## COLLEGE CENTENNIAL.

The One Hundredth Year of Franklin and Marshall.

CROWNED WITH THE LAUREL AND BAYS.

Its Loving Fous Assemble to Honor Their Alma Mater.

AN EDUCATIONAL EPOCII IN LANCASTER.

Sketches of the Men Who Have Made the College Famous.

DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE.

A Review of the Marement Whereby Prankill and Marshall College Were United, With Separate Sketches of Each Institution. The Late Dr. Nevin and His Distinguished Successors-The Present Teaching Force.

Lancaster corebratos the greatest event in its educational history this week in the public centennial exercises of Franklin and Marhall college. An institution which has been in this city for one hundred years requires more than a passing notice at the hands of the progressive newspaper, and it is therefore proposed to briefly sum up the emen. tial facts in the history of the present splendid college. The celebration comes all the more fitly now because in recognizing the centennial of Franktin college, we are also reminded that it is the centennial of the Marshall institution.

Franklin college was the outgrowth of a

sentiment for better educational facilities for the German people of Pennsylvania. In 1751 the celebrated missionary, Michael

Schlatter, visited Europe in the interest of

the Reformed churches of America; and in

consequence of his published appeal, a large sum of money was collected for the endow-

ment of schools. One of these so-called "Charity schools" was established in Lan-

esster; and according to a report made in

1760 by Provost Smith, it was attended by

sixty-five jupits. The need of schools in those sarry days is shown by the petition of

the Reformed ministers in 1782 to the synods

of Ho land to establish a high school in

PRANKLIN COLLEGE

on March 10, 1787, 'y the general assembly

under the title of "An Act to Incorporate the

German College and Charity School in the

Borough of Laneaster." It was the out-growth of the necessity felt by the early Lutheran and Reformed ministers of a

literary institution to meet the demands for educated ministers. It was never intended

to establish a purely German institution, but

it was believed that by the proper cultivation of both languages it might be possible to

bring the German and English citizens more closely together. Benjamin Franklin took s

icep interest in the new institution and was

the largest individual contributor to its en-

dowment, his subscription being £200. In

his honor the college was given his name and

he laid the corner, stone of the earliest col-

lege building. A record of this event was

preserved by a French author, Hector St.

travels: "In the year 1787 I accompanied

the venerable Franklin, at that time gover-

caster, where he had been invited to lay the

lean Crevecoeur, who save in his book of

Franklin college was originally chartered

Pennsylvania.

the author of the celebrated Latin grammar, which he compiled while at this in-INADEQUATE PUNDS.

On the 27th of February, 1788, an act was passed for "vesting the public store-house and two lots of ground in the borough of the county of Lancaster in the trustees of Frankin college for the use of said institution." This store house was situated on North Queen street, near James, it was long employed as a college building, but was finally divided into dwellings, and was known as "Frankin Row." There was some disastingction because the situation. was known as "Franklin Row." There was some dissatisfaction because the gifts of the assembly did not include an appropriation in money. The lands were, at that time, unsaleable, and the old store house required extensive alterations before it could be used available as a college building. The friends of the college went to work and a considerable sum was collected for its endowment. It is to be regretted that we have no account of the sums secured in this way.

no account of the sums secured in this way.
An interesting memorial of those times was found in the Jasper Yeates papers in which individual subscriptions to the amount of £226, 94, 34, were noted. The dedication day one hundred ago must

have been a memorable one judging from the remarkable printed programme of the oc-casion, a few copies of which are still extant, fiere is the English version of it, it being printed also in German :

> ORDER PROCESSION AND PUBLIC WORSHIP

> To be Observed in the DEDICATION FRANKLIN COLLEGE,

In the Borough and County of LANCASTER. Philadelphia. Printed by Melchoir Steleer, in Race St., be tween second and Third Streets,

1787. FRANKLIN COLLEGE.

A meeting of the Trustees of Franklin College to be teld at the Couri II use, in Lancaster, on the 5th of June, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the officers of the Board and the Faculty of the College will be chosen.

On Wednesday, the 18th of June, at Nine o'clock in the Worning the GenVernen mentioned in the following Order of Procession are to meet at the Court House, and proceed thence two and two to the German Lutheran church.

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE.

Procession.

the Board of Trustees; Members of the Board, two and two
5. Corporation of the Borough and Justices of the Peace.
6. Coetus of the Reformed Church, President, Secretary, and Members, two and two
77. Corporation of the tutheran Church.
8. Elders and Officers of the English Presbyte-

rian Congregation.

