

CATALOGUE

OF

Lincoln University

FOR

1888-89

CATALOGUE  
OF  
Lincoln University,  
CHESTER COUNTY,  
PENNSYLVANIA,  
FOR THE  
ACADEMICAL YEAR, 1888-89.

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PHILADELPHIA:  
THE JAS. B. RODGERS PRINTING COMPANY,  
52 and 54 North Sixth St.  
1889.

## Thirty-Third Academical Year.

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THEOLOGICAL COMMENCEMENT, . . . . . Tuesday, April 23, 1889.

COLLEGIATE COMMENCEMENT, . . . . . Tuesday, June 4, 1889.

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## Thirty-Fourth Academical Year.

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OPENING COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT, . . . . . Sept. 19, 1889.

OPENING THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, . . . . . Sept. 19, 1889.

CLOSE OF FIRST SESSION, . . . . . Dec. 19, 1889.

OPENING OF SECOND SESSION, . . . . . Jan. 2, 1890.

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Instructor in Natural Science.

JACOB T. BROWN, A. B.,

Instructor in Rhetoric

# General Information.

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## ADMISSION AND ATTENDANCE.

Every applicant for admission must present evidence of good moral character; and if from any other institution, a certificate of honorable dismissal from the proper authorities.

All students in the University are required to attend daily prayers, religious services on the Lord's day, and such exercises of instruction and recitation as may be assigned to them.

Students regularly advanced with their classes in the courses of study are required to return promptly to the University at the opening of the session.

## AID AND SELF-SUPPORT.

Lincoln University was founded to bring the benefits of a liberal Christian education within the reach of worthy colored youth of the male sex.

This end is promoted here, by providing convenient buildings for study and residence, where young men who comply with the conditions of admission are welcomed and made comfortable, and by the diligent training of the students in all the parts of such an education.

All the income of the Institution, from endowment and from annual contributions, is used in favor of the students to keep the necessary charges for instruction and for living down to the lowest possible figure, so as to bring the benefits provided here within the reach of all who are willing to combine self-support with aid.

In other institutions of like grade the annual expenses of a student are not less than \$250.

In this Institution the college bill is only \$121.50.

Every charge in the college bill is essential. If the full amount is not paid by the students or for them, the benevolent funds supplied by the friends of the work must be divided among a smaller number. Any student using more than his necessities require, is taking funds for his own selfish uses, to which others have a right for their mental and spiritual improvement. His expensive or wasteful habits keep some other young man in ignorance, and prevent perhaps a better workman than himself from entering the harvest field. To take any amount of such benevolent funds in excess of strict necessity is selfish and dishonest. No good man will gratify his own pride or indolence at the expense of another man's usefulness. No student could be regarded as a friend of the colored people who would for his own enjoyment hinder other willing workers from the fitness which would give them success.

Each student is under obligations of fairness, and honor, and honesty, and also of benevolence, to do all he can to support himself, and thus aid others who are equally with himself deserving of encouragement.

### PERSONAL EXPENSES.

An exact estimate of the personal expenses of a student, above what is included in the session bills, cannot be made.

He must have Text Books for each year of the course.

He must have a lamp, and supply it with oil, to add the evenings to the days of study.

The purchase and repair of clothing is a recurring necessity.

He cannot travel to and from the University without money to pay his fare.

If he becomes sick, there is the doctor's bill and the expense of medicine.

The Literary Societies justly require annual contributions.

The University cannot aid the student in these expenses, either by *gifts* or *loans*.

It is not the purpose of its patrons to relieve the student from the necessity of making provision for his own personal wants.



Herein *especially* they exact his co-operation.

Each student must provide beforehand to meet them, or they will distress him.

His *indifference*, or *carelessness*, *procures* and deserves his suffering.

He should carefully estimate them, and write them down, and sum them up, and keep the aggregate before his thoughts.

And besides securing *home assistance*, he should be *industrious* in his vacations, to increase his honest *earnings* in every lawful way, and should *honorably* save them for these uses. To spend his earnings in superfluities, or in extravagancies, is to squander them, and to barter his education for his enjoyments.

After every effort and economy he will not escape the discipline of want. In enduring this discipline he is practicing a virtue.

A manly struggle will help to subdue pride and prevent beggarliness.

In a student struggling with poverty for an education, any luxurious indulgence is a disabling vice. He must conquer it, or it will cripple him in his equipments and in his powers.

His wise friends may sympathize with him in his trials, but they will not excuse him from the acquisition of self-denial and *thereby* of self-control.

The common judgment is that HE WHO WILL NOT ENDURE THE TRIAL IS NOT WORTH THE HELP.

Many benevolent friends of the Negro are co-operating with the Trustees and Faculty in providing aid for those who will use their education for the good of others. Careful discrimination is exercised in directing this aid to individuals, so as not to weaken the sense of personal responsibility and self-reliance. Those who can pay their own bills have only to comply with the regulations, and they will be admitted to the standing in the classes for which their previous training has fitted them; but no earnest young man of good abilities and good moral character should be discouraged from seeking the advantages which are here offered. Applicants should apply for admission to the President, or to some member of the Faculty, and state in their application their purpose in seeking an education, what progress they have made in study, and their ability to meet the expenses of education.

**BOARDING.**

The students board in clubs, or in boarding-houses adjacent to the University. The cost of board cannot be fixed at an unvarying rate from year to year. During the current year board and washing have been furnished for nine dollars per month.

**LIBRARY.**

The Library contains about thirteen thousand volumes, and about four thousand magazines and miscellaneous pamphlets.

Since the last catalogue was published two thousand two hundred and eighty-eight volumes have been added by the generous liberality of friends, viz.:

From Mrs. A. A. Hodge, . . . . .	1,214
“ Mrs. Thomas W. Cattell, . . . . .	350
“ Rev. James Harper, D. D., . . . . .	319
“ President I. N. Rendall, . . . . .	106
“ Mrs. John T. Kelso, . . . . .	60
“ Rev. H. P. Bollman, . . . . .	87
“ Chas. Finley, Esq., . . . . .	51
“ Rev. Caleb D. Bradlee, . . . . .	8
“ Rev. J. H. Nixon, D. D., and others, . . . . .	93
	2,288

The Reading-room, which is open every day (except Sunday), is supplied with a number of daily and weekly papers, and monthly and quarterly reviews.

**RESIDENCE.**

North Carolina, . . . . .	32	New York, . . . . .	2
Maryland, . . . . .	21	Indian Territory, . . . . .	1
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	14	Tennessee, . . . . .	1
Virginia, . . . . .	14	Kentucky, . . . . .	2
South Carolina, . . . . .	19	Massachusetts, . . . . .	1
Delaware, . . . . .	6	Mississippi, . . . . .	1
Missouri, . . . . .	3	Bermuda, . . . . .	1
New Jersey, . . . . .	6	Jamaica, . . . . .	1
Georgia, . . . . .	7	West India, . . . . .	1
Florida, . . . . .	2	Corea, . . . . .	1
Liberia, . . . . .	4	Gaboon, . . . . .	1

### CALENDAR.

The Academical year is divided into two sessions. A recess of one week is taken in the second session.

Recess in Current Year, . . . . . April 4 to 11, 1889.  
 Examinations in Theological Department, . . April 19 and 22, 1889.  
 Annual Sermon to the Theological Students, . . . April 22, 1889.  
 Commencement in Theological Department, . . . . April 23, 1889.  
 Anniversary of Philosophian Society, . . . . . April 24, 1889.  
 Senior Final Examination, . . . . . April 29 to May 3, 1889.  
 Class Day, . . . . . May 9, 1889.  
 Meeting of Presbytery of Chester, . . . . . May 16, 1889.  
 Anniversary Garnet Literary Association, . . . . . May 16, 1889.  
 Annual Meeting of Board of Trustees, . . . . . June 3, 1889.  
 Junior Contest, . . . . . June 4, 1889.  
 Commencement in the Collegiate Department, . . . . . June 4, 1889.

