noble purpose. The monuments which his love and munificence have built at Cornell will perpetuate his honored name forever." An address was also presented from the faculty beautifully engrossed and signed by every member, expressing their personal gratitude to Mr. Sage, not simply as an official with whom they had been related, but as a friend to whom they felt a personal indebtedness. This address contained a beautiful estimate of Mr. Sage's services in behalf of the university. It read as follows:

Mr. Sage: Your friends who subscribe this paper have a feeling that the day which marks the beginning of the ninth decade of your life should not pass without some expression of the honor and regard they cherish for you. Not unmindful that an austere sense of duty inclines you to shrink from public or private eulogy, they are also mindful that a too delicate hesitation on their part may permit a golden opportunity to escape them. The prudence which would silence the voice of generous feeling, and would let pass the moment for the utterance of a just gratitude, would indeed be excessive. Suffer us, then, to recall the past. Fourteen years ago you surrendered your home in a great city, and the large sphere of usefulness there open to you, to dwell among us. Prescient of the future and the demands upon your toil, solicitude and financial resources, you came upon the scene when the university we love sorely needed a generous heart, a wise mind, and a liberal hand. The great work of the founder and the first president seemed in peril of arrest and decline. A chivalric faith and courage, and a liberality without stint, were the only hope; and Providence inspired you to address yourself to the noble work of conserving, fostering and enlarging the foundations of learning which illustrious men had begun. Your life from the first has been one of noble purpose, and that purpose has had a logical development. Amidst the ceaseless activities of a business career, your thoughts ever turned toward the promotion of the welfare of your country. To you the culture of the young in institutions of learning seemed the safest and most ennobling charity, the most enduring means of promoting patriotism, civic virtue and true, intelligent religion. Your sympathy from the first has been manifest for letters, arts and sciences as related by a common bond, as divine instruments of human progress and welfare. If Cicero could say that nature without education has oftener raised men to glory and virtue than education without natural abilities, you, on the contrary, have held fast the faith in the necessity and advantages of education for all mankind, to strengthen abilities however weak, to afford the young persons of native strength of mind a guidance in the way of the noblest aspiration.

You are fortunate to live to see the results of your sacrifice. You can enjoy now the serenity of retrospection. You have witnessed the achievements of women in letters, philosophy and science, and the women of America will never cease to regard you as one of their earliest benefactors. Structures founded by your hand, and by that of your noble consort who too soon left us, rise about us. Sage Hall, the Chapel, the great Library, the Museum of Classic Arts, the School of Philosophy, attest your beneficence and wisdom. These are enduring monuments, and will perpetuate human gratitude. But you will receive a still greater reward. Long after you, together with us, shall have passed from earth, the impulse you have given to the culture of man will endure; its vibrations will never cease. Generations of the young shall pass from these university halls in endless succession, who will honor your memory, be inspired to noble living by your example, and thus help to perpetuate the existence and the welfare of the republic you have loved so well.

We affectionately salute you on this, the eightieth anniversary, thankful that such vigor of mind and body is still yours; that your wisdom is still at the service of the university in its councils of administration, and that we may hope for you still other years of well-earned rest and human gratitude. "The end of doubt is the beginning of repose." The solid base of your work here cannot be disturbed. That your remaining years may be full of sunshine and peace, that your hopeful presages of the future of Cornell may "with the process of the suns" be unceasingly realized by those who shall come after us, and that you may return late to the skies, is our earnest prayer.

An address was also presented from members of the senior class, expressing the gratitude and affection of the entire student body for devoted services, invaluable counsel and generous benefactions.

In behalf of the trustees the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford in a few simple but deeply felt words, recalling the events of the twenty-five years in which he had been connected with the board, presented to Mr. Sage, as a gift from the former and present trustees, a vase of solid silver. Upon one side, a draped female figure with arms half raised and with a basket at her feet shows that she represents generosity. Carved upon the vase are pictures of the buildings which Mr. Sage has given to the university—the Sage College for Women, the Chapel, and the University Library—while a Greek porch, partly concealed by a scroll, was designed to symbolize the munificent endowment of the School of Philosophy. Around the neck of the vase are the words: “On earth there is nothing great but man, in man there is nothing great but mind;” while upon a band below, just above the base, stands: “Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men.” The inscription upon the base was as follows: “Presented to the Honorable Henry W. Sage on his eightieth birthday, January 31, 1894, by former and present trustees of Cornell University, over whom as chairman of the board he has presided for nearly twenty years, as a mark of their esteem and affection for the man, and of their grateful appreciation of the devoted love, the wise and zealous services and the munificent gifts which he has bestowed upon the university.” The decorations, composed of oak and ivy, symbolized the strength and tenderness, which are elements of Mr. Sage’s character. Mr. Sage’s language in accepting this gift was significant. In the few words which he uttered he expressed his appreciation of the love and kindness of his friends, and paid a lofty tribute to the learning and devotion of the faculty, whose worth he had come to know and prize from an association of so many years. A second tribute, to the devotion of his coworkers among the trustees, and an expression of his love for the university to which his life has been devoted, concluded his remarks.

MR. JOHN MCGRAW.

MR. JOHN MCGRAW, to whose generosity the university owes the noble building which bears his name, was born in Dryden, May 5, 1815, where he resided until 1848. He became early interested in the manufacture and sale of lumber, and later in the purchase of large forests in Michigan. He resided in various parts of the State, his longest residence, until his removal to Ithaca, being in the vicinity of New York, where his large business centered. He was chosen a trustee of the university at its opening. His interest in it soon led him to erect a building for the library and the scientific collections, which was completed in 1871. His purposes to contribute to the development of the university were not confined to this single gift, munificent as it was. He left to his only daughter the execution of his beneficence. Mr. McGraw’s residence here brought him into close connection with the business interests of the university, and his services in the first years of its history were of great value. He died in Ithaca, May 4, 1877. Hon. Henry W. Sage, a former business

associate, thus wrote of Mr. McGraw: "Among the most active and useful forces of a nation's life is a large class of the higher ranges of business men—those who originate the enterprises of the period, and direct and control the industries pertaining to them. From these, result a nation's prosperity and the foundation of its growth in wealth, commerce, and the elevation and refinement which accompany them. Eminent among this class of men was Mr. McGraw. He dealt with principles and ideas, boldly grasping the outlines of important projects which commanded his attention, and he followed up with all the force of his character any enterprise once entered upon, when his judgment was once convinced of its soundness and utility. His clear, practical head was always a power in the management of the interests of the university. He was upright, prompt, true, sensitive to the nicest shade of honor. His active, practical life, was a living exponent of that within, which abounded with faith, hope, courage, fidelity—the qualities which make up and stamp the noble man."