9. The Officers of the Roman Catholic Congre-

9. The Officers of the Article Wardens of the Protestant Episcopal Congregation.
11. The Officers of the Moravian Congregation.
12. Corporation of the Ecorned Congrega-

ion.

13. Evang. I utheran Ministry.

14. County Lieutenant and Officers of Militia.

15. Citizens and Strangers.

After they are esseed in the church the Dediation is to be conducted in the following man-

ms.
A sermon in English.
A solo. The second Strephe of the English
mp, repeated in German.
Prayer before the Aliar in English.
Dr. Watts' imitation or Paraphrase of the
and 15M Praims (printed in full).
An Ode in German.

It A collection for the benefit of the Institu

ion.
The procession to return to the court house in the fore going order.

Franklin college had a precarious existence

for some time, and it reached its lowest ebb

from the years 1828 to 1839, when the Lancas

ter county academy flourished on North

Lime street between Orange and Chestnustreets. Moneyed affairs became easier, how-

ever, in the latter year and it was resolved

Orange and Chestnut

et betwee

PRECABIOUS TIMES.

ner: 1. Prayer Before the Altar in German: 2. An Ode in English.

heriff and Coroner of the County. 2. Pupils.
2. Pupils.
3. Faculty of the College.
4. President, Vice President and Secretary of the Board of Trustees; Members of the Board. first president of the college. He was born in Germany, in 1800, and for some time before his emigration had been professor extraordinary at Glessen. Dr. Rauch was a distinguished schoiar who, by the introduction of his "Paychology," may be said to have introduced this science to the attention of American students. He died in 1841. Rev. John Williamson Nevin, D. D., L.L. D., who had in the previous year become professor in

John Williamson Nevin, D. D., L.L. D., who had in the previous year become professor in the theological seminary, succeeded Dr. Rauch as president of Marshall college and held this position until 1853.

The following gentlemen at various times held professorships in Marshall college: Samuel W. Budd, Jr., Thomas D. Bair. eq., Theodore Appel, D. D., Joseph F. Berg, D. D., Albert Smith, William M. Nevin, L.L. D., Phillip Schaff, D. D., Traill Green, M, D., and Thomas C. Porter, D. D.

and Thomas C. Porter, D. D. PRANKLIN AND MARSHALL

The act authorizing the union of the two colleges, Franklin and Marshall, was passed in 1850, but it was not until May, 1853, that they were actually united. The formal opening took piece on the 7th of June, in Fulton Hall. Addresses were delivered on this occasion by Hon. A. L. Hayes, Rev. Dr. J. W. Navin and the Right Rev. Alongo J. W. Nevin and the Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the diocess of Pennsylvania. Until 1856 the exercises of the colleges were conducted in the building on Lime street, originally belong-ing to Franklin college, but in the mean-time a fund of \$25,000 was raised by the friends of the institution in the city and county of Luncaster, and the present col-lege building erected on grounds purchased for that purpose. This building originally cost \$19,000, but it has since been improved and extended. It was dedicated on the 16th of May, 1856. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. E. V. Gerhart and Emien Frank-

lin, eq.
At the time of the removal the presidency was tendered to Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, of Mercersburg. He declined the call, and the office was vacant for more than a year. Rev. E. V. Gerhart, D. D., was elected in the fall of 1854, and entered upon his duties in the Spring of the following year. He was president until 1866, when he was succeeded by Rev. Dr. J. W. Nevin, who had been pre dent of Marshall college before its removal Dr. Nevin's second term of service con

tinued until 1876 He was succeeded by

Rev. Thomas G. Apple, D. D, professor in the theological seminary, who is the present

The ollowing gentlemen have held pro fessorships in Franklin and Marshall college

V. Gerhart, D D., John W. Nevin, D. D.

E. V. Gerhart, D. D., John W. Nevin, D. D., LL. D., Thomss G. Apple, D. D., LL. D., William M. Nevin, LL. D., Theodore Appel, D. D., Thomas C. Porter, D. D., LL. D., Adolphus L. Koeppen, A. M., John L. Atlee, M. D., LL. D., Frederick A. Gast, D. D., John S. Stahr, Ph. D., Charles H. Budd, M. D., Daniel M. Wolf, A. M., Walter E. Krebs, A. M., Nathan C. Schaefler, Ph. D., Joseph H. Dubb, D. D., Frederick K. Smyth, A. B., John B. Kieffer, Ph. D., Jef-ferson E. Kershner, Ph. D., and George F. Mull, A. M.

