

THE COLLEGE AND THE SEMINARY

A Retrospective View

Catalogue of an
Exhibition

Princetoniana Room

May 15 -- September 30

1963

compiled by Earle E. Coleman

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The College and the Seminary
A Retrospective View
Exhibition, Princetoniana Room, May 15 to September 30, 1963

This exhibition shows some of the documents concerned with the establishment and early years of Princeton Theological Seminary and some of the writings of College and Seminary faculty members on three issues of interest to them: the 19th century revision of the Bible, the Westminster Confession, and the relation between science and religion.

The College of New Jersey was chartered by the colony of New Jersey in 1746. In 1896 it became Princeton University. Although it was not founded solely for the purpose of training Presbyterian ministers, the founders were Presbyterians and this was one of their chief objectives.

As the number of students increased the proportion of those preparing for non-ministerial careers also became larger. An important aspect of this growth was the procurement of apparatus and instruments for the study of science. The Rittenhouse Orrery and other "Philosophical Apparatus" had been acquired by the College before the Revolution but, as the Trustees noted in 1790, "most of the instruments which formerly belonged to this Seminary were either destroyed or carried off during the war."

The increasing emphasis on secular studies is sometimes mentioned as one of the causes of the establishment of the Theological Seminary. Exhibited here are three documents relating to scientific studies.

The decline of studious habits and order among post-Revolution students is also cited as a factor contributing to the establishment of the Theological Seminary. The printed "Circular" was an attempt to ameliorate the situation.

1. Samuel Stanhope Smith. [Printed circular letter dated 1790 sent to friends of the College requesting them "to procure subscriptions for a Philosophical Apparatus" and an extract from the Minutes of the Board of Trustees having the same objective.] (AM13227)
2. Samuel Stanhope Smith. [Printed circular letter dated January 19, 1796, asking alumni to seek funds for "a perfect apparatus for Philosophical Experiments."] (AM10151)
3. Samuel Stanhope Smith. A.l.s., Princeton, September 29, 1805 to Dr. David Ramsay, Charleston, saying in part: "we have purchased a cabinet of Natural History from M. De la Coste." "I observe that a Rattle Snake of great size & age, has lately died, or been killed in the neighbourhood of George Town. Would it be possible for us to obtain the skeleton & rattles? We should be happy, also, to obtain the seeds or roots of any plants which are indigenous, or have been assimilated to the soil & climate of Carolina." (S.S. Smith papers)
4. Samuel Stanhope Smith. [Printed circular letter dated Nov. 180 (4 added in pencil) saying in part: "The object of this letter is to request every parent to restrain all unnecessary supplies of money to their children, thereby cutting off many temptations to idleness, and to lay their injunctions upon them to use no credits ... The necessary expences of the college...do not...exceed \$180 a year..."] (AM13228)

In 1809 a proposal was made at a meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church that a separate theological seminary be established by the General Assembly. The following documents show that in 1810 the College authorities attempted to raise funds for a Professor of Theology and for the support of men studying for the ministry.

5. Samuel Stanhope Smith. Manuscript memorandum signed by Smith stating that the Committee appointed to draft and publish an address to procure funds for a Professor of Theology and for the support of "candidates for the sacred ministry" has completed its work. (AM5263)
6. Joseph Bloomfield, Governor of New Jersey, and President of the Board of Trustees of the College of New Jersey. [Printed circular letter headed: Address of the Trustees of the College of New-Jersey, to the Friends of Religion and Learning. Asks for money for a professor of divinity in order to "lay the solid and lasting foundation of a useful and extensive theological institution."]
7. Joseph Bloomfield. [Printed circular letter dated July 1810 appointing addressees agents to solicit funds "for the purpose of supporting a Theological Professor, and of assisting young men who are preparing for the ministry of the gospel..." To accompany the preceding "Address."]
(Maclean Papers)
8. Manuscript "List of agents appointed to solicit funds for the support & accommodation of a Professor of Theology, &c at New Jersey College." 3 pp. (11810 Maclean Papers)

Photograph of page 305 of volume II of the Minutes of the Trustees of the College of New Jersey. At the top of the page is the resolution made at their September 1810 meeting that: "Dr Smith, Dr Woodhull, Dr Boudinot, and Messrs Andrew Bayard and Finley be a Committee to meet a Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America and to confer with them on the object of establishing a Theological Seminary for the Presbyterian Church and to report what they shall do on this subject to this Board." This is the first mention of the Theological Seminary in the Minutes of the Trustees of the College.