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH, whose interest in the university and numerous gifts have been a contribution to its reputation and its wealth, was born in Reading, England, August 13, 1823. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1845. He was an elegant classical scholar, winning scholarships and prizes for English and Latin essays, and for Latin verse. He was elected a Fellow and tutor of University College, where he taught for several years, and also a Fellow of Oriel College. He was called to the bar in Lincoln's Inn in 1847, but never practiced. He was secretary of two commissions to examine into the government, property and studies of the University of Oxford. His efforts in behalf of university reform exerted great influence in infusing new methods and life into wealthy, antiquated foundations. He was also a member of the Royal Commission of Education of England, and, from 1858 to 1866, Regius Professor of History in the university. Mr. Smith was always a pronounced Liberal in politics. No possible favor could induce him to sacrifice his opposition to aristocratic and irresponsible government, for popularity or temporary advantage. He can as little brook empty ritualism in religion as an exclusive privileged class in authority. His interest in America and its struggle for freedom, caused him to visit this country in 1864. As a steadfast friend of the Union and of republican institutions, his services to our government in dark days were at once recognized. He was welcomed by President Lincoln and our most prominent statesmen in Washington, and by scholars everywhere. Even in his enthusiastic reception, he was ready to peril the favor of his new-found friends rather than abandon his strong sense of justice, as was shown by his public opposition to current political discussion at that time. At the opening of the university in 1868, Mr. Smith became professor of English history. Numerous students were attracted by his name, and his classes were thronged. Recognizing the inadequate equipment of the library for historical study, he sent for his own valuable library, containing the rare accumulations of a lifetime, and

presented it to the university. There were numerous hardships to the Oxford scholar in an inland village of a new country, in the crude condition of the young university. He wrote often for the college papers, gave receptions to his classes, and sought, in every way, to incite a cordial feeling among his students. Privately he ascertained the wants of those who were self-supporting, and often ministered to them by gifts of books. It is doubtful whether any university in England or America offered at that time a course of lectures on English history equal to those delivered here. The residence of Mr. Smith's family friends in Toronto took him, after a few years, to that city, where he married and now resides. Nearly every year he returns here upon a visit, and the students have an opportunity to hear one or more of his graphic and philosophical lectures upon some theme of current political interest. His attachment to the university is shown by constant gifts of work in history and literature to the library. It would be a boon to the students if he could be induced to spend half of each year here, resuming those lectures which were such an inspiration to former classes. Professor Smith's writings cover a vast variety of subjects besides history. He has defended religion against the deceptive views of Mansel in his Bampton lectures, and discussed in reviews nearly all the prominent questions which have agitated English and colonial politics in the last thirty years. Literature has been indebted to him in many ways, most recently by a life of Cowper. No living English writer surpasses him in clear, incisive style, joined with graphic description and brilliant generalizations.

His reputation has received wide recognition in several volumes which he has recently published in rapid succession, especially: *The United States; An Outline of Political History, 1492-1871*—a brilliant outline sketch of American history; *Essays on Questions of the Day, Political and Social*; *A Trip to England*; *Oxford and Her Colleges*; *Bay Leaves*; *Translations from the Latin Poets*; *Specimens of Greek Tragedy*, etc.

Professor Smith retains his old interest in the university, and every year his visits are anticipated with the generous enthusiasm of the student world. Many chapters in his books are recognized as more elaborate discussions of lectures, or informal talks which have been given before the students of the university. Invitations to return to England to assume the headship of University College, and offers of other high university positions have been alike declined for his home in his adopted country. Even a seat in parliament has offered no attraction to him.

Politically, he has supported with great vigor the Liberal-Union cause in England, and opposed an independent government for Ireland. He has also been active in advocating closer commercial relations with Canada, which has had great influence upon public sentiment in that country. He regards intimate political relations in the future as the manifest destiny, and equally for the interest of both countries.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM DEXTER WILSON, D.D.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM DEXTER WILSON, who, upon his retirement, was elected Professor Emeritus, ranks eleventh in order of appointment, of the professors first chosen at the foundation of the university. He was born in Stoddard, N. H., February 28, 1816.

A youth of great vigor and persistence of purpose, he prepared himself, largely through personal sacrifices and labor, for Harvard College. He missed the symmetrical training which would have come from systematic college study, and entered the Divinity School at Cambridge when only nineteen years of age. Here he enjoyed advantages of a high order; his ardor for knowledge and wide range of reading were unusual in one of his age, and he won marked recognition for his ability. After graduating from that school, in 1838, he entered the ministry of the Unitarian church, with which he was connected for several years. A conservative tendency in his nature, joined with an unusual reverence for authority and regard for established institutions, promoted by extensive reading of church history, led him to unite with the Episcopal church and take orders in its ministry. He began this portion of his career in the small parish of Sherburne, Chenango county, N. Y. Mr. Wilson was more of a scholar than a preacher, and his ability soon impressed his brethren in the ministry, and in the lack of theological schools, candidates for the ministry studied with the young clergyman, in accordance with former usage in this country, and to same extent in England. The native theological and philosophical bent of his mind was shown by his writings at this time, some of which attracted marked attention in the denomination to which he belonged. He was soon elected to the chair of moral and intellectual philosophy in Hobart College, where he remained for eighteen years. Although the college was small, it occupied a position of considerable importance in the Episcopal church, especially as representing its interests in the western part of the State. Dr. Wilson filled an influential place in the diocesan and national conventions of his denomination. He was in successive conventions, chairman of the committee on the state of the church, one of the most important committees in suggesting and determining legislation. In 1868 he was chosen professor of moral and intellectual philosophy in the Cornell University. While filling with fidelity this chair, it is nevertheless true that his main work in connection with the university was in the official work of the registrar's office, a position he had held since the opening of the university. Possessing a native capacity for routine work, he enjoyed the details of bureau administration which would have been distasteful to most scholars. He has been aided by a vigorous and retentive memory, which holds names, faces and facts with unusual tenacity. In this office, Dr. Wilson came in contact with all the students who have been connected with the university, nearly four thousand in number. His position in advising them was one of great responsibility. While somewhat tutorial in manner, he heard and counseled with great candor all who sought his assistance, and he will be remembered with respect and affection by those with whom he came into more immediate relations. As a teacher his instruction was somewhat formal in character, and while not calculated to awaken the highest enthusiasm, it was the result of fresh and unremitting study. The needs of the college with which Dr. Wilson was first connected, and of this university in its earlier days, caused a demand to be made upon him for lectures upon a wide variety of subjects. These could not in all cases be of equal excellence, as it is not possible for one person to be an investigator and original observer in widely removed fields. We find his lectures here covering moral and intellectual philosophy, the history of philosophy, American and constitutional law, political economy, logic, physical geography and climatology, political philosophy, comparative physiology with special reference to the phenomena of psychology, the history of civilization, Hebrew, general history and

the philosophy of history. While of necessity dependent upon the views of others in his treatment of many of these subjects, Dr. Wilson has been a constant reader, thinker and accumulator of facts. The study of mathematics has been a recreation to him. His work as a writer has been extended since his connection with this university. He has published works on logic, psychology, the scientific and philosophical evidences of the truth of religion, and numerous articles in theological reviews. He has made little effort to extend the circulation of these works, and they are not widely known, and yet able thinkers regard them as books of much acuteness and ability. Dr. Wilson has devoted much attention to recent scientific discoveries, especially in their bearing on revelation. In a wider sphere he has exercised an influence on education in the State. He has been active in the meetings of the university convention, and often made reports of great value upon the studies of the secondary schools. Dr. Wilson was consulted in 1872 with reference to accepting the presidency of the University of Wisconsin. He has received three degrees, that of D.D. from Hobart College, LL.D from the Redford University, an institution formerly existing in Tennessee, and L.H.D. from the regents of the University of the State of New York.

PROFESSOR CHARLES CHAUNCY SHACKFORD.

PROFESSOR CHARLES CHAUNCY SHACKFORD was born in Portsmouth, N. H., September 26, 1815. He was a descendant of those whose religious faith and education were important factors in the early history of New England. President Chauncy of Harvard College, whose name he bears, was one of his ancestors. It is not strange that scholarship was his birthright, and that he graduated, as so many of his kindred had done, at that venerable university. He was the first scholar in the class of 1835, of which Judge E. R. Hoar, formerly attorney-general, Judge Lander and other eminent men were members. After graduation Mr. Shackford studied theology in Union Theological Seminary, and resided also in Andover, where he continued advanced studies. After entering the Congregational ministry, his views changed and he united with the Unitarian denomination. His longest period of service as a preacher was in Lynn, Mass., where his activity in all questions of reform and education left a lasting impress on the community. Like so many of the clergymen of his denomination, Mr. Shackford was a scholar whose favorite pursuits were literature and theology. He studied German philosophical literature with enthusiasm, and devoted special attention to Goethe, a work relating to whom he translated, viz.: The Conversations with Chancellor von Müller. He was also an ardent student of Faust. He translated many works from German literature, among them Auerbach's Villa Eden and German Tales.