The interest bearing endowment of Frank

lin and Marshall college at the present time is about \$150,000. Besides this the college

state, which is worth from \$80,000 to \$100,000

The property of the college in Lancaster is estimated at \$110,000, without reckoning the

value of libraries, apparatus, etc., making

the total resources of the institution ap-

proximate about \$350,000. The Reformed

theological seminary connected with the

college has a separate endowment. Among

the most liberal of the recent benefactors o

Audenried, of Philadelphia, who by a bequest of \$35,000 founded the Audenried

professorship, and the Wilhelm family, of

Somerset county, who presented the institu-tion an extensive landed estate. Two years

ago Mrs. A. M. Hood, of Frederick, Md., by

a gift of \$10,000 founded the Daniel Schol

observatory, now completely equipped, and

college have been the late Lewis

owns an estate in the western part of the

incumbent



ketch of the Dead Leader of the Reforme Oburch-A Power in His Time,

The late Dr. John W. Nevin, was born February 20, 1863, in Franklin county, Pa, of distinguished parentage from that sturdy so-called "Scotch-Irish" stock, which furnished so many pioneers of the moral se well as the material development in the early days of Pennsylvania. Hugh Williamson, LL. D.—brother of his paternal grand mother —was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and otherwise a distinguished man of the revolutionary period. Dr. Neym's father was a farmer, but a college graduate : his mother was of distinguished amily and much originality of mind. J. W. Nevin was the oldest of his family. The first to die of the sons and brothers, who have given the name its wide fame, was next to the youngest of them-Theo. H., president of the First National bank of Allegheny, a leading manufacturer and distinguished philanthropist of Western Pennsylvania. Besides the illustrious subject of this sketch and his younger brother, there were born and still survive Prof. William M. Nevin, LL. D., who has long held the chair of bel-lestettree in Franklin and Marshall college, this city, and is a writer of graceful English that compares with the best of Charles Lamb; Rev. Daniel E. Nevin, a Presbyterian clergyman and teacher, of Sewickley: Robert P. Nevin, author and editor, founder of the Pittsburg Times. The sisters of the family are Margaret, wife of Dr. John K. Finiey, of Miles, Mich.; Etizabeth F., wife of Rev. Dr. Alex. B. Brown, aforetime president of Washington and Jefferson college, and Mary Marths, the wife of John Irwin of Sewickley

Over fifty years ago, on New Year's Day of 1835, Dr. Nevin was married to Miss Martha J., second daughter of Hon. Robt. Jenkins, iron master at old Windsor place, near Churchtown, congressman from this district seventy-five years ago, and one of the foremost representative descendants of that flood of superior Welsh immigration

that flood of superior Weish immigration which poured no through the Chester valleys and reached its topmost limit of sottlement where E-rks, Chester and Lancaster counties join. Mrs. Nevin is well known in social and literary circles as one of their most popular and vivacious members with social brilliancy and unabated powers as a writer and conversationalist.

Dr. Nevin's father had been graduated from Dickinson, and his keen appreciation of the advantage of a liberal education directed his son to Union college, and sutsequently to Princeton seminary and the Presbyterian ministry. Between his graduation from his college course, at an early age and with high honors, and his entering upon the theological career which has won for him fame coextensive with Christendom, there were several years of severe bodiy prostrawere several years of severe bodly prestra-tion, which was cured by recreation and communion with nature, in the woodlands and on horseback.

From the outset he attained distinction as a

Hebrew scholar, and for two years, while Dr. Hodge was in Europe, he filled his chair. He wrote his "Biblical Antiquities" in 1827 and in 1828 was licensed to preach by

the Carlisle presbytery.

He was a radical temperance reformer early sixty years ago when social abuses of liquor required great plainness of speech. He supplied a Presbyterian congregation at Big Spring, Cumberland county, for a few months, but in 1829, soon after his father's death, accepted and entered upon the duties of the observed Bullers in the Press of the county of of the Coun byterian theological seminary in Allegheny byterian theological seminary in Allegheny. There he remained for ten years, teaching, preaching, writing, publishing: and braving opposition and popular denunciation, if not physical violence—from those who resented his vigorous expressions against infidelity, irreligious amusements, slavery, the degenerate drama, etc.—with all the inflexionity and heroism of the boldest New England trafferers." reformer."