### SUMMER VACATION,

#### THIRTY-FOURTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.

First Session Collegiate Department, . . . . . September 19, 1889.  
 First Session Theological Department, . . . . . September 19, 1889.  
 Close of First Session, . . . . . December 19, 1889.

### WINTER VACATION.

Opening of Second Session in all departments, . . . January 2, 1890.

Collegiate Department.

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Instructor in Mathematics.

J. CRAIG MILLER, M.D.,  
Instructor in Natural Science.

JACOB T. BROWN, A.B.  
Instructor in Rhetoric.

## STUDENTS.

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## REGULATIONS.

The course of study in the Collegiate Department occupies four years.

Applicants for the Freshman Class must be at least fifteen years of age. They will be examined in Spelling, English Grammar, Composition of simple sentences, Geography, History of the United States.

Arithmetic, Mental and Written.

Latin Grammar, and Lessons.

Greek Grammar, and Lessons.

Candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the studies previously pursued by the class which they propose to enter.

The Academical year is divided into two sessions. At the end of each session public examinations of all the classes are held. Absence from an examination, except for sufficient reason, sustained by vote of the Faculty, will be regarded as a serious delinquency, and cannot be made good by any subsequent examination. No student can be continued in full standing in his class who does not pass all these examinations.

At the close of each year all the classes are examined, either orally or in writing, in the studies of that year.

The final examination of the Sophomore class includes the studies of the Freshman year as well as those of the current year. Members of the Sophomore class found deficient in general scholarship at this examination will not be advanced to the Junior class in full standing, and will not be entitled to the degree of A. B. at the close of the course.

Graduates from the Collegiate Department must be able to take a Teacher's Diploma. (See page 21.)

The rank of a student in his class depends on his grade in his recitations and examinations; on his punctuality and constancy in attendance upon all exercises of instruction; and on his deportment in all his relations as a student.

At the close of the Senior year the members of the Senior class are examined in the studies of the whole course.

In determining the final rank of a Senior his grade in the final Senior examination is combined with the final grades of the previous collegiate years.



## COMMENCEMENT.

The Annual Commencement will take place on Tuesday, the fourth day of June, 1889.

The Baccalaureate sermon is addressed to the graduating class on the Sabbath preceding Commencement.

On Commencement day the members of the Senior class, to whom orations are assigned, speak in the order of their rank; except that the valedictorian, who is chosen from the highest third of the class arranged according to the rank of the members, delivers the closing address.

Special honorary orations are assigned, at the discretion of the Faculty, to members of the Senior class who may have excelled in particular branches of study.

Students who complete the whole course of collegiate study satisfactorily to the Faculty and Board of Trustees, will receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

All degrees authorized by the Board of Trustees are announced by the Secretary of the Board and conferred by the President of the University, during the progress of the Commencement exercises.

The collegiate year closes with the exercises on Commencement day, and is followed by the summer vacation.

## COURSE OF STUDY.

### FRESHMAN CLASS.

#### FIRST SESSION.

Review of Syntax. Parsing. Analysis.  
Algebra.  
Leighton's Greek Lessons.  
Goodwin's Greek Grammar.  
Leighton's Latin Lessons.  
Allen & Grenough's Latin Grammar.  
Bible. Genesis and Exodus.  
History.

#### SECOND SESSION.

Elements of Rhetoric.  
Algebra.  
Cæsar (Gallic War.)  
Leighton's Greek Lessons, continued.  
Bible. Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy.  
History.

**SOPHOMORE CLASS.**

## FIRST SESSION.

Principles of Philology.  
 Critical Study of English Classics.  
 English History.  
 Algebra.  
 Physical Geography.  
 Sallust.  
 Xenophon, (Anabasis),  
 Bible, Joshua, Judges, I Samuel.

## SECOND SESSION.

Principles of Philology.  
 English Classics.  
 Geometry.  
 Natural Philosophy.  
 Physical Geography.  
 Cicero.  
 Anabasis, continued.  
 Bible. II Sam., I & II Kings.  
 English History.

**JUNIOR CLASS.**

## FIRST SESSION.

Rhetoric and Philology.  
 English Classics.  
 Logic.  
 Geometry.  
 Chemistry.  
 Virgil.  
 Arnold's Latin Prose Composition.  
 Homer, (Odyssey).  
 Bible—Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther.

## SECOND SESSION.

Rhetoric and Philology.  
 English Classics.  
 Logic.  
 Astronomy.  
 Trigonometry.  
 Chemistry.  
 Tacitus.  
 Arnold's Latin Prose.  
 Homer, continued.  
 Bible—Prophecies.

**SENIOR CLASS.**

## FIRST SESSION.

History of English Literature.  
 Essays and Reviews.  
 Psychology.  
 Greek Testament.  
 Horace.  
 Mathematics.  
 Astronomy.  
 Bible—The Life of Christ.

## SECOND SESSION.

History of English Literature.  
 Essays and Reviews.  
 Theism.  
 Ethics.  
 Greek Testament.  
 Horace.  
 Evidence of Christianity.  
 Social Science.  
 Geology.  
 Bible—The History in the Acts.

### ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

The student on entering the Freshman class must be well acquainted with the essentials of English Grammar. The first half of the Freshman year is devoted to review of syntax and exercises in parsing and analysis of sentences. The elements of rhetoric are then taught, and, at the end of the Freshman year, the student must be able to write English correctly and in good literary style.

The principles of philology are taught at the beginning of the Sophomore year and made familiar by the critical study of English classics. Bunyan, Milton and Shakespeare are taken as representative English authors, and their works are studied with the care usually bestowed on the Latin and Greek classics. This study of English classics extends over the whole of the Sophomore and Junior years, and is kept in close connection with a thorough course in rhetoric and philology.

During the Senior year the history of English literature is studied by text book and direct acquaintance with the standard literature of all ages. During the whole course, essays, reviews and criticisms are required very frequently.

### PSYCHOLOGY, ETHICS, LOGIC, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND THEISM.

The text books of Porter, Calderwood, Jevons and Thompson are used, severally, in these studies, with constant reference to other standard works on the same subjects.

On *Psychology* sufficient time is spent only to give the student a clear view of the soul in its unity, and to show him that mind, heart and will represent simply faculties of the undivided and indivisible human soul.

*Mental Science* is presented to the student first in a text book, with the aid of an analysis; but finally and essentially as a systematic summary of the facts and laws of his own intellectual action. Text books, lectures and criticisms he is taught to regard as so many helps to self-knowledge.

*Moral Science* is taught in much the same manner. A brief statement of the principles of intuitional ethics is in the hands of each student. This he must know thoroughly. He is to read on the subject of recitation in approved authors. Yet he is expected to receive no statement in reference to moral perception power or feeling, till it is verified by comparison with his own observation or experience.

To *Logic* enough attention is given to make the student acquainted with the terminology and forms of the science, including inductive logic and recent logical views.

The principal subjects usually grouped under *Political Economy* are all noticed, but special attention is given to those that particularly concern the citizens of the United States, and chiefly to those that are of the most importance to the States represented in the class. The free discussion of every question suggested by the topic for recitation is encouraged, and the students are put in possession of facts and theories only that they may be able to decide intelligently on the practical questions of the day.

Although not required to do it, each class studies the origin, development, text and interpretation of the *Constitution of the United States*.