In 1871 Mr. Shackford was elected professor of rhetoric and oratory and of general literature in this university, and from that time his entire energies were devoted to building up and strengthening his department. Few professorships were so exacting as this, and his instruction constantly opened new fields to his students. The instruction in general literature, of necessity, embraced literary periods and

authors naturally treated by professors in special departments, but in the field of rhetoric and oratory, in drill, in themes and orations, and in preparation for the commencement stage and literary contests, Professor Shackford spared no labor or effort, not only to train classes, but to give to individual students his personal attention. He had a heart full of sympathy with young men in their strivings, and interested himself in everything that concerned their intellectual advancement. His aid in promoting the growth of the literary societies has been a part of their history. In personal association he was a delightful companion, always free of access, and always generous in promoting all university enterprises. In all questions of educational policy, he was progressive, a true disciple of the Boston school of thought to which he naturally belonged. Professor Shackford contributed articles of great ability upon literature to the *North American Review*, when it was the leading review of the country, also to the *Christian Examiner* and to *Harper's Magazine*. His genial spirit and tact made his university career one of most pleasant memory both to his colleagues and the student world. The class of 1884 placed a portrait of Professor Shackford in the library as its memorial gift. Professor Shackford resigned his position in June, 1886, after fifteen years of service. He spent his remaining life in delightful literary occupation, preparing a volume of essays and lectures for publication, which was issued after his death, which occurred in 1891.

[The following brief personal sketches have been prepared by the editor and publishers of this work, from data supplied by the persons to whom they relate, and not by the writer of the university history]:

Atkinson, George F., was born in Monroe county in March, 1854, educated at Olivet College, Michigan, and Cornell University, graduating from the latter in 1885, with the degree of Ph.D. He taught at the University of North Carolina (1885-1888); University of South Carolina (1888-1889), Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 1889-1892, and Cornell University in 1892. He came to Cornell in 1892, as assistant professor cryptogamic botany, and is at present associate professor. He married in 1887 Lizzie Kerr, and they have two children.

Babcock, Charles, born at Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, N. Y., educated at home, at the Irving Institute, Tarrytown, N. Y., and Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., graduating with the degree of A.B. in 1847, and receiving the degree of A.M. three years later. He spent five years in the study, and five years in the practice of architecture in New York city; then taught four years at St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., when he entered the ministry of the Episcopal church. In 1862 he removed to Orange county, N. Y., and served there as a missionary for nine years. In 1871 he was called to the professorship of architecture in Cornell University, and has held that position ever since. He married in April, 1853, Elizabeth A., daughter of Richard Upjohn, the architect.

Bailey, Liberty Hyde, was born in South Haven, Mich., March 15, 1858. He was educated in the Michigan Agricultural College and at Harvard, and graduated from the former in 1882, receiving the degree of B.S. in 1882, and M.S. in 1886; taught in

his alma mater, and also at Cornell University, coming to Ithaca in 1888. Mr. Bailey has been the author of the following books: *Annals of Horticulture in North America for 1889*; *Annals for 1890*; *Annals for 1891*; *Annals for 1892*; *Annals for 1893*; *The Horticulturist's Rule-Book*; *The Nursery Book*; *Cross-Breeding and Hybridizing*; *American Grape Training*; *Field Notes on Apple Culture*; *Talks Afield*; a revision of Gray's "Field, Forest, and Garden Botany;" also several monographs of groups of plants, and many private addresses. He is now associate editor of Johnson's *Universal Cyclopaedia*, in charge of agriculture, horticulture, and forestry. He is also secretary-treasurer of the *World's Horticultural Society*. In 1888 he came to Cornell to accept the professorship of general and experimental horticulture, which position he still holds. In 1883 he married Nettie Smith, of Lansing, Mich., and they have two children: Sara May and Ethel Zoe. The ancestry on the paternal grandmother's side came from the Pilgrim immigration in the Mayflower, on the paternal side from English ancestry, which came to America about 200 years ago. On the mother's side from the Harrison family, a branch of the family of which William Henry Harrison and Benjamin Harrison are members.

Barr, John Henry, was born at Terre Haute, Indiana, June 19, 1861. He was prepared for college at the Mankato State Normal School of Minnesota and by private instruction, and entered the university of Minnesota, from which he graduated in 1883, with the degree of B.M.E.; M.S. in 1888, and from Cornell University in 1889 with the degree of M.M.E. He taught at the University of Minnesota as instructor, assistant professor and professor of mechanical engineering '85-91; Sibley College, Cornell University, assistant professor 1891 to date. His literary work has been as follows: Editorial writer *Northwestern Mechanic* '90-91; occasional contributions *Cassier's Magazine*; *Sibley Journal of Engineering*, and others. He came to Cornell as a graduate student in '88-89, as assistant professor of mechanical engineering '91, which position he still fills, in charge of machine design. He married June 4, 1884, Katherine Louise Kennedy, and they have one son, John H. Barr, jr. The family is of Scotch-Irish descent on the paternal side, and English on the maternal side. He wrote articles on machine tools for report of United States commissioner general to the Paris Exposition of 1889. He has written "Notes on Kinematics" '91; and a *Course in Kinematics* '93; small works printed privately for use of his own classes. Professor Barr is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He spent two and one-half years in engineering work in the Lake Superior copper district, and has done some expert work in engineering since he began teaching.

Bennett, Charles Edwin, was born in Providence, R. I., April 6, 1858, educated in Providence public schools, graduating from Brown University in 1878, with the degree of A.B. He taught at the University of Nebraska 1884-89; University of Wisconsin 1899-1891; Brown University 1891-1892. His literary work has been as follows: *Sounds and Inflections of the Cyprian Dialect*, 1888; *Xenophon, Hellenica, Books V-VII.*, 1892; *Tacitus, Dialogus de Oratoribus*, 1894. He came to Cornell in 1882, as professor of Latin language and literature, which position he still holds. He married June 28, 1886, Margaret Gale Hitchcock, and their children are: Margaret, Lawrence Gale, Harold Selden and Helen. His father's name was John Lawrence, and his mother Lucia Dyer.

Bristol. George Prentice, was born in Clinton, N. Y., June 21, 1856, educated at Hamilton College, Johns Hopkins Universities, Universities of Leipzig and Heidelberg,

graduating from Hamilton College in 1876 with the degree of A.B. He taught at Delaware Literary Institute, Franklin, N. Y., 1877-1879, Hamilton College 1882-1888, Cornell University 1888. His literary work has been as follows: Published an edition of the Speeches of Lysias in 1892. He went to Cornell in 1888, as assistant professor of Greek, and is at present associate professor of Greek. He married Lucia E. Raymond July 16, 1880. His father was teacher of classics, grandfather first valedictorian of Hamilton College, great-grandfather one of the founders of Hamilton College. The family is of the Pedagogue race.