ENTERS THE REPORMED CHURCH. He heard, as from the Lord, his call to new sphere in the invitation to the professor ship of theology in the German Reformed seminary at Mercersburg in 1840. He accepted, and the prime of his life was devoted cepted, and the prime of his five was devoted to thirteen years' service in that mountain home of the church's theological and literery institutions. They were years of great activity of development, and of controversy. There he was associated with Drs. Rauch and Nehalf, and from that modest institution were fulmined thunderbolts which shock the world of thought. In 1813 the "Abxious Bench" controversy arose; and his famous publications followed in quick succession

about that period. AS A THEOLOGIAN. Very soon he realized for the Reformed and its institutions, deploring the death of Dr. Rauch, that his gitts fitted him to take the place of that brilliant genius whose career was so brief; and to the little whose career was so brief; and to the little college and seminary at Mercersburg was attracted the attention of the whole theological world; and there was laid the basis of a theology which became known the world over as "the Mercersburg system." Eudowed with a philosophic mind of high order, he was attracted to the profound philosophic of German the least tracted to the profound philosophic of German the least tracted to the profound philosophic of German the least tracted to the profound philosophic of German the least tracted to the profound philosophic of German the least tracted to the profound philosophic of German the least tracted to the profound philosophic of German the least tracted to the profound philosophic of German the least tracted to the profound philosophic of German the least tracted to the profound philosophic of German the least tracted tracted tracted the least tracted sophy of Germany, and began in psychology and ethics where Dr. Rauch lett off. He be gan as commentator and educator, but as Dr.

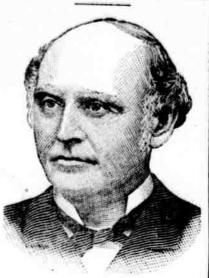
IN CONTROVERSY, For a considerable portion of his life and during the time of his most active labor Dr. f great controversy in which he took a lead

ing part.

His teaching of the spiritual real presence of Christ in the Lord's supper, and that the church was a centinuous living institution developing itself from the time of the apostles down to the present day, led to some among which a notable ties down to the present day, led to some controversies, among which a notable one was that conducted between him self in the Messenger and Rev. Dr. Berg in the Protestant Banner. His "Mystical Presence" engaged him in controversy with Dr.C. A Hodge in the Princeton Review. But the best known of all these controversies was that which arose out of the "Anxious Bench" tract, and the criticism enauling from it and evoked in return upon that system of religious revival. Hev. Appel, in his book, has given an account of the proceedings in the election of Rev. Mr. Raumey, a revivalist, to the Reformed pulpit in Mercersburg town; of the correspondence between him and Dr. Nevin; of Hausey's declination, his fierce letter explaining it and the resulting controletter explaining it and the resulting controletter.

versy which engaged the attention of the Methodist, Reformed, Lutheran and Presbyterian churches. With the advance of years and the settlement of many questions which had been disputed, and with his retirement from active work and regular writing, Dr. Nevin escaped the storm of controversy which he had so long breasted; and in the later years of his life all the peaceful and mellowing accompaniments of a happy old age were his lot. He commanded the universal respect of all denominations for his integrity of Christian character, his elevated scholarship and for the purity of his private life. He died on June 6, 1886, in this city, and his death was the cause of universal mourning, his funeral being attended by clergymen of, all creeks and people of all conditions.

REV. THOMAS GILMORE APPLE, P. D.



The President of Franklin and Marshall College

and sketch of tile Life. Thomas Gilmore Apple, who takes his niddle name from a mother of Scotch-Irish blood, was born of a Pennsylvania German line on the paternal side and the original name Apfel, is now variously spelled with a tendency to zeturn to Appel. His native place was Easton, Pa, but when he was a boy of ten the family removed to Saegertown, Crawford county, Pa., on French creek, crossing the state with a journey in the old covered wagons. There he worked for a time in his father's mill, coming back to attend the school of Dr. John Vandervees, D. D. who was a leading educator in East to attend the school of Dr. John Vandervees, D. D., who was a leading educator in East-orn Fennsylvania for over a quarter of a century. Young Apple entered Marshall\_college at Mercersburg, a junior, in 1818, when he was under 19 years of age, and was graduated in 1859. He studied theology, but before he entered upon his first pastoral charge at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, he taught school in Norristown, succeeded Dr. Vandervees as instructor in the Easton scademy and supplied Reformed charges in that neighborhood. He had brief pastorates in Greensburg and Mechanics. pastorates in Greensburg and Mechanics-burg, Westmoreland county, and then settled in Greencastle, Franklin county, Pa. By this line he had come to attract the

general notice of the church as a student of thought, a clear, earnest and scholarly preacher and a theologian of rare parts. When the movement was started to organize a college at Mercersburg in 1865, he was the natural selection of its regents for president and continued to fill that position with grea acceptability until the theological seminary was removed to Lancaster in 1871, and he New Testament excessis; his services were also added to the ceaching force of the faculty, and when Dr. Nevin retired from the presidency in 1877, Dr. Apple's election to the succession was ratified by the hearty assent of the ceurch and the alumni. He has filled the presidence over since and his succession. the presidency over since, and his special line of teaching has included ethics, a sthet-ics, moral philosophy and all the branches of metaphysics, added to his instruction in

he seminary.