Lectures on *Theism* lead the student through the arguments usually given to account rationally for the belief in God's existence, power, wisdom, and goodness; with a discussion of the hypothesis of evolution in its relation to these arguments.

### THE ENGLISH BIBLE.

The Authorized Version of the English Bible is studied by all the classes in all the Departments of the University. The Minion 12mo. Ref. edition of the American Bible Society is an inexpensive and suitable text-book. The student needs also Cruden's Concordance, unabridged, and a reliable Bible Dictionary.

For admission to the Freshman class applicants are required to pass a satisfactory examination in Genesis and the Gospel of Mark.

During the Collegiate years the course of study embraces the historical portions of the Old and New Testaments. In the Theological course the Biblical facts are considered in their historical and doctrinal relations; the various forms of Biblical literature are studied, especially the figurative language of the Scriptures; particular attention is given to Messianic prophecy; and whole books are explained, applied, and searched with reference to special teachings, and with a view to future use in the work of the ministry. Emphasis is laid upon committing Scripture to memory. During his Theological course the student is expected to read the Bible through with studious and prayerful attention.

A course of lectures is given on the History of Versions, in which special attention is paid to the history of the English Bible.

### NATURAL SCIENCE.

The studies, at present, embraced in this department are Physiology, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Physical Geography, Geology and Astronomy. To which the Faculty purpose to add Botony in the near future.

Physiology and the allied sciences Anatomy and Hygiene are taught by lectures with the aid of a text book and illustrated by skeleton plates and microscope. It is the design of the instructor to give a course, which will be of practical use to the students in after life.

Natural Philosophy and Chemistry are taught, as much as possible, by means of experiments with Physical and Chemical appliances.

The course on Physical Geography is such as is usually given in our best colleges.

In Geology and Astronomy the aim is to teach the student as much as is usually known of these branches by educated persons and sufficient to furnish a ground-work for further attainments in these studies, should any of them see fit to pursue these branches further.

### LATIN.

The authors read are, Caesar, Sallust, Virgil, Horace, Cicero and Tacitus. The course also includes Arnold's Latin Prose Composition and selections from various authors.

The students in the early part of their course are thoroughly drilled in the analysis of sentences and grammatical structure. After this the questions are largely philological, and derivation receives special attention.

When the Poetic Authors are reached, the students give attention to versification, while the Mythological references of Virgil and of Horace are carefully studied.

The Professor of Rhetoric has requested that as far as it might be conveniently done the valuable rhetorical suggestions of Horace might be emphasized. This is done, and thus the various departments of instruction are made to help each other. The latter portions of the course furnish occasion to bring out the style and spirit of their authors.

### ENGLISH COURSE.

Many young men do not desire, and cannot take, a course of study in the Latin and Greek Languages, to fit them for the duties of the school-room and the ministry. For their training, the Faculty has

established a course of study in the English Branches, including a selection of topics in Natural Science.

This English Course includes many of the studies of the Collegiate Course, with some special subjects intended to prepare the students for the work and the responsibilities of teaching, and for the further study of Theology. It is not an elementary, but an advanced course, in the subjects studied. The students will recite either with the Collegiate Classes, or in special classes, as the Professor may judge most conducive to the end proposed. They must be able, as they advance, to appreciate the higher topics in Rhetoric, Philosophy, Mathematics and Physical Science.

Candidates for admission to this course must pass a thorough examination in Arithmetic, Geography, and in the essentials of English Grammar; and especially in Reading and Spelling. During the course they will be thoroughly trained in English Grammar and Composition.

The final examinations of this course will be held six months after the close of the second year; thus offering ample time for thorough review of all the branches studied in the course. This review will be conducted under the direction and supervision of the Faculty, but during this time residence at the University will not be required.

Students adjudged successful in the final examinations will receive a Teacher's Diploma, marking the degree of their success. A grade from 95 to 100 will entitle the student to a Diploma of the first rank; from 85 to 95, to a Diploma of the second rank; from 75 to 85, to a Diploma of the third rank. Students not attaining a grade of 75 will not receive a Diploma.

### STUDIES.

#### FIRST YEAR.

Bible.  
 Arithmetic.  
 Algebra.  
 English Orthography and Syntax.  
 Physiology.  
 Ancient History.  
 History of the United States.  
 Elocution.  
 Natural Philosophy.  
 Writing.

#### SECOND YEAR.

Bible.  
 Geometry and Trigonometry.  
 English Classics.  
 Chemistry.  
 History.  
 Logic.  
 Psychology.  
 Principles of Philology.  
 Book-Keeping.

### HONORS FOR THE YEAR 1887-1888.

The Junior Contest took place in Livingstone Hall, on Tuesday, June 5th, 1888. The contestants appointed by the Faculty were as follows:

JAMES A. CREDIT, . . . . .	Maryland.
	<i>Garnet.</i>
LYLBURN L. DOWNING, . . . . .	Virginia.
	<i>Garnet.</i>
CHARLES H. TRUSTY, . . . . .	New Jersey.
	<i>Garnet.</i>
LEONARD E. FAIRLEY, . . . . .	North Carolina.
	<i>Philosophian.</i>
WILLIAM J. RANKIN, . . . . .	North Carolina.
	<i>Philosophian.</i>
AUGUSTUS H. SCALES, . . . . .	Massachusetts.
	<i>Philosophian.</i>

The first prize, a gold medal, marked A, was awarded to William J. Rankin.

The second prize, a medal, marked B, was awarded to James A. Credit.

### COMMENCEMENT APPOINTMENTS.

#### Class of 1888.

MELFORD H. HAGLER, . . . . .	North Carolina, . . . . .	<i>Valedictory.</i>
JACOB T. BROWN, . . . . .	South Carolina, . . . . .	<i>Latin Salutatory.</i>
JOHN S. JARVIS, . . . . .	North Carolina, . . . . .	<i>English Salutatory.</i>
SAM'L J. ONQUE, . . . . .	New Jersey, . . . . .	<i>Philosophical Oration.</i>
AUSTIN M. CURTIS, . . . . .	North Carolina, . . . . .	<i>Philological Oration.</i>
JOHN S. OUTLAW, . . . . .	North Carolina, . . . . .	<i>Historical Oration.</i>
WESLEY F. COTTON, . . . . .	Maryland, . . . . .	<i>Classical Oration.</i>
WM. J. BROUGHTON, . . . . .	Georgia, . . . . .	<i>Political Oration.</i>
ISAAC D. BURRELL, . . . . .	Virginia, . . . . .	<i>Astronomical Oration.</i>
HENRY F. GAMBLE, . . . . .	Virginia, . . . . .	<i>Physical Oration.</i>

The degree of A. B., in course, was conferred on the following members of the Senior Class. Their names are printed in the order of their rank:

MELFORD H. HAGLER,	FRANKLIN A. DENNISON,
JACOB T. BROWN,	JOHN L. DOZIER,
JOHN S. JARVIS,	WILLIAM A. ALBOUY.
SAMUEL J. ONQUE,	MENGO PONTON,
AUSTIN M. CURTIS,	ARTHUR M. BROWN,
JOHN S. OUTLAW,	DAVID A. SUMNER,
WESLEY F. COTTON,	DAVID W. POSTLES,
WILLIAM J. BROUGHTON,	JOHN T. WRIGHT,
ISAAC D. BURRELL,	THEODORE P. SMITH,
HENRY F. GAMBLE,	WILLIAM STUART,
GEORGE L. LANE,	JOHN W. PRAETHER.