Burr, George Lincoln, is of Puritan ancestry, the son of a physician, and was born the 30th of January, 1857, at Oramel, a village in Western New York. At the outbreak of the Civil War his father entered the army, and his mother returned to her earlier home at Newark Valley, N. Y., where Burr spent his boyhood. When fourteen years of age he entered Cortland Academy at Homer, N. Y., to prepare for college. Upon his graduation thence in 1873, the latest alumnus of the old institution, he taught for a few months, and then, as a more promising means of working his way through college, apprenticed himself to the printer's trade at Cortland, where before the end of his three years he rose to the foremanship of the office. In 1877 he entered Cornell with his sister, for a time supporting both by his work in the university printing office, then domiciled in Sibley College. But soon after the return of President White from Europe in 1878 he was called to the charge of the president's historical library, at the head of which he has ever since been. During the remainder of his college course he was also an assistant in the University Library. As an undergraduate Mr. Burr devoted himself especially to philology and to history, and upon receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1881 he became private secretary to the president of the university, with the half-honorary title of Instructor and Examiner in Modern History. In 1884 he went abroad and spent two years in study and research in various universities and libraries in Europe, mainly at Leipzig, Paris and Zurich. Returning to Ithaca in 1886 he resumed his relations with Mr. White, who had meantime resigned the presidency of the university, becoming his assistant in historical research, and in 1887 again going abroad for a year's investigation in foreign libraries. In the fall of 1888 he entered upon the duties, no longer to be deferred, of a teacher of history in the university; the following year his instructorship was made an assistant professorship, at the end of the next he became an associate professor, and a year later, in 1892, he was elected to a full professorship of Ancient and Mediæval History. His duties as a librarian and teacher have left him as yet little time for literary work. Apart from a few papers and magazine articles, mainly in the history of religious persecution, he has published only an annotated catalogue, still in progress, of the historical library under his charge. But a life of Charles the Great from his pen is announced for early issue, and he is understood to be also at work upon a history of witch persecution in Christendom.

Caldwell, George Chapman, was born at Framingham, Mass., in 1834. He was educated in the district schools of New England, and at the academy at Lunenburg, Mass., graduating from Harvard University and the University of Göttingen, receiving the degree of B.S. from Harvard (Lawrence Scientific School) in 1855 and of Ph.D. at Göttingen, Germany, in 1857. Professor Caldwell is the author of the following works: "Agricultural Chemical Analysis," "Introductory Chemical Prac-

tice," "Manual of Qualitative Analysis," "Notes on Chemical Analysis," "Manual of Elementary Chemical Analysis," and numerous contributions to agricultural and other periodicals and newspapers. He came to Cornell in 1868 as professor of agricultural chemistry, is now filling the position of professor of general and agricultural chemistry, and is head of the department of chemistry at Cornell University. In 1861 he married Rebecca S. Wilmarth, and they have two children; Francis Cary, and Grace Wilmarth, both born in Ithaca. His father, who graduated from Harvard in 1828, was a teacher and a Unitarian minister, and the ancestry is traced back to John Caldwell of Ipswich, Mass., born in 1624, who came from the North of England.

Carpenter, Rolla Clinton, was born in Orion, Oakland county, Mich., where he received his first schooling. He also attended school at Pontiac, Mich., and then entered the Michigan Agricultural College, from which he graduated in 1873 with the degree of B.S., and later from the Michigan University, in 1875, with the degree of C.E. He took the degree of M.S. from the Michigan Agricultural College in 1876, and that of M.M.E. from Cornell in 1888. He was for one year a civil engineer engaged in the construction of a railroad. He was professor of mathematics and civil engineering in the Michigan Agricultural College from 1876 to 1889. His literary work has been various articles in engineering periodicals, and two books, Experimental Engineering; notes on Mechanical Laboratory Practice. He came to Cornell in 1890-91 as associate professor of experimental engineering, which position he now holds. In 1876 Professor Carpenter married Marion Dewey, and they have three children: Naomi, George and Charles. His ancestors were New York people, of English stock.

Church, Irving Porter, was born in Ansonia, Conn., July 22, 1851, was educated in the public schools at Newburgh, N. Y., Riverview Military Academy, at Poughkeepsie, and at Cornell University, graduating from the latter with the degree of B.C.E. in 1875. He took the degree of C.E. in 1878. He has taught at different institutions, among them being Ury House School, Fox Chase, Philadelphia, and Cornell University. Professor Church has contributed to various engineering periodicals, and is the author of the following works: Statics and Dynamics (1886); Mechanics of Materials (1887); Hydraulics (1889); all of which were issued later, in one volume, as Mechanics of Engineering; also Notes and Examples in Mechanics (1892). Our subject came to Cornell in September, 1876, as assistant professor of civil engineering, and now fills the chair of applied mechanics in the College of Civil Engineering. In 1881 he married Elizabeth P. Holley, of Niagara Falls, and they have two children: Edith Holley and Elsie Sterling. Among his ancestors were Gov. John Winthrop, of Massachusetts; born in 1587, died in 1649; Col. Elisha Sterling, who participated in the war of 1812, born in Connecticut in 1768; and Chief Justice Samuel Church, of the Supreme Court of Connecticut; born in 1785, died in 1854.

Cleaves, Edwin Chase, was born April 1, 1847, at Hopkinton, Mass.; was educated in the public schools of Fitchburg, Mass., and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, graduating from the latter institution in 1873, with the degree of B.S. He then accepted a position as draughtsman at Washburn & Moen's wireworks, Worcester, Mass., until his call to Cornell in September, 1873. He is the author of a series of drawing books in the Krüses course of industrial drawing. His first position in the university was as assistant professor of freehand drawing, and mechanical draw-

ing, of which he is now associate professor. December 30, 1873, he married Mary E. Prew, of Fitchburg, Mass.; and March 19, 1889, Mrs. Abby L. Moses, of Holden, Mass. The father of our subject was Francis E. Cleaves, born at Wenham, Mass., in September, 1816, died in November, 1883. He was a Baptist clergyman. The mother was Sarah A. Fogg, born in 1822 at Meredith, N. H., and died in 1854.

Collin, Charles A., was born in Benton, Yates county, and graduated from Yale College with the degree of A. B. in 1866, and of A. M. in 1869. He taught at Norwich, Conn., at the Free Academy, from 1866 to 1870, in the spring of the latter year being admitted to the bar in Connecticut, and in New York in the fall of the same year. From 1870 to 1887 he practiced law in Elmira, coming to Cornell in the fall of 1887 as professor of law, now filling the position of commissioner of statutory revision. May 23, 1871, he married Emily Lathrop Ripley, of Norwich, Conn., and they have two children: Dwight R. and Grace L. The ancestry of the family is French Huguenot, Scotch Presbyterian, and New England Puritan.

Comstock, John Henry, was born in Janesville, Wis., February 24, 1849, educated in Mexico Academy, Mexico, N. Y., Fally Seminary, Fulton, N. Y., and Cornell University, graduating from the latter in 1874 with the degree of B. S. He taught at Cornell University (1872-1879-1881 to date) and was United States entomologist in 1879-1881. His literary work was as follows: Reports as entomologist for the United States department of agriculture, 1879, 1880 and 1881; report on Cotton Insects, 1879; Introduction to Entomology, 1888; article Hymenoptera in the Standard Natural History; article Entomology in Johnson's Cyclopeda; Evolution and Taxonomy, etc., Wilder Quarter-Century Book; First Lessons in the Study of Insects, now (February, 1894,) in press; many entomological articles in various journals, and in the bulletins of Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station. He came to Cornell in 1869 as a student, and at present holds the position of professor of entomology and general invertebrate zoology. He married October 7, 1868, Anna Botsford, of Otto, N. Y. The parents of Mr. Comstock were Ebenezer and Susan M. Comstock. His mother's maiden name was Allen. Both father and mother were of Stephantown, N. Y.

Crandall, Charles L., was born in Bridgewater, Oneida county, July 20, 1850; was educated in the district school, West Winfield Academy, Whitestown Seminary, and Cornell University, receiving from the latter the degree of B. C. E. in 1872 (since changed to C. E.), and C. E. in 1876 (since changed to M. C. E.). Professor Crandall has taught at the latter institution since the spring of 1874, and he now fills the position of associate professor of civil engineering in charge of railroad engineering and geodesy. He has issued the following works: Tables for the Computation of Railway and other Earthwork, 1886; second edition, revised and enlarged, 1893; Notes on Descriptive Geometry (assisted by others), pamphlet, 1888; Notes on Shades, Shadows, and Perspective (revised by W. L. Webb), 1889; the Transition Curve, 1893; Navigation Works executed in France from 1876 to 1891; translated from the French of F. Guillain for the International Engineering Congress, 1793. He married Myra G. Robbins, August 20, 1878. Professor Crandall is a son of Peter B. and Eunice Carter (Priest) Crandall.