Once the proposal for establishing a Presbyterian theological seminary had been put forward and generally accepted, several plans were drawn up regarding its location and operation. The College Trustees withdrew their appeal for money for a Professor of Theology and offered to turn over the funds they had collected to the new seminary if it were set up. They also offered to hand over the funds they controlled for the education of impecunious divinity students.

9. Committee of the Trustees of the College of New Jersey for the purpose of conferring with a committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church on the subject of establishing a theological seminary for the Presbyterian Church. Proposals, 1811. Manuscript memorandum, 3 pp. (AM4234 Maclean Papers)
10. Committee of the Trustees of the College of New Jersey for the purpose of conferring with a committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church on the subject of establishing a theological seminary for the Presbyterian Church. Report of the meeting of the two committees filed 24 June 1811. Manuscript, 3 pp. (AM7296 Maclean Papers)

11. Plan of an agreement between a committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church & a committee of the trustees of the College of New Jersey, for the location & establishment of a Theological Seminary. Dated at end June 25, 1811. Manuscript, 6 pp. (AM5231) Maclean Papers)

12. The plan of a Theological Seminary adopted by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, in their sessions of May last, A.D. 1811; together with the measures taken by them to carry the plan into effect. Philadelphia, Printed by Jane Aitken, 1811. 24 pp. (P94.783.004.09)

In August 1812 Princeton Theological Seminary became a reality with the appointment of its first professor, Archibald Alexander. Though the College and the Seminary were legally separate entities, many of the activities of the students and professors were carried on as if they were one group. In the early days the students of both institutions used Nassau Hall for classroom, dining, and dormitory space, and cooperated in such endeavors as the Nassau Hall Bible Society, literary societies, and in the use of the College library. In 1813 Ashbel Green reported to his College Trustees that the theological students had influenced the literary students "all in favour of religion, morals, order & industry."

13. Samuel Miller. The sermon, delivered at the inauguration of the Rev. Archibald Alexander, D.D. as Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology, in the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. To which are added, the professor's inaugural address, and the charge to the professor and students. New York, Whiting and Watson, 1812. 122 pp. (P96.6468.75)
14. Bible Society of Nassau Hall. Constitution of the Bible Society of Nassau-Hall, Princeton, New Jersey: to which is added an address to the public. Elizabeth-Town, Shepard Kollock, 1813. 16 pp. (NJI 227.813.4)
15. Ashbel Green. Report to the Trustees of the College of New Jersey. Dated at end: April 12, 1813. Manuscript, 96 pp. Opened to pp. 60-61. "It may be proper here to remark, that it has certainly been advantageous to the order, morals, & government of the institution that the theological students have resided in college." (Green Family Papers, Box 2)
16. Ashbel Green. Report to the Board of Trustees of New Jersey College. Sept. 1813. Manuscript, 36 pp. (AM5091. Maclean Papers P26, 1810-1829)
17. Samuel Miller. A.l.s. January 23, 1815 to Dr. J.R.B. Rodgers. 3 pp. saying in part: "12 or 15 [of the students] we hope are real Christians." (AM15084. Samuel Miller Papers, Box 3). Samuel Miller was: a Director of Princeton Theological Seminary, 1812-1813; Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government, Princeton Theological Seminary, 1813-1849; Trustee of

the College of New Jersey, 1807-1850. He was one of the chief founders of the Theological Seminary.