**EXPENSES.**

**FIRST SESSION.**

Tuition, . . . . .	\$10 00	
Coal, . . . . .	5 00	
Furniture, . . . . .	2 00	
Library, . . . . .	1 00	
Board and Washing, . . . . .	31 50	
		\$50 00

**SECOND SESSION.**

Tuition, . . . . .	\$15 00	
Coal . . . . .	8 00	
Furniture, . . . . .	2 50	
Library, . . . . .	1 00	
Board and Washing, . . . . .	45 00	
		\$71 50
		\$121 50

**LITERARY SOCIETIES.**

The Garnet Literary Association and the Philosphian Society meet every Friday evening. The literary exercises consist of speaking, composition and debate. All the members are required to take part in these exercises. The Societies are governed by laws adopted by themselves, and administered by officers chosen from their own members, under the general supervision of the Faculty of Arts.



## Preparatory Department.

### INSTRUCTORS.

REV. ISAAC N. RENDALL, D. D.,  
PRESIDENT.

REV. JOHN B. RENDALL, A. M.,  
PRINCIPAL.

MELFORD H. HAGLER, A. B.,  
LATIN.

JOSEPH A. BROWN,  
GREEK.

DAVID J. HULL,  
MATHEMATICS.

JUNIUS C. ALSTON,  
GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

### STUDENTS.

CHARLES L. ANDREWS, . . . . .	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
FRANK BOUGHTON, . . . . .	Gaboon, Africa.
ALLEN C. BRADLEY, . . . . .	Beaufort, S. C.
HENRY W. CALLOWAY, . . . . .	Baltimore, Md.
GEORGE E. CANNON, . . . . .	Union, S. C.
EDWARD J. H. DICKERSON, . . . . .	New York, N. Y.
JAMES H. FERGUSON, . . . . .	Jacksonville, Fla.
NEWMAN FREELAND, . . . . .	Mebane, N. C.
JOHN H. HAYSWOOD, . . . . .	Louisburg, N. C.
WILLIAM T. HEMSLEY, . . . . .	Centreville, Md.
BENJAMIN B. JEFFERS, . . . . .	Millington, Mds
THOMAS JEFFERSON, . . . . .	Staunton, Va.
WILLIAM E. JEFFERSON, . . . . .	Staunton, Va.
SAMUEL W. JOHNSON, . . . . .	Marietta, Pa.
WILLIAM T. JONES, . . . . .	Camden, Del.
JAMES S. LENEER, . . . . .	Salem, N. C.
GEORGE P. E. MATTHEWS, . . . . .	Beaufort, S. C.
FEDDO D. McCALL, . . . . .	Laurinburg, N. C.
M. LUTHER NICHOLAS, . . . . .	Richmond, Va.
FREEMAN OLIVER, . . . . .	Baltimore, Md.
JAMES H. O'NIEL, . . . . .	Baltimore, Md.
ALBERT K. PEABODY, . . . . .	Doe Country, Liberia.
PELA PENNICK, . . . . .	Liberia.
HERMAN R. PHENIX, . . . . .	Ithica, N. Y.
WILLIAM M. TRUSTY, . . . . .	Cold Spring, N. J.
JAMES A. WASHINGTON, . . . . .	Petersburg, Va.
JOSEPH C. WRIGHT, . . . . .	Beaufort, S. C.

**CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1889-90.**

Recess, . . . . . April 4 to 11, 1889.  
 Close of Current Year, . . . . . June 4, 1889.

**SUMMER VACATION.**

First session of the thirty-fourth academical year  
 begins, . . . . . September 19, 1889.  
 Close of First Session, . . . . . December 19, 1889.

**WINTER VACATION.**

Second Session begins, . . . . . January 2, 1890.

**REGULATIONS.**

The Preparatory Department is designed to prepare the students to enter upon the studies of the Freshman year. The study of Latin and Greek is commenced in the Preparatory year. On the 19th of September, 1889, the department will be opened for the preparation of candidates for the Freshman class of the following year. No candidates will be admitted who are not at that time well prepared in English studies to enter the Freshman class.

**COURSE OF PREPARATORY STUDY.**

Bible.	Geography.	
Spelling.	Arithmetic	Latin Grammar and Lessons.
Reading.	Grammar.	Greek Grammar and Lessons.
Writing.	History.	

**EXPENSES.**

**FIRST SESSION.**

Tuition, . . . . .	\$10 00
Coal, . . . . .	5 00
Furniture, . . . . .	2 50
Library, . . . . .	1 00
Board and Washing, . . . . .	31 50
	<hr/> \$50 00

**SECOND SESSION.**

Tuition, . . . . .	\$15 00
Coal, . . . . .	8 00
Furniture, . . . . .	2 50
Library, . . . . .	1 00
Board and Washing, . . . . .	45 00
	<hr/> 71 50
	<hr/> \$121 50

## Theological Department.

### FACULTY OF THEOLOGY.

REV. ISAAC N. RENDALL, D. D., *President.*  
Sacred Geography and Antiquities.

REV. GILBERT T. WOODHULL, D. D.,  
Avery Professor of Greek and New Testament Literature.

REV. BENJAMIN T. JONES,  
Professor of Instruction in the English Version of the Bible.

REV. E. T. JEFFERS, D. D.,  
Baldwin Professor of Theology.

REV. DAVID E. SHAW, A. M.,  
Professor of Hebrew and Church History.

REV. SAMUEL A. MARTIN, A. M.,  
William E. Dodge Professor of Sacred Rhetoric.

REV. JOHN B. RENDALL, A. M.,  
Instructor in Ecclesiastical Latin.

### STUDENTS.

#### SENIOR CLASS.

JUNES C. ALSTON, . . . . .	Louisburg, N. C.
THOMAS H. AMOS, . . . . .	Lincoln University, Pa.
JOSEPH A. BROWN, . . . . .	Kingston, Jamaica.
JOHN A. CALDWELL, . . . . .	Greensboro, N. C.
DANIEL G. HULL, . . . . .	Baltimore, Md.
DAVID J. HULL, . . . . .	Chester, Pa.
FLETCHER R. McLEAN, . . . . .	Greensboro, N. C.
JACOB C. MOULTRIE, . . . . .	Beaufort, S. C.
THOMAS C. OGBURN, . . . . .	Greensboro, N. C.
WILLIAM G. OGBURN, . . . . .	Greensboro, N. C.
BUTLER H. PETERSON, . . . . .	Jacksonville, Fla.
WILLIAM H. SHAW, . . . . .	Louisburg, N. C.

#### SPECIAL COURSE.

JOSHUA GIVEN, . . . . .	Kiowa, Ind. Ter.
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**MIDDLE CLASS.**

WILLIAM CHEW, . . . . .	Darlington, Md.
CHARLES L. JEFFERSON, . . . . .	Fulton, Mo.
JAMES L. SMITH, . . . . .	Cape May C. H., N. J.
PEYTON R. TWINE, . . . . .	Richmond, Va.
COYDAN H. UGGAMS, . . . . .	Augusta, Ga.
THOMAS T. WOMACK, . . . . .	Farmesville, Va.

**JUNIOR CLASS.**

WILLIAM A. ALBOUY, . . . . .	St. George, Bermuda.
JACOB T. BROWN, . . . . .	Hilton Head, S. C.
MELFORD H. HAGLER, . . . . .	Franklinton N. C.
THEODORE P. SMITH, . . . . .	St. Louis, Mo.
WILLIAM M. STUART, . . . . .	Bolton, Miss.
JOHN WRIGHT, . . . . .	Lincoln University, Pa.

**SPECIAL COURSE.**

FRISBY GIBSON, . . . . .	Philadelphia, Pa.
GEORGE B. MORRISON, . . . . .	Avondale, Pa.

**REGULATIONS.**

The course of study in the Theological Department occupies three years.

Applicants for admission to the privileges of the Theological Department must present evidence of membership in good standing in some Evangelical church.

