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**VOLUME XI**  
**SON OF MAN — TREMELLIUS**

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assistant professor in the Old-Testament department became professor of Semitic languages and religions. The seminary stands for the largest and best scholarly, practical, and spiritual preparation and character of young men for the work of the ministry. It encourages liberty of investigation and expression, both in professors and students, and aims to equip its students in all respects for the skilful and efficient discharge of the duties of their high profession. It was in this institution that many of the ministers received their training who were excinded from the Presbyterian Church in 1837-38 and formed the New School Presbyterian Church, and it was one of the chief sources of supply of ministers for that church until the reunion of the Old and New School churches in 1870. Since then it has been recognized as one of the foremost of the seminaries of the reunited denomination. It was here that the Auburn Convention was held, on Aug. 17, 1837, which framed the Auburn Declaration (q.v.), which played such an important part in the division of the church at that time, and which furnished a basis for the reunion in 1870. As this seminary has always emphasized the importance of preparing its students for the active work of the ministry, it has been generally recognized as the leader in all those modifications of seminary curricula which tended toward making more practical such training; and it was the first of the seminaries to introduce, among other subjects, the teaching of English Bible, missions, Sunday-school, and pedagogy. Prominent in its faculty, in addition to its original professors, are found the names of Samuel Hanson Cox (q.v.), Laurens P. Hickok (q.v.), Samuel Mills Hopkins, William G. T. Shedd (q.v.), Ezra A. Huntington, Edwin Hall, Willis J. Beecher (q.v.), Herrick Johnson (q.v.), Ransom B. Welch, Anson J. Upson, Henry M. Booth. In 1910 its faculty numbered ten, and it is governed by twenty-eight directors, eighteen of whom are elected by the eighteen presbyteries in the state of New York, one from each, the remaining ten being elected by the board itself, the president of the seminary being *ex officio* one of the ten. All of these directors, except the president, are elected for a term of three years. This board is an independent and self-governing body, and its acts are not reviewable. There were, in 1910, seventy-one students, twenty-eight from New York State, with representatives from sixteen other states, as well as from Asia Minor and Japan, these students being attached to the following denominations: Presbyterian (52), Baptist (1), Christ's Church in Japan (6), Union Church in Japan (1), Congregational (2), Armenian Presbyterian (1), Methodist (4), Italian Presbyterian (1), A. M. E. Zion (1), and Disciples (2). The endowment of the institution is \$550,000, and its library contains 33,472 volumes. GEORGE B. STEWART.

**2. Bloomfield:** This German Presbyterian theological seminary was established at Newark, N. J., in 1869, by the Presbytery of Newark, and is regularly affiliated with the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America. Its charter was granted in 1871 and amended in 1873; and by a general act of the legislature of New Jersey it received collegiate standing in 1909. Its foundation is largely due to

the efforts of the Rev. D. W. Poor, and the school was organized by the Presbytery of Newark, among whose members were two German pastors, the Rev. J. U. Guenther and the Rev. George C. Seibert, who clearly saw the necessity of establishing an institution for educating clergymen to labor in the American spirit among the German immigrants. The earliest instructors were the Rev. George C. Seibert and the Rev. J. U. Guenther in German, and the Rev. Joseph Fewsmith and the Rev. Charles A. Smith in English branches. At its inception the school had nine students living in a dormitory next to the parsonage of the First German Presbyterian Church of Newark and a faculty of four teachers had been provided, giving a total of twenty-two lectures per week, instruction in German preponderating. The first outline of studies comprised an academic and theological course, and the faculty were required to subscribe annually to the standards of the Presbyterian Church. In 1872 the institution, then having twenty students, was transferred to Bloomfield, N. J., where it has since been located, and where 149 ministers of the Gospel have been graduated and a number of lay workers have been educated. In the fall of 1873 the Rev. Chas. E. Knox, secretary of the board of directors since its organization, was elected president and professor of homiletics, church government, and pastoral theology, and remained in that position until his death in 1900, and the Rev. George C. Seibert was elected professor of Biblical exegesis and theology, and held that position until his death in 1902. In 1895 the Rev. Henry J. Weber, now chairman of the faculty, was elected professor of Hebrew exegesis and church history, and he and the Rev. Chas. T. Hock have remained members of the faculty to date, while in 1902 the Rev. Arnold W. Fismser was elected professor of New-Testament exegesis and ethics. In 1890 a special course for Bohemian and Italian students was added to the German course, but, for lack of support, was discontinued in 1895. In 1904, however, at the suggestion of the General Assembly, the institution undertook polyglot work, extended the course to nine years, and adopted a curriculum to impart instruction to students of other nationalities in addition to the German. The seminary has at present (1910) eleven instructors and twenty-three directors, who are elected by the Presbytery of Newark, the General Assembly having a veto power as regards the election of directors and professors. The number of students in 1910 was fifty-seven: 25 Germans, 12 Magyars, 11 Italians, 5 Hebrews, 3 Ruthenians, and 1 Syrian. Of these students, one is affiliated with the Lutheran Church, one with the Evangelical Synod, two with the Reformed, and fifty-three with the Presbyterian Church. The endowment of the school amounted in 1910 to \$206,826.46, and the library consists of 7,350 books. HENRY J. WEBER.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY:** C. E. KNOX, *The German Problem and the Solution Offered by the German Theological School of Newark, N. J.*, New York, 1874; G. C. SEIBERT, *The Germans in America and their Needs*, ib. 1874 (these appeared as *Addresses at the Inauguration of the German Theological School of Newark*).