Rev. Dr. T. G. Apple is as widely known as a preacher and writer as an iestructor. His composition is very fluent and easy, his thought strong and forceful, and his capacity for work is enormous. He is a lavorite prescher, not only in the college chapel, but on all special occasions throughout the church; and while his ornate, clear and vigprous style never fails to entertain, the earn estness and logic of his Christian discourse always carry conviction. Ho has been a latthful pupil of Dr. Nevin, but with other theologians of file church has expounded and established the Christological system upon a

firm and enduring basis, and attracted the respect of the whole theological world.
Since Dr. Harbaugh's death in 1867, he has edited the Mercersburg Review, now the Reformed Church Quarterly, Rev. Dr. J. M. Trizel, associate editor; he is a frequent writer for the Messenger and other period-icals; he is generally a delegate tosynod and always to the general synod; he was sent to the Reformed Alliance in Philadelphia in 1880. and to the Pan Presbyterian alliance in Bel-fast in 1881, when with Rev. Dr. Bausman, Eider George W. Hensel and other friends he made a general tour of Europe, which greatly impressed him, and of which he has written and lectured, much to the entertain-ment and instruction of his audiences. Ever since the organization of the Citosophic so-ciety in social circles of this city he has been its president. Dr. Appie was married in 1851 to Miss Emma Matida Mitter, of Eas-ton, and among their children are John W. and Wm. N. Apple, esqs., of the Laucaster

BRV. EMANUEL V. GBRHART, D. D.



rolessor of Systematic and Practical Theol gy-One of the Founders of the Disg-

nothian Literary Society. Rev. Emanuel V. Gerhart was born on June 13, 1817, at Freeburg, then Union coun ty, now Snyder county, Pa, where his father, the Rev. I saw Gorhart, was serving his first pastoral charge. In 1819 the latter resigned and became pastor in Lykens Valley. Dr. Gerhart's boyhood and youth were passed in presence of the mountains and on the banks of the Susquehanna. He went to chool summer and winter in the village of Millersburg. The young man left home in his sixteenth year, in May 1833, and became a student in the high school at York, Pa. of which the Rev. Dr. F. A. Rauch was ther principal. There he continued two and a half years. In 1834 he was one of the founders of the Diagnothian literary society, which is nearly two years older than Marshall col

In the full of 1835 the high school was removed to Mercersburg and in 1836 erected into Marshall college. Continuing his connec tion with the college, he was a member of the second graduating class in 1838, numbering ix, of whom four survive.

In October 1838 he accepted the position of eacher in the female seminary of Mercersburg, Mrs. Sarah A. Young principal. In October 1839, he was appointed assistant rec-

October 1839, he was appointed assistant rector of the preparatory department of Marshall college, a position held three years. In the female seminary four years were spent.

Meanwhite he was pursuing his studies in the theological seminary from 1838 to 1811. He was licensed Oct. 1811 and ordained August 1842. For one year 1842-3, he was pastor of churches in Franklin county, residing in Fayetteville. Then for six years he was pastor at Geltysburg, Pa., from May 1843 to July 1849.

In 1849 he accepted an appointment from

the board of missions to be missionary among the torsign Germans of Cincinness. Onto, In this capacity he served the church for two years, conducting his missiary exclusively in the German Imagings from 1849 to 1851.

In Oct. 1850, he was elected proteines of systematic theology in the theological miningry of the Reformed church founded in that year at Tiffin, Ohio. The board of trustees also elected him president of Heldeiberg college, as the first professor in that theological membrary and the first professor of Heldeiberg college he served four years from May 1851 to April 1855.

In the fail of 1854 he was elected to the presidency of Franklin and Marshall college, He removed to Lancaster and entered on the duties of the office in April 1855. He was the first president and was in office eleven years, from 1855 to 1860, at the same time occupying the chair of mental and moral philosophy. After vacating the office of tresident, he continued two years longer, 1866 to 1868, performing the duties of his professorship; when he resigned. Since that time be has had no organic connection with Franklin and Marshall college.