Students who complete the full course of theological study to the satisfaction of the Faculty and the Board of Trustees will receive the degree of Bachelor of Sacred Theology.

All persons not graduates of the Collegiate Department of Lincoln University, or of some other collegiate institution, applying to be admitted to this department as candidates for the degree of S. T. B., must pass a satisfactory examination in the collegiate studies. But applicants who have not pursued a course of classical training may, at the discretion of the Faculty, be admitted to particular classes, or to the English course of instruction. Such students, on leaving the University, will be entitled to certificates in evidence of their attendance on instruction, and of the time spent in study.

The Academical year is divided into two sessions. At the close of the second session the students are examined on the studies of the current year.

**COURSE OF STUDY.****JUNIOR YEAR.**

Homiletics.	Pastoral Theology.
New Testament Introduction.	Hebrew.
Bible History.	Apologetics.
Systematic Theology.	Exegesis (Gospels).
Sacred Geography.	

**MIDDLE YEAR.**

Systematic Theology.	Exegesis (Epistles).
Biblical Antiquities.	Ecclesiastical History.
Homiletics.	Church Government.
Apologetics.	Bible—The Different Forms of
Hebrew.	Sacred Literature.

**SENIOR YEAR.**

Systematic Theology.	Exegesis (Epistles).
Homiletics.	Pastoral Theology.
Hebrew.	Church Government.
Ecclesiastical History.	Bible—Prophecies.

Throughout the course particular attention is paid to the preparation and delivery of sermons.

**ENGLISH COURSE.****FIRST YEAR.**

Homiletics.  
Bible History.  
Systematic Theology.  
Sacred Geography.  
Apologetics.

**SECOND YEAR.**

Homiletics.  
Biblical Antiquities.  
Systematic Theology.  
Pastoral Theology.  
Church Government.  
Ecclesiastical History.

**A New Chair of Instruction in Lincoln University.**

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Lincoln University, it was unanimously resolved:

I. That we hereby establish a Chair of Instruction in the Theological Department to be called in the records of the University "*The Chair of Instruction in the English Version of the Bible,*" and that among the duties of this Chair shall be:

The giving of instruction in the subject of Versions of the Sacred Scriptures, including English Versions, and especially the Authorized Version.

A course of instruction in the Historical Contents of the Old and New Testaments.

A course of instruction in the different forms of Sacred Literature contained in the Several Books.

A special course of instruction in the Prophecies of the Bible.

II. The design of the Board of Trustees in establishing this Chair is to secure that no student shall be graduated from the Theological Department of this Institution without acquiring a thorough knowledge of the Bible in the English language.

To this end the Board of Trustees enjoins it upon the Faculty of Theology to *require* the students under the direction of the incumbent of this Chair to read the whole Bible carefully and studiously, and to commit to memory such passages as may be assigned to them with this design.

### CHURCH HISTORY.

The course of instruction covers the period from the close of the Apostolical times down to the present.

During the year a carefully prepared thesis is required from each student. The subject assigned may be the history of some leading personage, or the various phases of Christian life and morals at the different epochs in the history of the Church. These papers cover the ground traversed by the class during each term. The special study involved in the preparation of these papers has been found highly beneficial to the student, as taking him beyond the narrow range of the text-book.

MIDDLE YEAR.—Text Book, Fisher's Church History. Study the history of the Church from the Apostolical times until the 14th Century.

SENIOR YEAR.—From the 14th Century down to the present time.

### HEBREW.

The aim in this department is to equip the student with a good *working* knowledge of the Hebrew. In order to accomplish this end, much attention is given during the first year to the careful writing of exercises, translating English into Hebrew, and acquiring a good vocabulary. Harper's "Word Lists" have been found very useful in this work, as well as lists formed from the passages studied in the course.

JUNIOR YEAR.—Green's Grammar. Writing exercises.—Gen. 1-3.

MIDDLE YEAR.—Book of Ruth. Jonah. Hosea.—Isaiah, chapters 52-60.

SENIOR YEAR.—Messianic Psalms. Post Exilian Prophets. Exegesis.

### SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY.

The formal study of Systematic Theology is begun in the Junior year and completed in the Middle year. In presenting to the class the doctrines of Theology it is not the effort so much to make them appear as a unity under one central idea, as it is to make it clear that they embody and sum up the teachings of the Bible on these topics. At present the classes use as a text-book "The Outlines of Theology," by Dr. A. A. Hodge.

During the Senior year the class reads selected books of the New Testament, in the Greek; and after some exegetical study each member is required to write out for himself, as precisely as he is able, the teaching of each verse or paragraph.

### SACRED RHETORIC.

The purpose of this department is two-fold: First, *to form in the mind of the student a high and correct ideal of gospel preaching.* To this end he is first made familiar with the theory of preaching, using Dr. Broadus' "Preparation and Delivery of Sermons," as a text-book. He is then required to study the lives and work of some of the great preachers of ancient and modern times, and to write reviews of the same. In connection with this work he is made acquainted with the standard hymns of the Church, with their history and authorship.

Second: *to cultivate the best means of reaching this ideal.* The student is trained to write in a clear and simple style. He is next required to analyze texts assigned to him, and to construct skeletons of sermons. At the beginning of the second year, some book of the New Testament is selected, the whole book analyzed, and a number of sermons written during the year covering the whole contents of the book. In assigning these subjects, care is taken to give opportunity for exercise in expository sermonizing, as well as *topical and textual.*

During the Middle and Senior year, the students are required to preach without manuscript.

One hour a week in Latin is assigned to the Junior Class in the Theological Department. Turretin is the author read. Dr. A. A. Hodge once said to his students, "I like to get a good Latin phrase now and then. Wherever you meet a Latin term, do not fail to acquire it, for you may be sure it is worth several "Yankee words."

In cordial sympathy with the spirit of this pithy statement, some of the clear definitions, and nice Theological distinctions, of Turretin are selected, analyzed and as far as practicable committed.

The course is completed by a Thesis required of each member of the class.

**ADDRESSES BY THE CLASS OF 1888.**

- WILLIAM H. LONG, . . . . . North Carolina.  
*"Am I my Brother's Keeper?"*
- WILLIAM H. DOVER, . . . . . Pennsylvania.  
*Influence of the Bible.*
- JAMES W. WILSON, . . . . . Liberia.  
*Liberia and its Native Tribes.*
- JAMES A. BONNER, . . . . . North Carolina.  
*The Pulpit.*
- MOSES H. JACKSON, . . . . . District of Columbia.  
*Perils to the Church.*
- CHARLES S. MEBANE, . . . . . North Carolina.  
*Knowledge and Feeling in Religious Experience.*
- CADD G. O'KELLEY, . . . . . North Carolina.  
*The Minister of the Nineteenth Century*
- BENJAMIN F. WHEELER, . . . . . North Carolina.  
*The Advantage of the Greek Testament to the Minister.*

The Degree of S. T. B. was conferred on the members of the graduating class.

**GRADUATING CLASS.**

- JAMES A. BONNER, . . . . . Goldsboro, N. C.
- HANDY A. CROMARTIE, . . . . . Jacksonville, Fla.
- WILLIAM H. DOVER, . . . . . Philadelphia, Pa.
- MOSES H. JACKSON, . . . . . Washington, D. C.
- CHARLES S. MEBANE, . . . . . Mebanesville, N. C.
- CADD G. O'KELLEY, . . . . . Raleigh, N. C.
- HENRY W. SCOTT, . . . . . Greensboro, N. C.
- BENJAMIN F. WHEELER, . . . . . Charlotte, N. C.
- JAMES W. WILSON, . . . . . Cape Mount, Liberia.