Crane, Thomas Frederick, was born at New York, July 12, 1844, and received his early education at the old Lancasterian School in Ithaca, under the superintendence

of M. R. Barnard, and later at the public school and academy of the same place (the last named institution being then in charge of Mr. Carr) In 1858 Mr. Crane removed to Elizabeth, N. J., and continued his education at the private school of Mr. Pierson, until his entrance to the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in August, 1860. Mr. Crane was one of the editors of the Nassau Literary Magazine, and ivy orator of his class. He graduated in 1864, and entered at once the Law School of Columbia College. The following year (1865) Mr. Crane returned to Ithaca, where he has since resided, and pursued his legal studies with the firm of Boardman & Finch. He was admitted to the bar at Binghamton in June, 1866, and occupied for a time the office of Mr. F. M. Finch. Later he practiced law by himself and assisted Mr. Wesley Hooker in collecting the internal revenue of the district. During all this time Mr. Crane continued his literary studies and took up the study of German, French, and Spanish. He was also much interested in the foundation of the Cornell University and acted as secretary to Mr. Cornell and Mr. Finch during the summer preceding the opening of the university. When that event occurred in October, 1868, Mr. A. D. White, the first president of Cornell, asked Mr. Crane to take the chair of German until the return of Professor Willard Fiske. Mr. Crane occupied this position until the close of the first term, and then decided to devote his life to university work, and went abroad for two years, dividing his time between Germany, Italy, Spain, and France. In 1870 he returned to Ithaca to accept the position of assistant-professor of the Romance languages. In 1891 he accompanied President White to Santo Domingo. He was made professor of Spanish and Italian in 1872, and professor of the Romance languages in 1881, which position he now fills. He received the degree of A.M. from Princeton in 1867, and Ph.D. in 1874. Professor Crane is a member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and of the Royal Academy of Sciences and Arts of Palermo, Italy. Professor Crane has contributed a large number of articles to the North American Review, International Review, Harper's Magazine, Lippincott's Magazine, and the Nation on Folk-Lore, and the literary history and philology of the Romance languages, especially during the period of the middle ages. Since his article on Italian Popular Tales in the North American Review for July, 1876, he has devoted much attention to the subject of the origin and diffusion of popular tales, and was one of the founders of the American Folk-Lore Society (1888). Professor Crane is the author of a series of French classics, among which are: *Le Romantisme Français*, and *La Société Française au XVII^e Siècle* (New York 1887-89), *Italian Popular Tales* (Boston 1885), *Chansons Populaires de la France* (New York 1891), and an edition (1890) for the English Folk-Lore Society of the *Exempla*, or illustrative stories contained in the sermons of Jacques de Vitry, Bishop of Acre (died 1240), containing the Latin text, English analysis, elaborate notes on the origin and diffusion of the individual stories and an introduction on the life of the author and the use of illustrative stories in mediæval sermons, etc. In 1874 Professor Crane married Sarah Fay Tourtellot, by whom he has one daughter, Frederika Waldron, born in 1885. Professor Crane's family (of English and Dutch descent) settled in Ithaca in 1818, where his grandmother married as her second husband Jeremiah Tourtellot of Huguenot ancestry.

Durand, William Frederick, was born at Beacon Falls, Conn., March 5, 1859, educated at the Derby High School, U. S. Naval Academy, and Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. He was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in June, 1880, and

received the degree of Ph.D. in course in June, 1888, from Lafayette College. He has taught at Lafayette College (1883-85), Worcester Polytechnic Institute (March to June 1887), Michigan Agricultural and Mechanical College (1887-91), Cornell University (1891). His literary work has been limited thus far to numerous articles in engineering and professional periodicals, and to various papers read before "Learned Societies." He is understood to be engaged in the preparation of a text book of naval architecture. Professor Durand came to Cornell in September, 1891, as principal of the graduate school of naval architecture and marine engineering, which position he now fills. He married, October 23, 1883, Charlotte Kneen, and they have one son, William Leavenworth Durand. The ancestry of the family is English and Huguenot French.

Emerson, Alfred, associate professor of classical archæology, Cornell University, was born in Greencastle, Franklin county, Pa., and educated in Paris, France, and London, England, in elementary schools in Dresden, Saxony, and Neuwied-on-the-Rhine, Prussia (Moravian Brethren's School) for his high school course, also attending, later, the School of Technology, Munich, Bavaria, and the School of Arts, Athens, Greece. He studied philology, archæology, history, philosophy, etc., at the Royal University of Munich, Bavaria, at Princeton College, Princeton, N. J., and at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. He received the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Munich in June, 1881; was fellow in Greek at Johns Hopkins, 1882-84, and instructor in classical archæology in the same university during 1884-85. Was professor of Latin at Miami University, Oxford, O., 1887-88, professor of Greek at Lake Forest University, Ill., 1888-91. Some of Professor Emerson's literary work is comprised in the following: Doctorate dissertation *De Hercule Homeric*, Munich, 1881; *Recent Progress in Classical Archæology*, Boston, 1890; contributor to *The Nation*, to the *American Journal of Philology*, to the *American Journal of Archæology*, and to *Johnson's Universal Encyclopædia*. He came to Cornell in 1891, and has organized the university collection of plaster casts, of which he is curator. July 28, 1887, he married Alice Louisa, daughter of Henry S. Edwards, of Hinsdale, Ill., and they have two children: Edith, born July 27, 1888, and Gertrude, born May 6, 1890. The ancestry of the Emerson family is Anglo-Irish, the grandfathers being James Emerson, born in Cuba in 1800; and Samuel D. Ingham, born in Pennsylvania in 1784, who was President Jackson's first secretary of the treasury.

Fuertes, Estevan Antonio, was born at St. John's, Porto Rico, W. I., and received his education at Porto Rico, Spain, and the United States. He graduated from the Conciliar Seminary, St. Yldefonso, St. Juan Seminary, Salamanca Jurisdiction, and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, receiving the degrees of bachelor of philosophy, doctor of philosophy, doctor of medicine, civil engineer, and having many diplomas, prizes and decorations. Professor Fuertes has been the author of many municipal and governmental reports, with monographs and other contributions to scientific societies and periodicals. He came to Cornell in 1873 as dean of the department of civil engineering, of which college he is now director and professor of the same. To him is due the introduction of laboratory work in connection with technical courses in civil engineering. December 21, 1860, he married Mary Stone Perry, daughter of Amos S. Perry, of Vermont, and Sarah Hillhouse of New York, and their children

are: Estevan J., James Hillhouse, civil engineer, George (deceased), Sarah Demetria, Louis Agassiz, and Mary Katharine. The ancestry of our subject is from the families of Fuertes, Charbonnier, Córdova, Padilla, O'Neil, Catalá, Bobouslauski and Ahern.