**3. Lane:** This institution, which is located at Cincinnati, O., was founded in 1829 through the ef-

forts of a number of Presbyterian ministers and laymen interested in providing an adequately educated ministry in and for the West. Its original endowment consisted of several thousand dollars donated by Ebenezer Lane and his brother, who were Baptists, and of sixty acres of land on Walnut Hills, given by members of the Kemper family. It was at first proposed to establish an academic as well as a theological institution, and a preparatory school was opened in Nov., 1829; but, after an experiment of five years, this department finally closed. The theological institution was established in Dec., 1832, when Drs. Lyman Beecher (q.v.) and T. J. Biggs were formally inducted into office. Dr. Calvin E. Stowe (q.v.) entered its service in the following July; and Baxter Dickinson in Oct., 1835, retiring in 1839. Dr. Beecher resigned in 1850, and Professor Stowe shortly after. Among those who have served the seminary since its organization the most distinguished, next to Beecher, was D. Howe Allen, and others of note have been George E. Day, J. B. Condit, Llewelyn J. Evans (q.v.), E. Ballantine, Henry A. Nelson (q.v.), Thomas E. Thomas, Henry Preserved Smith (q.v.), Z. M. Humphrey, James Eells, John De Witt (q.v.), A. C. McGiffert (q.v.), H. M. Hulbert, D. Schley Schaff (q.v.), Henry Goodwin Smith (q.v.), J. A. Craig (q.v.), Kemper Fullerton, William Henry Roberts (q.v.), D. P. Putnam, and Edward D. Morris (q.v.).

Lane has always been, in a broad and free sense, Presbyterian, and its charter provides that all professors, tutors, teachers, and instructors shall be members of the Presbyterian Church in good standing. After 1837 it sided with the New-School branch, but entered heartily into the union of 1869. It has a spacious campus, commodious buildings, a fair though inadequate endowment, considerable scholarship and library funds, and an excellent library of nearly 20,000 volumes, and is well equipped for useful service to the Church. Its present faculty consists of William McKibbin (q.v.; president and professor of systematic theology), Alexander B. Riggs (q.v.; New-Testament exegesis and introduction), Edward Mack (Hebrew and Old-Testament literature), and Selby Frame Vance (church history). The Theological Seminary of the South (Cumberland), having lost its location in Lebanon, Tenn., through an adverse legal decision, is by advice of the General Assembly (1910) transferred to Lane for the present, two of its professors, J. V. Stephens and F. H. Farr, being added to the faculty. About fifty students are enrolled.

E. D. MORRIS.

4. **Lincoln:** This theological seminary, the first to be founded in the United States for the higher Christian education of negroes, is located at Lincoln University, Chester Co., Pa. Its germ thought was an ordination service in 1849, in New London, Pa., when Rev. John Miller Dickey, while assisting in the ordination of James L. Mackey, a white man, as a missionary to Africa, determined to establish an institution where negroes could be trained for a like purpose. Four years later the New Castle Presbytery requested and secured the approval of the General Assembly for the establishment of such a school, which took legal form in a charter from the State of

Pennsylvania in 1854 as Ashmun Institute. On Jan. 1, 1857, a small three-story building opened its doors to four students, and from 1857 to 1865 Rev. John Pym Carter, and, following him, Rev. John Wynn Martin, combined president and faculty each in his own person, while during this time the Board of Foreign Missions established a presbytery in Liberia with three missionaries from the school. In 1865 Dr. Martin resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. Isaac N. Rendall, who presided over the institution until 1906, when Rev. John B. Rendall was elected president. In 1866 the legislature approved the petition of the trustees, amended the charter, and changed the name to Lincoln University. From 1865 both a college and seminary course have been in operation, and in 1871 the charter was again amended, placing the seminary under the oversight of the General Assembly. During its existence the institution has graduated 674 ministers of all denominations, twenty-seven of whom have been missionaries to Africa.

Among the earliest instructors were Drs. Isaac N. Rendall, Ezra E. Adams, Edwin R. Bower, Lorenzo Wescott, Gilbert T. Woodhull, Aspinwall Hodge, and Benjamin T. Jones. In 1910 there were nine professors, twenty-one trustees, and sixty-two students, chiefly from North and South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland, together with eight from the West Indies and three from South America, while in 1909 three South Africans and in 1908 three Zulus were graduated and returned as missionaries to their native lands. The students in 1910 are chiefly Presbyterians (28), Baptists (14), and Methodists (11), with nine of various other denominations. The property and endowment of the seminary amount to \$419,783, and the institution also shares in the use of some of the public buildings of the university, while the library of 18,000 volumes is used likewise jointly by both university and seminary. J. B. RENDALL.

5. **McCormick:** This theological seminary, now located at Chicago, Ill., was founded in 1829 through the efforts of Rev. John Finley Crowe, at Hanover, Ind. Partly as a result of the revival of 1827-28, Hanover Academy, on its own initiative, was adopted as a synodical school by the Synod of Indiana on condition that a theological department be connected therewith. Agreeably to this provision, Rev. John Matthews was called to the chair of theology, and with him Rev. John W. Cunningham, Rev. George Bishop, and Rev. James Wood served at different times as professors. The institution was then called the Indiana Theological Seminary, but in 1840 it was moved to New Albany, Ind., and renamed the New Albany Theological Seminary, with the hope that it would thereby have an increased constituency, while in addition Mr. Elias Ayers offered for endowment what was then considered a large sum of money. Its success in this location was not great, and it became manifest that removal was essential to its growth. In 1857 the last class at New Albany was graduated, and for the next two years the question of its future home was actively discussed, until the General Assembly received a proposition from the board of directors by which the seminary was to be transferred from synodical to