**ENGLISH COURSE.**

- BEECHER CARTER, . . . . . Elizabethtown, Tenn.
- GEORGE A. FISLER, . . . . . Baltimore, Md.
- WILLIAM H. LONG, . . . . . Franklinton, N. C.
- ALEXANDER McNEIL, . . . . . Shoe Hill, N. C.
- AMOS A. HENDERSON, . . . . . Cedar Hill, Md.
- ELWOOD G. HURBERT, . . . . . Wilmington, Del.
- ISAAC JARVIS, . . . . . Lincoln University, Pa.
- JOHN B. MANCEBO, . . . . . Santiago, Cuba.
- MORRIS RILEY, . . . . . New York City, N. Y.



### THE ENGLISH THEOLOGICAL COURSE.

In the year 1876 the Board of Trustees of Lincoln University addressed the following memorial and overture to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church :

"The Board of Trustees of Lincoln University, deeply interested in the condition of the Freedmen, and convinced that their continued destitution of an authorized educated ministry is a reproach to the Church and a source of danger to the country, respectfully urge the General Assembly to devise and adopt some practical plan to supply this want; and overture the Assembly to consider and act upon the following propositions :

"*First.*—Resolved, That this Assembly recognize it as the imperative duty of the Church to send the Gospel to the Freedmen without delay.

"*Second.*—That while in the considerate judgment of this Assembly the regulations embodied in the fourteenth chapter of the Form of Government respecting the trial of candidates for licensure are an authoritative guide to Presbyteries in determining their qualifications, they do not supersede the discretion of the Presbyteries in the responsibility of committing the ministry of the word to faithful men.

"*Third.*—That all Presbyteries providentially brought into relations with the Freedmen be hereby advised to license all colored men of whose call to preach the gospel they may be satisfied, and whose training and abilities they may deem sufficient to qualify them for this sacred work.

"*Fourth.*—That the Board of Education be instructed to assume in behalf of the Church the pecuniary responsibility of educating in a thorough course of Theological studies in the English language all colored candidates for the ministry recommended to their care by the Presbyteries."

To this memorial and overture the Assembly returned the following answer :

"*First.*—The Assembly has no authority to modify the regulations of our form of government in respect to qualifications of licentiates, so as to make provision for any class of exceptional cases. At the same time the Assembly recognizes the propriety of the exercise, by Presbyteries, of a wise discretion in their administration of the functions intrusted to them by the Church, in view of the great work to be done by our Church among the colored people in this country. The Assembly specially accords such discretion to those Presbyteries which are providentially brought into special relations to that work; meanwhile, in view of the experience of several years, enjoining upon such

Presbyteries the obligation to take great care lest incompetent or unworthy men be admitted into the ministry of our Church.

*“Second.*—This General Assembly does not deem it wise to modify the existing rules governing the Board of Education in the aiding of candidates for the ministry in our Church. The Assembly, however, earnestly commends the exceptional cases, referred to in the overture, to the sympathy and charity of the Churches, and trust that the friends of our work among the Freedmen will suffer no worthy young man, devoting himself to that work, to fail for lack of pecuniary aid.”—*Minutes of the General Assembly, 1876.*

This answer of the General Assembly virtually affirms the first proposition, that it is the duty of the Church to send the Gospel to the Freedmen without delay. The Assembly specially accords to particular Presbyteries discretion in licensing, as preachers of the Gospel, candidates who have been exercised in a thorough course of Theological studies in the English language, according to the second and third propositions. And although the Assembly did not instruct the Board of Education to adopt a wider policy in supporting colored candidates for the ministry, its past policy, which has been liberal, was not restricted. The education of colored men in a thorough course of Theological studies in the English language was commended by the Assembly to the sympathies and charity of the Churches and friends of our work among the Freedmen.

The English course in the Theological Department occupies two years. It embraces the same studies as the full course with the exception of the Greek and Hebrew Scriptures.

### **ECCLESIASTICAL RELATIONS.**

By the charter of Lincoln University the Theological Department is placed under the care of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in conformity with the general plan adopted for the supervision of Theological Seminaries. The General Assembly, which met in Chicago in May, 1871, accepted the oversight of the Theological Department of Lincoln University, as provided in the charter, and approved the appointments and proceedings of the Board of Trustees, as reported at that time. The laws of Lincoln University require that any action of the Board of Trustees affecting the Theological Department shall be reported to the General Assembly by the Secretary of the Board. The Faculty of Theology is also required to prepare for the information of the General Assembly an annual report of their work in instruction, and of all matters of interest respecting the Theological Department.

**EXPENSES.****FIRST SESSION.**

Coal, . . . . .	\$ 5 00	
Furniture, . . . . .	2 50	
Board and Washing, . . . . .	31 50	
		\$39 00

**SECOND SESSION.**

Coal, . . . . .	\$ 8 00	
Furniture, . . . . .	2 50	
Board and Washing, . . . . .	31 50	
		42 00

Total for the year, . . . . . \$81 00

**Theological and Missionary Society.**

The Theological and Missionary Society meets every Friday evening for exercises connected with Ministerial and Missionary work. The room occupied by the Society is supplied with a library of general and special commentaries, and furnished with religious and missionary periodicals.

## General Statement.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY is in Chester county, Pennsylvania, half a mile from Lincoln University station, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central railroad. That part of Chester county in which the University is situated, is notably free from malarial and pulmonary diseases. The Institution is well removed from associations which tend to prevent high literary attainments and hinder the formation of a high moral character. The post-office, where the Resident Professors should be addressed, is

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY,  
CHESTER COUNTY, PA.

The corporate title of this Institution, is "THE LINCOLN UNIVERSITY." Bequests intended to promote the work of this University will be legally valid under that title.

The first charter of this Institution was granted by the State of Pennsylvania, under the title of "Ashmun Institute," in 1854. In 1866, the title was changed by amendment of the charter to the "THE LINCOLN UNIVERSITY." The Theological Department was by another change of the charter in 1871, placed under the control of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

The property of LINCOLN UNIVERSITY consists of land, buildings endowments and apparatus.

### LAND.

Seventy-five acres in Lower Oxford, Pa.

### BUILDINGS.

ASHMUN HALL contains dormitories for students; a recitation room for the preparatory students; and rooms for a boarding club.

LINCOLN HALL contains dormitories for students; the society halls, and the Janitor's apartments.

CRESSON HALL contains dormitories for students; the library and reading-room, and the chemical laboratory.

UNIVERSITY HALL contains eight recitation rooms. This Hall is one wing of a building, which, when finished, will supply accommodations for the whole work of instruction.

HOUSTON HALL contains dormitories and study-rooms for students, and the room for the Theological and Missionary Society.

LIVINGSTONE HALL is for commencement assemblies, and will seat one thousand persons. The middle section has been fitted up temporarily for a chapel.

There are seven residences for the Professors.

The whole work of Lincoln University needs immediate enlargement. A comparatively small addition to her funds would greatly increase her power for usefulness. The attention of considerate friends is invited to the following special wants:

The endowment of the Chair of Instruction in the English Version of the Bible.

The endowment of the Chair of Hebrew in the Theological Department.

The establishment of a Chair of Church History and of General History.

The establishment of a Chair of Mental and Moral Science.

The more adequate endowment of the existing Chairs of Instruction.

The erection of an additional wing to University Hall to provide rooms for the instruction of the classes in Natural Science, and of the Preparatory Students.

The erection of a chapel for the Sabbath and daily devotional services.

The erection of two additional residences for the Professors of Mathematics and of Natural Science.

The provision by endowment for the care and improvement of the property of the University.

The endowment of Scholarships for the perpetual education of worthy young men whose diligence, talents and piety give promise of usefulness.

Immediate provision for the preservation, enlargement and use of the Library.