In March 1868 the synod of the Reformed church in the United States, in session at Harrisburg, elected Dr. Gerhart professor of systematic and practical theology in the theological seminary then located in Mercersburg, founded at Carliste in 1825. He removed from Lancaster to Mercersburg, in August 1863, and for three years discharged the duties of his chair at that place. This theological seminary was transplanted from Mercersburg to Lancaster in the fall of 1871. Removing back to Lancaster in the fall of 1871. Removing back to Lancaster in the fall of 1871. Removing back to Lancaster in the fall of 1871. Removing back to Lancaster in the fall of 1871. Removing back to Lancaster in the fall of 1871. Removing back to Lancaster in the fall of 1871. Removing back to Lancaster in the fall of 1871. Removing the reverend dector taught, in all, four years; but during the least four monthe of that percen

notable articles for reviews, quarterlies and encyclopicdias which have attracted marked attention, and he is considered one of the most scholarly men of his denomination in most scholarl

WM. M. NBYIN, BBQ. D. D.



The Emeritus Professor of English Literatus of the College,

Wm. M. Nevin, esq., L.L. D., is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was born February 7, Isos, in Franklin county, Pa. After having spent his freshman year in Princeton col-lege, he left that institution and entered Dickinson college, took his first degree in the arts with his classmates in 1827. He gave some attention thereafter to the study of medicine, but afterwards declining this, be devoted himself more assiduously to that of law, and at the conclusion of two years was admitted to the full practice of the same in admitted to the full practice of the same in its courts. But he preferred to devote him-self to teaching, as being more congenial to his peculiar mood and tasts. He thus em-ployed himself afterwards successively in several academies as principal or assistant; direction and the latterly in the western part of Pennsylvania, until finally, in 1840, he was elected to full the chair of ancent, languages and halles latters in of ancient languages and belies letters in Marshall college, Mercersburg, which posi-tion he continued to hold and fulfill its duties till 1853, when that institution was trans-ferred from Mercersburg to Lancaster, there to be united with that of Franklin college, of

the latter place.

On the consolidation again of these two institutions, constituting now Franklin and Marshall college, he was re-elected to the same chair he had held at Mercersburg, and same chair he had held at Mercersburg, and which he continued to occupy till 1872, when he was chosen by the alumni and appointed by the board of trustees professor of English literature and belies letters. Along with this teaching, however, be still continued to give some instruction in the ancient classics in connection with that of the regular professors of that department elected successively from time to time, until at the commencement of the present college year, now terminating in the centennial, when by the reception into the faculty of an adjunct professor (Prof. George F. Mull) he was relieved from giving any further instruction in the ancient classics and contined wholly, and that too only in part, to that of English literature, being now appointed emeritus professor of the same.



Professor of Natural Science, Chemistry, and o

the German Language.

Rev. John S. Stahr, D. D., professor of natural science, chemistry, and of the German language at the college, was born in Bucks county, Pa., December 2, 1841, of German ancestors, whose residence in this state dates from 1739 or 1740; one of his grand fathers served in the Revolutionary The young man received a good public school education and commenced to teach before he was sixteen years old. He taught seven annual terms in the same school where he annual terms in the same school wave he had been a pupit just before. He attended the Bucks county Normal and Classical school at Quakertown, where he prepared for college. He entered the junior class of Frank-lin and Marshall college in September, 1865, and from this institution was graduated in 1867.

It was his intention to study theology immediately after graduation from college. But at the very time of graduation the chair of German and history became vacant through the resignation of the Rev. F. W. Alexander Falk, Ph. D., and at his recommendation Prof. Stahr was appointed to succeed him, at first as tutor and afterwards as adjunct professor.

BRY. P. & GAST. D. D.