Hart, James Morgan, was born November 2, 1839, at Princeton, N. J., was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, Pa., finishing at the Central High School in 1857. He graduated in 1860 from Princeton College, with the degree of A. B.; in 1863, with the degree of A. M., and from Göttingen, Germany, in 1864, with the degree of Juris Utriusque Doctor. Also studied again in 1872-73 in Leipzig, Marburg, and Berlin, and in 1886 at Tübingen. He taught at Cornell, 1868-72, as assistant-professor of modern languages; Cincinnati, 1876-90, as professor of modern languages and English literature; 1890 to date, as professor of rhetoric and English philology in Cornell. In June, 1883, he married Clara Doherty, of Cincinnati. His parents were John Seely Hart and Amelia C. Morford; his father was principal of the Central High School at Philadelphia, of the New Jersey State Normal and Model Schools of Trenton, and professor of English at Princeton. The literary work done by Professor Hart is comprised in the following: Books: The Amazon, translated from the German of Franz Dingelstedt, New York, Putnam, 1868; Cavé on Color, translated from the French, New York, Putnam, 1869; The Family and the Church, edited by L. W. Bacon, translated, The Church, six sermons by Father Hyacinth, pages 165-262; Pastoral Letter of Bishop Dupanloup, pages 293-343, New York, Putnam, 1870; Laugel, England Political and Social, translated from the French, New York, Putnam, 1874; German Universities, etc., New York, Putnam, 1874; German Classics (with introduction and notes), *a*) Herman u. Dorothea, 1875; *b*) Piccolomini, 1875; *c*) Goethe's Prose (Selections), 1876; *d*) Faust, first part, 1878, New York, Putnam; Syllabus of Anglo Saxon Literature, Robert Clark & Co., Cincinnati, 1881. Magazine articles—University Life in Germany, Putnam's Magazine, 1868; Ascent of Monte Rosa, Putnam's Magazine, 1869; Shakespeare in German of To-Day, Putnam's Magazine, 1870; The Higher Education in America, Galaxy, 1871; Review of Taylor's Faust (I), Galaxy, 1871; Review of Taylor's Faust (II), Galaxy, 1871; Modern Languages in the American College, 1872, Galaxy; Cornell University, The Century, 1873; Vienna, and the Centennial, International Review, 1875; Professor and Teacher, Lippincott's, 1876; The College Student, Lippincott's, 1876; Berlin and Vienna, Lippincott's, 1876; Higher Education, Lippincott's, 1876; Celtic and Germanic, American Journal of Philology, vol. I. Also some shorter papers and book reviews, in American Journal of Philology, and others in Modern Language Notes. To the New York Nation, many hundred pages of articles and book reviews; to the School Review, several papers, notably the one on Regents' English, in the first number, which has induced the regents to introduce a thorough reform in this department. He is engaged at present in preparing a manual of English composition for High Schools, in hopes of introducing better methods. He is also accumulating material for a full (perhaps complete) dictionary of Anglo-Saxon.

Hitchcock, Edward, jr., was born in Stratford, Conn., September 1, 1854, was educated at Bridgeport, Conn., at Easthampton, Mass., Amherst College, the medical course at Dartmouth College, and the Bellevue Medical College at New York city. He graduated in 1878 from Amherst with the degree of A. B., and in 1881 of A. M.,

in 1881 from Dartmouth with the degree of M.D., and taught at Amherst College in 1881-84, at the Massachusetts State Agricultural College in 1882-84. His literary work is comprised in various magazines, articles on subjects belonging to physical culture, anthropometry, etc. He came to Cornell, February 23, 1884, as acting professor of physical education, his present position being professor of physical culture and hygiene, and director of the gymnasium. Professor Hitchcock married Ida I. Bering, daughter of J. E. Bering, of Decatur, Ill. She died in October, 1884, and he married second, in 1888 (June 20), Sarah Demetria Fuertes. His children are: Edward Bering Hitchcock, by his first wife, and Mary Katharine Hitchcock, by his present wife. His grandfather, Edward Hitchcock, was president of Amherst College, in which his father, Edward Hitchcock, was also professor. His mother was Mary Lewis Judson.

Huffcut, Ernest Wilson, professor of law in the Cornell University Law School, was born in Kent, Litchfield county, Conn., November 21, 1860. In 1865 his parents removed to New York, in which State they have since resided. He was fitted for college in the public schools, at Afton, N. Y., and entered Cornell in 1880, graduating in 1884 with the degree of B.S. During the next year he acted as private secretary to President White, upon whose resignation, in 1885, he became instructor in English. This position he held three years, meantime studying law and graduating with the first class from the Law School in 1888. In the fall of that year Mr. Huffcut removed to Minneapolis, where he practiced law for two years, serving most of the time as judge advocate-general of the State. In 1890 he accepted the position of professor of law in Indiana University, and in 1892 in Northwestern University, Chicago. In 1893 he was called as professor of law at Cornell, which position he still holds. Mr. Huffcut has been a frequent contributor to legal periodicals and periodicals devoted to political science. He is deeply interested in public questions, is an enthusiastic Republican, and has taken part in almost every national or State campaign since he attained his majority. On the appointment of ex-President White as minister to Russia, Mr. Huffcut was strongly urged for the position of secretary of legation, but owing to his engagement with Northwestern University Law School was obliged to withdraw his name from consideration.

Jenks, Jeremiah W., was born September 2, 1856, at St. Clair, Mich. He was educated in the district school, the High School, University of Michigan, and in Germany. He graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree of A. B. in 1878, A. M. in 1879, received the degree Ph. D. in 1885, from the University of Halle, Germany. He has taught at Mt. Morris College, Ill.; Peoria High School, Ill.; Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.; Indiana State University, Bloomington, Ind.; and at Cornell University. Professor Jenks has written the following works: Henry C. Carey als National-ökonom, Jena, 1885; Road Legislation for the American State, American Economic Association, 1889; The Michigan Salt Association, Political Science Quarterly, March, 1888; Development of the Whiskey Trust, *ibid*, June, 1889; School Book Legislation, *ibid*, March, 1891; A Critique of Educational Values, Educational Review, January, 1892; Die "Trusts" in den Vereinigten Staaten Nord Amerikas, Jahrbücher für National-Ökonomie und Statistik, January, 1891; translated and republished with additions in Economic Journal, London, March, 1892; Money in Elections, Century Magazine, October, 1892; Suppression of Bribery in England, *ibid*, March, 1889; A

Greek Prime Minister, Charilaos Tricoupis, *Atlantic Monthly*, March, 1894; Articles on Ballot Reform, Lobby Methods of Law Making, Monopolies, Primary Elections, Political Science, Representation, in *Johnson's New Cyclopaedia*, several articles in *Palgrave's Dictionary of Political Economy*, besides many lesser articles, book reviews, etc. He came to Cornell in 1891, in the capacity of professor of political, municipal and social institutions; in 1892 was appointed professor of political economy and civil and social institutions. August 28, 1884, he married Georgia Bixler, and their children are: Margaret Bixler, Benjamin Lane, and Ernest Ellsworth. The ancestry of the family was originally Welsh, and came to Massachusetts in 1642, settling in Rhode Island. Later the branch of the family to which Mr. Jenks belongs moved to New Hampshire. His father went from there to New York, and thence to Michigan.

Jones, George W., was born in Corinth, Me., in 1837, and was educated at Yale College, from which he graduated in 1859, with the degrees of A.B. and A.M. in 1862. From 1859 to 1862 he taught in General Russell's Military School at New Haven, Conn., from 1862 to 1868 in the Delaware Literary Institute at Franklin, N. Y.; from 1868 to 1873 in the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa. The literary work done by him comprises *Oliver, Wait & Jones Treatise on Algebra and on Trigonometry*, with others; *Jones's Logarithmic Tables*; and *Jones's Drill-book in Algebra*. He came to Cornell University in 1877 as assistant professor of mathematics, his present position being associate professor of mathematics. In 1862 he married Caroline T. Barber, the daughter of the historian, John W. Barber. His ancestors were of pure American stock.