Among the instrumentalities through which the friends of the Negro may convey to him the blessings of education, Lincoln University especially deserves the confidence of the Christian public. She was the first to enter this field, when there was no other to undertake the work. Lincoln University was chartered to give a Liberal, Scientific, Classical and Theological education to colored youth of the male sex in 1854, six years before the war which resulted in emancipation.

This was the policy of Lincoln University, announced by its founders, for the elevation of our colored population before the body of them became freedmen.

We are still doing a large share of the higher work. Worthy applicants are knocking at our doors, eager for the benefits here afforded. Who will say to us, "Turn no worthy man away who desires an education for the sake of the good he can do with it?"

It is certain that colored men will exert a large, and it may fairly be assumed, a controlling influence in forming and directing the currents of opinion, and the gulf-stream movements of industrial, social, educational and religious progress among these increasing millions of our population. It cannot be reasonably expected that their leaders should guide them along the lines of the common life of our whole people unless they are themselves educated, their principles established, and their opinions moulded in intelligent, conscious and consenting harmony with the public life of the nation.

Their wise friends will not attempt to force *their* education into narrow channels, while our education, as conducted in our colleges and seminaries of learning, is constantly expanded by an almost boundless generosity. To withhold the means of their liberal education while we lavishly use them for the education of the more favored class, will arouse the suspicion that we design to keep them in an inferior position by fitting them for an inferior office. The trusted leader of colored troops would have to be drilled in all the tactics of modern warfare. And the leaders of this unorganized, agitated army of colored thinkers, who are now meditating how they will vote, and what they will undertake, equally need to be drilled in all that makes thinking exact and right and safe. If their leaders are to co-operate with the leaders of this nation they must agree with us: and they must be helped into agreement by a similar education.

It is the purpose of the Trustees and Faculty of Lincoln University to communicate without stint and without delay all the advantages of a liberal Scientific, Classical and Christian education to such young men, according to our means and ability, in the conviction that this is fair to them; that their needs are the same as ours; and that as God has given them the ability to acquire all the parts of such education making no difference between them and us in natural endowments; so He will give them grace to use the power which accompanies education for the enlightenment and moral elevation of their own people and for the highest good of our whole people.

Five hundred young men have been sent out from the Preparatory Department and from the lower classes of the Collegiate Department,

many of whom are engaged in important positions as teachers in the Southern States.

Three hundred and eighteen have been graduated from the Collegiate Department, after a course of instruction extending through four and in many cases six years. Most of these graduates are engaged in professional and educational labors in the Southern States.

More than one hundred and sixty of the students of Lincoln University have received ordination as ministers in the several Evangelical Protestant denominations.

Twelve of our students have gone to Africa as missionaries of the Cross. Six have laid down their lives in that work. Eight are now laboring there as teachers and ministers. Five young men from Liberia are now in the University.

The University is consecrated to the glory of God and the good of man. It has received the endorsement of all who are acquainted with its work. The friends of the education of "colored youth" are cordially invited to investigate its plans and operations, and to cooperate with its officers in conferring the benefits of a liberal and Christian culture on those who prize and so much need this blessing.

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### OPINIONS RESPECTING THE WORK OF LINCOLN UNIVERSITY.

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**President JAMES McCOSH, College of New Jersey.**

The College for colored youths, at Lincoln University, Chester County, Pennsylvania, has many and powerful claims on the Christian public. I have visited it on two different occasions, and I am able to bear my testimony to the high character of its Professors, (most of them graduates from Princeton,) and the effective teaching which the students receive. I found the answering of the pupils quite up to the average in our Colleges, and giving clear evidence of the capacity of the African race to receive and be benefited by instruction in the higher branches. I am convinced that the race is to be elevated by giving a high education to the better minds among them, that they may, as Ministers of the Gospel, and in the various professions, call forth the energies of their people.

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**Judge ALLISON, Philadelphia, Pa.**

It has been in both my heart and mind to write before this, of the performances of the graduates of Lincoln University at Asso-

ciation Hall. I have delayed doing so, only because, of late, the demands upon my time have been constant and exacting, so that which was behind has prevented my attending to some things which lay before me:—among others, this call to say a word for Lincoln.

I expected much from the graduates of Lincoln, because of the reports which had reached me, through those competent to form a correct judgment on the subject, of the high character of commencement exercises of your graduating classes. I mention in this connection, my pastor, Rev. S. W. Dana; Dr. Dulles, and the late Dr. Hotchkiss. But, I am glad to be able to say, the reality far exceeded my expectations. My judgment is, there is no institution in the land, but might be justly proud to be able to call the graduates of Lincoln her sons. All scepticism as to the capabilities of the negro to stand side by side with his white brother, as his intellectual equal, when thus developed, ought to vanish before such proofs as your graduates present. The difference is that which exists between the white and the black block of marble.

Lincoln University has a grand work to accomplish in preparing such men as these for their high calling; and from all that I have known of the institution in the past, I am sure it is worthy of the sympathy and the liberal support of the Christian men and women of the land. What can be done to awaken them to a sense of duty in this matter, and of the absolute necessity of doing that which their hands find to do, not only at once, but with all their might?

To refuse to act now, may be, and I think will be, a most serious mistake. The crisis is at hand. It is to advance at once, and gather in the fruit of a ripening harvest, or to wait for a little while only, with the certainty of being overtaken by the night, which advances rapidly to the black man—which must leave him in the power of the ignorant and the designing—a captive, but a powerful instrument for evil to himself, and to our land. The call to duty is imperative.

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**GEO. H. STUART, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.**

Lincoln University has boldly appealed to the public for a critical judgment upon the merits of its work as measured by the power of its students to grapple in thought and expression with subjects upon which every one has an opinion, and which involved the perilous test of the negro's estimate of himself.

The result of that appeal is a spontaneous and enthusiastic endorsement of Lincoln University and its work, by many of the most intelligent citizens of Philadelphia. The true friends of the negro are rejoiced at the manifestation of such native and cultivated power.



Those anxious for his safety, are encouraged to learn that there is an institution, situated in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in a locality free from political diversions and social clogs, from which such young men are annually going forth into the Southern States as ministers and teachers. Lincoln University deserves the approbation and is entitled to the hearty and liberal support of all who take an interest in the Negro, and who desire that he should be qualified for the duties, since he has been clothed with the privileges of citizenship.

Lincoln University ought to be more widely known. It needs only to be known to command the public confidence, and to secure an adequate support.

**JOSHUA L. BAILEY, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.**

One thing I especially noticed in the selected graduates of Lincoln University: that their college learning was not merely so much stored away material, but that this material had gone through the crucible of their own minds, and had been diligently wrought up into forms of their own. And they showed, too, that they had profitably studied human character, and common life, and had found out, what too few discern, how to adapt themselves to its many phases.

Lincoln University has certainly succeeded in proving (if such proof were needed,) the susceptibility of the negro mind for culture of a high order, and its training seems to be just such as will best fit the young men under your care to become instructors and leaders among their own people. It is through such instrumentalities that we may expect to reach the millions of the South, who are yet unreclaimed from ignorance. And this very necessary, far-reaching, and permanent work of beneficence, which lies before the Lincoln University ought to have the sympathy and prayers, and liberal material aid of the Christian Churches, and of all friends of humanity and lovers of their country.

**WILLIAM STILL, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.**

I feel that I may with propriety give a word of testimony relative to the good work being accomplished by Lincoln University and its graduates, in the much-needed fields of labor in the South.

Indeed, I have never attended a commencement at Lincoln, but what I have felt that the institution was too little known; that a great deal more pains should be taken to thoroughly agitate especially the liberty-loving citizens of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, with regard to this mission, which has been so nobly sustained for more than a score of years by a few earnest and diligent workers and sympathizers.