The Professor of Hebrew and Old Tostames Theology—A Ripe Reheler, Rev. F. A. Gast, D. D., was born in Lan

caster, October 17, 1835. He received his earlier training in the the public schools of earlier training in the the public schools of this city, and his immediate preparation for college in the high school under Professors Becker and Crumbaugh. In 1851, when not sixteen years of age, he was chosen from the high school as assistant teacher in the once celebrated academy at New Oxford, Pa, under the care of Dr. Pfeiffer, who sent forth a number of able scholars, among whom is Prof. Ulmer of Dickinson college. In the spring of 1853 he entered Franklin and Marshall college at its first opening, and was graduated with honor in 1856. In the fall of the same year he began his theological studies in the seminary at Mercersburg. Later he taught for two years, having charge of Mr. Dempsey academy. In October, 1856, he became pastor of the New Holland charge, Lancaster county, where he remained until March, 1865, when, having been commissioned chapiain of the 45th Regt of Psensylvania volunteers, of which Governor Beaver was at one time the colonel, he entered the army, continuing in the service until mustered out with his regiment. After having served for two years as pastor of the London and St. Thomas congregations in Franklin county, Pa, he took charge of the pre paratory department of Franklin and Marshall college in September, 1867. At this post he remained till 1871, when he became a teacher in the college, though only for one year, having in the meantime been elected tutor in the theological seminary just then transferred to Luncaster, and feeling constrained to devote all his time to the duties of his new office. When in October, 1873, the theological tutor-whip was converted into the professorship of Hebrew and old Testament theology, he was called to fill that chair, the duties of his new office. In the year 1877 he received the homorary title of Doctor of Theology from Waynesburg college. He is a Fellow of the American Institute of Hebrew, and a member of the society of Biblical Literature and Exegusia, of the London Society of Riblical Archaeology, and of the Institute of Christian Philosophy. this city, and his immediate preparation for college in the high school under Professors

JEFFRESON P. KEESHNER, PH. D.



Daniel Scholl Observatory. Jefferson E. Kershner, the professor mathematics and director of the Daniel Sci

beervatory, is a Herks county boy. father was formerly county treasurer and his family is one of the substantial Reformed element, which has contributed so largely to the membership of the institutions here and to the best citizenship of the comm Young Kershner always had special spittude for mathematics, but he held that baced lib-eral view of education which respects culture for its own sake. After his graduation in 1877 for its own sake. After his graduation in 1877 he took a two years' course in theology to embrace the better opportunities thus afforded for the better study of mathematics. While pursuing the post graduate course at Yale, he was appointed a teacher in the astronomical department there, and he had the desired opportunity to perfect himself in the practical side of the study. He made the university calculation for the observation of the transit of Venus and the professor in charge vititing Lancaster some years are university calculation for the observation of the transit of Venus and the professor in charge vititing Lancaster some years ago bestowed upon Professor Kershner the highest compliment for his learning and his rare skill in handling the delicate instrument and his throughness in every branch of the science. The degree of Ph. D. recently conferred upon him by Yale was a scholastic merit proved by a long course of study and tested by a thorough examination.

It will be remembered that Mrs. Hood, of Frederick, Md., gave \$10,000 for the exabilishing of the Daniel Hoboil observatory. This amount has been supplemented by handsome private subscriptions, and in the past year the observatory has been equipped and is now in full working order. It is located northwest of Harbaugh hall in a clear open space, there being no special requirement as is often supposed for an elevated sit. The main building is 16x20 feet and this includes a sale-like corner wall off by itself with thick partitions and a heavy door with aperture covered with double glass. A contract representation of the building is with presented.

Since the consolidation Franklin shall college has graduated \$55 aim. Marshall turned out 192 graduated, total of 745. The majority of these living. The first graduate of Majority at the State of the large and the Jonly manufact of the 1857 was the Hav. J. H. A. Bombarg now president of Ursians college, head of the class of 1858 was the McGerhart, D. D., the first president in and Marshall college, a positioned until 1808, when he was und Dr. Nevin, who these heaves the steem of Franklin and Marshall,

founded there for the Germans." In the charter the title is set forth as follows: From a profound respect for the talents, virtues and services to mankind in general. but more e-pecially to this country, of his excellency, Benjamin Franklin, esq., president of the supreme executive council, the said college shall be and hereby is denominated Franklin college."

The institution was formally dedicated on June 16, 1787, the ceremonies, in German and English, being very elaborate. The first board of trustees of the college contained among others: Honz, Thomas Mif-flin and Thomas McKean, Revs. John H. C. as McKean, Revs. John H. C. Heimuth, Ussper Weiberg, Henry Muhlen-berg, William Hendel, Nicholas Kurtz, George Troidelner, John Herbst, C. E. Schultz, and Messra. John Hubley, Joseph Heiter, Adam Reigart, Jasper Yeates, Stephen Chambers, Robert Morris, George Clymer, William Rawle and Lowis Farmer. The clergymen were generally the foremost men in the Lutheran and Reformed Churches, and included in the list were a Churches, and included in the list were a number of distinguished Revolutionary officers and at least four signers of the Declaration of Independence. Rev. H. E. Muhlenberg, D. D., was the first precident of the college. He was a son of the Rev. Dr. H. M. Muhlenberg, of the Lutherson Churches. the patriarch of the Lutheran Church Actorica." For thirty-five years he was paster of Trinity Lutheran Lancaster, and he is celebrated as one of the foremost of American botanists. The early faculty included several other noted names, among them James Rom,