Morris, John Lewis, was born in Utica, N. Y., educated in Whitestown Seminary, Ovid Academy, and Union College, graduated from the Union College of Schenectady, N. Y., with the degrees of A.B., C.E., July, 1856, and the degree of A.M. in 1860. He came to Cornell in September, 1868, as professor of mechanic arts, a position he still fills. He married, September 1, 1856, Louise A. Sutton, of Romulus, Seneca county. The ancestry of this family is Welch.

Thurston, Robert H., was born in Providence, R. I., October 25, 1839, educated in the public schools of the city and at Brown University, graduating from the latter institution with the degrees of Ph.B. and C.E. in 1859; later (1869) M.A. and (1889) LL.D. from the same institution. He practiced engineering until the outbreak of the war, 1861; then entered the Navy Engineer Corps, and at the close of the war was ordered to duty at the United States Naval Academy, serving there six years as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy, and for some time as head of that department; then resigning, taught at the Stevens Institute of Technology fourteen years, then at Cornell since 1885. He came to Cornell, July 1, 1885, as director of Sibley College and professor of mechanical engineering, which position he still fills. His literary work has been as follows: (See biographical sketch in *Men and Women of the Time*), *Contributions Johnson's Cyclopaedia*, *Appleton's Cyclopaedia*, *Dictionary of Biography*, translations of various learned societies, some fifteen volumes of technical work, etc., etc. He married, October 5, 1865, Susan T. Gladding, of Providence, R. I., who died March 31, 1878, and second Leonora Boughton, of New York, August 4, 1880. He has three children: Harriet Taylor, Olive Gladding, Leonora Thurston. The ancestry of the family is old North-English and

Northman stock, presumably descended from Thorstein, connected with the stock of Thurston of York, etc.; the first in this country being the Edward Thurston family of Newport, R. I., coming to America in 1637 or 1638. (See Thurston Genealogies in the C. U. Library).

Titchener, Edward Bradford, was born in Chichester, England, January 11, 1867, and was educated at private schools, the Prebendal school at Chichester, and at Great Malvern College. He was graduated from the Oxford University in 1889 with the degree of B.A.; and M.A. in 1894; University of Leipzig with the degree of Ph.D. in 1892, F. Z. S., member of the Neurological Society of London, member of the American Psychological Association, and coeditor of *Mind*. Professor Titchener taught in the summer school at Oxford in 1892 (Biology); Cornell University (Psychology); summer school, Cornell, 1893—(Cerebral Physiology, Psychology and Physical Culture). He has contributed various articles and reviews to *Mind*, *Brain*, *Nature*, the *Philosophische Studien*, the *New York Medical Record*, the *Philosophical Review*, the *American Journal of Psychology*, etc. He came to Cornell in the autumn of 1892 as assistant professor of psychology, and director of the psychological laboratory, which position he now fills. He is of English ancestry.

Tuttle, Herbert, was born in Bennington, Vt., November 29, 1846, educated at Bennington, Hoosic Falls, Rensselaer county, N. Y., Burlington, Vt., graduating from the University of Vermont in 1869 with the degree of A.B.; A.M. in 1880 and honorary L.H.D. in 1889; also studied irregularly at the University of Paris and of Berlin. He taught at the University of Michigan in 1880, and Cornell University in 1881. His literary works have been: *German Political Leaders*, 1 vol., New York and London, 1876, and three volumes on the history of Prussia, from the earliest times to the outbreak of the Seven Years' War. The author is now at work on the continuation of the "Prussia" to the death of Frederic the Great in 1786. He came to Cornell in 1881 as lecturer on international law, etc., and at present is professor of modern European history. He married in 1876 Mary McArthur Thompson, of Hillsborough, O. He comes from the Tuttle and Boynton stock, the former originally English, the latter probably Dutch. So far as their American origin can be traced, the Tuttles came from Connecticut, the Boyntons from the Dutch settlement in Rensselaer county, or from Massachusetts.

Tyler, Charles Mellen, was born in Limington, Me., in 1831, and thence removed to Boston, Mass.; was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and entered Yale University in 1851, from which he graduated in 1855 with the degree of A.B. He received afterward the degree of A.M., and in 1892 the degree of D.D., from Yale. Professor Tyler was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1861. He entered the army and served in the battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and around Petersburg. He first settled in Natick, near Boston, as pastor for nine years, then became pastor of a church in Chicago for six years. After the fire he left that city and settled in Ithaca in 1872, as pastor of the First Congregational Church until 1891. He was for several years a trustee of Cornell University. He was appointed professor of the history and philosophy of religion and Christian ethics in 1891 in Cornell University. He is a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States, a military order formed by Generals Grant, Sherman and others. Professor Tyler's literary work is comprised in the following: Various publications in reviews, maga-

zines, etc., and a contribution to Professor Pfeleiderer's "Philosophy of Religion," published in Berlin. In 1857 he married Miss Ellen A. Davis, of New Haven, Conn. His second marriage was with Miss Kate E. Stark, formerly professor of music in Syracuse University, in 1892. He has two children by his first wife: Mrs. James Fraser Gluck, of Buffalo, and Beatrice D. Tyler, of Ithaca. He comes from Scotch and English ancestors. His great-grandfather served in the French and Indian war, and was wounded at Ticonderoga, and his grandfather was an officer under Washington in the Revolution.

Wait, Lucien Augustus, was born February 8, 1846, at Highgale, Vt., educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard University, graduating from the latter in 1870 with the degree of A. B. He came to Cornell in 1870 as assistant professor of mathematics. He was made associate professor of mathematics in 1877, and full professor in 1891. He married August 12, 1873, Anna J. Dolloff, and their children are: Olga Athena, Alice Dolloff, and Zeta (deceased). Professor Wait's father was Norval Douglas Wait, and his mother, Marion Sarah Wilson. Mr. Wait was United States consul at Athens and Peiraeus, Greece, in 1873-74.

White, Horatio Stevens, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., April 23, 1852, educated in the public schools, graduate of the High School in 1868, studied with Rev. S. R. Calthrop in 1868-69, graduated from Harvard College in 1873 with the degree of A. B., and studied and traveled in Europe in 1872-73, 1873-75, 1881, 1883, 1886-87, 1894. He taught private pupils at various times between 1872 and 1876, when he began teaching in Cornell University. His literary work has been as follows: Selections from Lessing's Prose, 1888; Otis's Elementary German, sixth edition, 1889; Selections from Heine's Poems, 1890; German Prose Composition, 1891; Deutsche Volkslieder, 1892. Contributor to various American, English and German periodicals. He came to Cornell University in September, 1876, as assistant professor of Greek and Latin. He is at present professor of the German language and literature, and dean of the general faculty. He married June 14, 1883, Fanny Clary Gott, of Syracuse, and their children are: Joseph Lyman and Dorothy. The ancestry of the family is of New England and English descent.