It is very obvious that the four or five millions of late bondmen—landless, woefully ignorant, and much degraded, without aid and education, are but poorly prepared, surrounded as they are by so many adverse obstacles to their progress, to enjoy the blessings of freedom, or to place themselves in an attitude of citizenship creditable to their race and their country.

Many good people seem to have forgotten entirely how utterly wretched was their condition when the fetters were broken from their limbs, and have imagined, especially since they were clothed with citizenship, and could go to the polls and vote, that they should not expect any further aid or sympathy; indeed, that they were on grounds to take care of themselves. Under this hasty and unreasonable judgment, the great work of promoting the liberty and happiness of the emancipated, through education, if not ignored altogether, has been allowed to be borne by only a very few earnest men and women, who have been persuaded that the "Problem of the Negro" can only be favorably settled by the agency of good teachers, Christian sympathy, and in short by a generous support of just such institutions as Lincoln, which are demonstrating so clearly the salutary effect of education.

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**Rev. FRANCIS L. ROBBINS, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.**

Lincoln University is doing a supremely important initial work (in conjunction with other similar instrumentalities,) in the way of solving the problem: "How shall the African millions of the country become worthy the heritage of free citizenship, and social and political recognition, and the great opportunity of attaining its moral aspirations, conferred under the memorable and pathetic Providence of the recent civil war?" If there is anything in the sentiment—"We learn best by sight,"—anything in Burns' indignant asseveration, 'spite externals, "a man's a man for a' that,"—the public exhibit of the material wrought upon, and the kind of work done in Lincoln University, by its accomplished instructors, cannot fail of making upon the public sentiment a conciliatory and much to be desired impression.

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**Rev. Dr. W. P. BREED, Philadelphia, Pa.**

To thoroughly endow an institution which is furnishing such preachers and teachers for seven millions of people in such need of mental and religious training, hungering as they are for knowledge and advancement, is to put money to one of its noblest and most Christian uses. I sincerely hope that the efforts of its friends will result in setting Lincoln University in a position of complete security and greatly enlarged usefulness.

**Rev. Dr. R. D. HARPER, Philadelphia, Pa.**

The friends of the Freedmen are inspired with new hope by the evidence that Lincoln University is training and sending out such men. I desire to express my high appreciation and hearty approval of the work it is accomplishing. To such influences it will be safe to commit the education of the colored population of our country. And every incentive there is, it seems to me, to the prosecution of this work. Looking at it from the lowest stand-point of selfishness, we must educate them, or they will ruin us. Elevating them, we are securing our own national safety and prosperity. The significant endorsement of its graduates by prominent men in the Southern States as shown by the letter from Columbus, Ga., indicates that to such influences among the Freedmen, we may look with confidence and hope for the healing of the breach between the races.

**Rev. Dr. R. H. ALLEN, Philadelphia, Pa.**

Give Lincoln University the means of turning out annually a score of such graduates and in ten years the Negro Problem will be solved to the entire satisfaction of our whole country. I wish all the friends had seen the workings of this Institution, as I have, and had marked the character of the young men she has sent out. I am sure they would appreciate the great work that is opening out before her.

I know something of the Negro race. Having been raised among them, I know something of their nature and their needs; a hundred such men would mould the character of any State in the South.

There is a great and good work for Lincoln University to do, and we must put her in a position to do it.

**MINISTERS OF COLUMBUS, GA.**

JAMES H. NALL, *Pastor, Presbyterian Church*; JOSEPH S. KEY, *Pastor, St. Paul's M. E. Church, South*; J. J. AUSLEY, *Pastor, Broad Street M. E. Church, South*; J. O. A. COOK, *Pastor, St. Luke's M. E. Church, South*; A. M. WYNN, *Presiding Elder, Columbus Dist.*; A. B. CAMPBELL, *Pastor, Baptist Church*; M. C. HUNTER, *Rector of Trinity Church*; G. R. GLENN, *President, Female College*; H. W. KEY, *Prof. Nat. Sci., Female College*; J. H. CAMPBELL, *Baptist Minister.*

We are prepared to say, that an institution which has trained and sent forth such men (and so long as it shall do so,) deserves the hearty and liberal support of the Christian people of Philadelphia and of the country, who desire to aid in the real elevation and the more thorough evangelization of the colored race.

**GEO. M. DEWS, Superintendent of Public Schools, Columbus, Ga.**

We prefer colored teachers for the colored people ; but our supply of competent colored teachers is too small, and hence we have to supply their places with teachers who have but a meagre amount of information on the most elementary branches. We want well-educated, thorough, earnest workers. The Church needs such workers as badly as the School. Where can we get them, except from such institutions as Lincoln University ?

The harvest is plentiful, but suitable laborers are few. May Lincoln send out many such, with liberal culture, broad views ; men who seek to heal, not to wound ; who would build up, not tear down ; who inspire confidence, not mistrust.

**Hon. WM. E. DODGE, New York City.**

It has been my privilege to be connected with the Lincoln University, as one of its trustees, for a great many years, and I have watched its progress with a great deal of satisfaction. It was founded for the liberal education of the Freedmen. I believe that a great portion of the North, that took such a deep interest in the welfare of the poor negro when he was a slave, felt as though when they had knocked off his shackles, and elevated him to the position of a freeman, they had nothing left to do but to thank God for this wonderful deliverance. If we leave them in their ignorance, and abandon them to the culture of those who desire to make of them the followers of a sect, so that they may keep them entirely under their control, I am not sure that we have done anything for their welfare.

God has laid upon the Christian people of this nation a most fearful responsibility. We should act at once. This is a thing that will not wait. These black boys and girls are growing very fast. Children who were five years old at the close of the war, will vote in our next Presidential election. Unless they are educated they will be a terrible power against our Republican and Christian institutions.

I have had a great deal to do with the South. I am there every winter, and have large interests there. I have watched the drift of events since the war with intense interest. What is wanted there *now* is that in every large city, in every county, there should be just such men precisely as the selected graduates of Lincoln University. You ought to place intelligent men like them in every centre of influence, and those are the men we want educated at Lincoln. We have other institutions that do not go as far as Lincoln. They are educating a

large number of men, and giving them a good plain education, and sending them out to teach during the week and preach on the Sabbath, and do what they can. But they have not the power to exert such an influence as the graduates of Lincoln, some of whom have spent seven years in that institution.

Now, what wants to be done, is to arouse an interest throughout this country to multiply such instrumentalities. There is money enough. Institutions are getting it all over the country. It is a remarkable fact, (although Lincoln in its modesty has not reaped the benefit,) that during the six or seven years of financial pressure in this country, the classical and literary institutions of the country have received as much money as they ever received in the same number of years in the country's history. There have been very large gifts to our classical institutions, and it would be well if our men of wealth who are giving to our Colleges could realize the fact that there is a **PRINCETON FOR COLORED MEN IN LINCOLN UNIVERSITY**. I believe the Negro is capable of as high classical development as any other race in the world. Lincoln University has demonstrated that already.

I do hope that we shall, as individuals, wake up to a realizing sense of our responsibilities and obligations. Here is an institution, as Dr. McCosh says, that is a child of Princeton. The Professors, with one exception, are all graduates of Princeton; every one of them we know and can trust. We ought to send out from that institution, of such men as we have already sent, not less than *fifty*, and after a little a class of *one hundred*, every year. There is no reason why we should not have a thousand students there. I believe that gentlemen who are giving to institutions of learning, when they come to die, will look back with feelings of satisfaction that they have left a scholarship, or the endowment of a professorship, for the education of colored men, who will exert such influences upon the masses—the seven millions—of the Freedmen.