to purchase the property of the scademy, and on the 15th of May, 1839, in pursuance of an act of assembly authorizing the transfer, its buildings were conveyed to the trustees of Franklin college. In the succeeding year these buildings were remodeled, and the in stitution reopened under the new arrange ment. A most excellent school was the re sult.

MARSHALL COLLEGE. Marabali college, before its removal to Lan caster, was located in the village of Mercers burg, in Franklin county, Penns. It grew originally out of the high school of the Reformed church which had been founded in 1831, at York, Pa., where the theological seminary was at that time located. As the institution became prosperous there was a general desire to raise it to the rank of a college. It was once proposed to establish it in Lancaster, in connection with Franklin college, but at that place the institution would have been under the control of several de-

nominations, an arrangement which had already proved unsuccessful. Propogals were received from several places, and as those presented by the citizens of Mercersburg appeared to be most liberal, the new college was founded in that beautiful mountain village. It was incorporated in 1851 by the legislature of Pennsylvania, which 1851 by the legislature of Pennsylvania, which at the same time voted an appropriation of tweive thousand dollars towards its endowment. The institution was named in honor of Chief Justice John Marshall, of Virginia, who was then in the zenith of his fame but died the same year.

Rev. Dr. F. A. Rauch, who had previously been principal of the high school, became the

THE BUARD OF TRUSTERS. The Treasurer's Report Presented-Status the Withelm Estate. As we went to press on Tuesday, the board of trustees were in session at the First Reformed church." Contributions additional to those of Jacob Hausman, Charles Mantee and Jacob Y. Dietz were announced, swelling the aggregate to about \$10,000. These additional contributions were made in the name of churches and many big individual subscriptions were among them.

A committee of three, Rev. Dr. J. O. Miller, A. Herr Hmith, and J. P. Wickersham were appointed to receive Governor Beaver at the railroad station on behalf of the board.

mard.
Tressurer Jacob Bausman's report showed total receipts for the year from all sources of \$17,566 18; \$6,875 paid on account of salaries; \$5,521.58 alumni endowment fund; balance for investment, \$2,175 92; total investment, \$117,985

for investment, \$2,175.92; total investment, \$117,299.50.

Rev. Heliman, committee of the Homerast county Wilhelm estate, given to the college, reported total receipts of \$607.64, to which was to be added another special payment of \$88.20. The net receipts of the estate were named as \$377.79. Mr. Cesans estimated that 1,000 acres of this estate at \$13 an acre, and the remaining 900 acres at \$50 an acre would at the lowest figure be worth combined \$40,000. This would be exclusive of the mineral value of the land which could be retained. No action was taken en the report, and the board adjourned to hold its next business assesson on Wednesday as the college chapel at 9 s. m.

and since where Dr. Rauch left off. He be gan as commentator and educator, but as Dr. Appel mays, after thoroughly mastering these subjects, "he reproduced them in his own mind and with his superior knowledge of the secret resources of the English language presented a more distinct and satisfactory view of German philosophy than could be seen through German authors themselves."

His writings have been presented to the public mainly through the discourses of the Reformed church, the pages of the Mercersburg Review (now Reformed Church Quarterly), and in the columns of the Messenger. All attempts to compile them and reproduce in systematic form have been thus far a failure. Their author himself never had time nor inclination for this, if indeed he felt ready to present them as a complete and finished system of philosophic thought.

IN CONTROVERSY. Mr. Charles Santee, of Patiadelphia, con-tributed \$10,000 to the endowment. The pre-sent gathering of the sons of the college will doubtless be instrumental in largely increas-ing the endowment. There is no debt on the institution.

during the time of his most setive labor Dr.
Nevin was very largely engaged in controversy upon the phases of religious thought, which engaged his profound attention. His disputation with Rev. Orestes Bronson, D. D., attracted very general attention. His exposition of the Heidelberg catchism excited most earnest discussion in the church of his adoption, and of which for a generation be has been recognized as the leading thinker; and later the adoption of a liturgical form of worship and the doctrinal questions which it seemed to have involved were the subjects of great controversy in which he took a lead.