Wilder, Burt Green, B.S., M.D., neurologist and comparative anatomist, was born in Boston, Mass., August 11, 1841. From Nicholas, who in 1497 received from Henry VII. the estate of Shiplake on the Thames, with a coat of arms, he is descended through Thomas, whose widow, Martha, came to America with her children in 1638. His grandfather, David, of Leominster, Mass., published a history of that town, served as State treasurer and in the Legislature, and was the first in his vicinity to break the custom of providing liquor in the harvest field. His father, also David, and member of the Legislature, was State auditor. Inheriting on the paternal side a tendency to seek new facts and to devise original methods; from his mother, a Burt of Longmeadow, the subject of the present sketch has derived a disposition at once active and cautious, an unwillingness to sacrifice principle to expediency, and a tenderness towards animals which has prevented his hunting or fishing for sport, and restricted his physiological experiments to such as are painless. When he was four years old the family removed to Brookline, Mass. Impressed by the newspaper accounts of the hanging of Professor Webster for the murder of Dr. Parkman in 1850, he tested the method upon himself, and the experiment would have ended fatally but for the approach of another person. His natural history studies began at

the age of fourteen, with recorded observations upon living spiders. They were brought to the notice of the elder Agassiz by an assistant, James E. Mills, and led to an invitation to visit the great naturalist. Encouraged also by the principal of the High School, J. E. Hoar, Harv. 1852, and in company with Carleton A., son of Samuel A. Shurtleff, young Wilder made extensive collections of insects, some of which are still preserved in the Cornell University Museum. A walnut cabinet for them was earned by writing for the Worcester Railroad, of which his father was then auditor. The last two years at the High School was devoted to Latin and Greek, and in the fall of 1859 he entered the Lawrence Scientific School (Harvard) as a special student of comparative anatomy, with Jeffries Wyman, although attending, also, courses by Agassiz and Gray. He became self-supporting early in 1861. He was elected to the Boston Society of Natural History December 7, 1859; served a year as president of the Agassiz Zoological Club, and gave the annual address before the Harvard Natural History Society. In 1860 he gave a few public lectures upon Du Chaillu's African collections, but soon persuaded the explorer that he could do this more acceptably himself. Immediately after receiving the degree of B.S. (*in anatomia umma cum laude*), upon the invitation of Dr. F. H. Brown, he entered Judiciary Square Hospital, Washington, D. C., as acting medical cadet. The hospital experience and hard study under Dr. Brown's directions, enabled him to pass the examinations as Medical Cadet U. S. A. In May, 1863, he passed the examination as licentiate of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and was appointed assistant surgeon of the 55th Massachusetts Infantry (colored). In this capacity, and later as surgeon, he served until the regiment was discharged, in September, 1865. While stationed on Folly Island, near Charleston, S. C., August 20, 1863, he discovered a large and handsome spider (since named *Nephila Wilderi* by McCook) from which, while alive, he reeled of one hundred and fifty yards of yellow silk. At the close of the war accounts of this spider were presented to scientific bodies, in lectures before the Lowell Institute, and, at the suggestion of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the Atlantic Monthly for August, 1866. Although not intending to practice, he attended medical courses at Dartmouth and Harvard, and received the degree of M. D. at the latter, his thesis being read at the Commencement, March 7, 1866. In October of the same year he became assistant in comparative anatomy at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, under an arrangement with Professor Agassiz, by which his time was equally divided between the anatomy of sharks and rays and more general studies. While at the museum he served for a year as curator of herpetology in the Boston Society of Natural History, and in the winter of 1867-68 he gave a course of university lectures on "The morphological value and relations of the human hand." In 1867 he described what is now known as the "slip system of notes," and in 1885 the use of "correspondence slips" was suggested. His election as professor of zoology in Cornell University at Ithaca took place September 26, 1867; but the university did not open until the following fall. During his connection with Cornell, he has also been professor of physiology in the Medical School of Maine (1874-84), and has lectured on that subject in the medical department of the University of Michigan (1876-77). In 1877 he was selected as chief of the scientific staff of the unrealized "Woodruff expedition around the world;" was lecturer (1873-74) on the comparative anatomy of vertebrates at the "Anderson Summer School of Natural History," and has lectured before the Lowell Institute in Boston, institutes in New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, and other cities, and the alumni association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, 1884. He is a member of several scientific bodies; was delegate to the American Medical Association (1880), and in 1885 vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (biological section), and in the same year president of the American Neurological Association. He has tried to improve and extend preliminary medical education, especially from the practical side. With the co-operation of the first president of Cornell University, Andrew D. White, prominence has always been given to physiology and hygiene, and until 1889 Dr. Wilder lectured upon the latter subject as well, and his little "Emergencies," and "Health Notes for Students," are required for admission, together with elementary physiology. With Prof. S. H. Gage, he is author of "Anatomical Technology as applied to the Domestic Cat,"

1882-86-92. His other writings embrace about one hundred and twenty technical papers, about fifty reviews, mostly in the *New York Nation*, and about fifty articles, mostly illustrated, in various magazines. The following are representative publications: *Muscles of the Chimpanzee*, 1861; *Intermembral Homologies*, 1871; *The Brain of the Cat*, 1881; *Garpikes, Old and Young*, 1877; *The Triangle Spider*, 1875; *Educational Museums of Vertebrates*, 1885; *Jeffries Wyman*, 1874; *Should Comparative Anatomy be Included in a Medical Course? Is Nature Inconsistent?* 1876; *The Brain of the Ceratodus*, 1887; *The Gross Anatomy of the Brain*; *Wood's Reference Handbook*, 1889-1893. Since 1883 he has given much time to the simplification of anatomical nomenclature, mainly along lines indicated by Barclay and Owen, viz., (1) to replace ambiguous descriptive (toponymic) terms referring to the erect human body by intrinsic and explicit terms (*ventral*, *dorsal*, etc.) applicable alike to all vertebrates in any position; (2) to replace polonyms (names consisting of two or more words) by mononyms capable of inflection as adjectives, and of adoption without essential change into other languages (paronymy); representative new terms proposed by him are: *Meson* and *mesal*, *ectal* and *ental*, *porta* (for foramen of Monro), *postpeduncle* (for posterior peduncle) *alinjection* (for alcoholic injection), *paronym* and *heteronym*.

His lectures are based on compact notes, which are annually re-cast and supplied to the class. The comparatively modern system of the actual study of specimens by general classes, in the shape of practicums, as distinguished from regular laboratory work, has been carried to a high degree in his department. His chief anatomical theses are the symmetrical relations of the two ends of the body; the greater morphological value of the heart and the brain, as compared with the skeleton or other organs, and of the brain cavities as compared with their walls; the primitive and morphological subordination of the cerebrum proper to the olfactory portion of the brain; the advantages of foetal over monkey brains for the elucidation of the human cerebral fissures; the desirability of determining the fissural pattern by the comparison of many brains of moral and educated persons. Through his influence several such have been secured for Cornell University, or promised in writing by students, graduates, officers, or other friends of the institution. The vertebrate division of the University Museum, of which he is curator, consists largely of specimens prepared by him or his assistants and students, and contains a thousand preparations of the vertebrate brain and many preparations of other hollow organs, which are in most cases injected with alcohol (alinjected); an effort is made to illustrate evolution, natural classification, and important functions, by a comparatively small number of specimens, well prepared, displayed and explained. The museum was characterized by an expert in the Fiske will case as the "most perfect in detail" that he had ever seen. As a college officer, his uncompromising antagonism to secret organizations, intercollegiate athletics, class spirit, public smoking, stamping in the class rooms, and the retention of other than earnest students, has made him far from popular with a certain set; but the studious and well-disposed come to him with confidence. Among those who ascribe special inspiration to their work in his laboratory, the following are widely known as naturalists or physicians: David S. Jordan, John Henry Comstock, Simon H. Gage, Hermann M. Biggs, Milton Josiah Roberts, Theobald Smith, Eugene R. Corson, William C. Kraurs, Charles G. Wagner. The first has been a trustee of the university, and the second and third have charge of important branches of Professor Wilder's original department.

At the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of Cornell, October 7, 1893, there was presented to Professor Wilder a "Quarter-Century Book," a volume of 500 pages, 26 plates, 36 figures in the text, and a portrait. It comprises papers prepared for the occasion by fifteen of his former pupils. The ceremony is believed to have been the first of a kind at an English-speaking university.

He has advocated temperance as distinguished from total abstinence, painless experiments upon animals as a means of general instruction, the removal of the appendix from all young children, and the use of chloroform as a lethal agent for condemned criminals and animals. He is an evolutionist and a member of the New Church (Swedenborgian denomination). June 9, 1868, he married Sarah Cowell, daughter of Dr. William Nichols, of Boston.