18. Plan of the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, located in Princeton, New-Jersey. Adopted by the General Assembly of 1811, and amended by future assemblies. Second edition. Elizabeth-Town, Printed by Isaac A. Kollock, 1816. 23 pp. (NJI 322.816.4)
19. Report of a committee of the Trustees of the College dated 29 September 1818 recommending that charity funds left to the College for the support of theological students be used for them if they continue their education in the Seminary. Manuscript, 4 pp. (AM7126. Maclean Papers P36)
20. Report of the committee appointed to devise ways and means of raising funds for the Theological Seminary: with a circular letter of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, to the churches under their care. Philadelphia, Thomas & William Bradford, 1816. 8 pp. (66935.7379.999 v.2)
21. Philip Lindsley. A plea for the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N.J. The Third edition. Trenton, Printed by George Sherman, 1821. 31 pp. (NJI 913.821.3)
22. Ashbel Green. President's statement respecting college studies &c. April 1822. Manuscript, 2 pp. saying in part: "Except for the part of one day, at the beginning of the session, on which he went to Trenton to present a petition to the legislature of the State, in behalf

of the Theological Seminary, he has not been out of the Borough of Princeton, since the beginning of Novr. last." (AM4905 Maclean Papers P26 1810-29).
Green was: President of the Board of Directors of Princeton Theological Seminary, 1812-1848; Trustee of Princeton Theological Seminary, 1822-1848; President of the College of New Jersey, 1812-1822; Trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1790-1812; Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, College of New Jersey, 1785-1787; Tutor, 1783-1785. He was one of the principal founders of the Theological Seminary.

23. Samuel Miller. A brief account of the rise, progress and present state of the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church in the United States at Princeton; including the constitution of the said Seminary; a catalogue of those who have been members, and a list of the present officers and students. Philadelphia, A. Finley, 1822. 87 pp. (P96.6468.32)
24. Address of a committee of the Board of Education under the care of the General Assembly, to the members of the Presbyterian Church, in the United States of America. Philadelphia, Printed by J.W. Allen, 1824. 16 pp. (5668.715). The purpose of the Board was to assist lower echelon Education Societies "in educating pious youth for the Gospel Ministry, both in their academical and theological course."
25. Alumni Association of Nassau Hall. [Printed circular letter dated Aug. 18, 1827, signed by John Maclean as secretary and including the proceedings of the meeting at which the Society was organized, the Constitution of

the Society, and a list of the officers.] [Princeton] D.A. Borrenstein [1827]. 1 p. (Maclean Papers P1827). Article 5 of the Constitution says: "The officers of the College, and of the Theological Seminary, and former instructors in these institutions, may be members of this association..."

The following is a series of four letters from William Allen to Samuel Miller. Allen was the son-in-law and executor of John Wheelock, President of Dartmouth, and Wheelock's successor as President of Dartmouth University. These letters relate to the fact that President Wheelock, who died in April 1817, had willed that some of his estate should go to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church for the use of the Theological Seminary in the event that the famous Dartmouth College Case should be decided in favor of Dartmouth College instead of Dartmouth University.

26. William Allen. A.l.s. Hanover, April 22, 1817 to Samuel Miller enclosing an extract from the will of John Wheelock. 4 pp. (AM2454 Miller Papers, Box 5)
27. William Allen. A.l.s. Hanover, Nov. 7, 1817 to Samuel Miller. 2 pp. (Am2455 Miller Papers, Box 5)
28. William Allen. A.l.s. Hanover Feb. 18, 1819 to Samuel Miller. 3 pp. (AM3325 Miller Papers, Box 5)
29. William Allen. A.l.s. Bowdoin College June 7, 1822 to Samuel Miller. 3 pp. (AM2452 Miller Papers, Box 5)

The Trustees of the Seminary were incorporated by the legislature of New Jersey November 15, 1822. Thereafter they were able to receive and dispose of property and money in their own name rather than through the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. Samuel Miller could reply affirmatively to William Allen's letter of June 7, 1822 [at the left] asking if there were not a New Jersey corporation to whom a deed for John Wheelock's gift could be presented. Lefferts A. Loetscher has pointed out in The Broadening Church, Philadelphia, 1954 that the existence of a Board of Directors and a Board of Trustees made difficult the operation of the Seminary in years to come. In 1929 one new Board of Directors was elected by the General Assembly.

30. Charter of the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church. Elizabeth-Town, Printed by Edward Sanderson, 1827. 8 pp. (Hodge Letters and Papers, Box 18)
31. Archibald Alexander, Samuel Miller, Charles Hodge. [Printed circular letter, Princeton, Sept. 21, 1829, seeking funds for the construction of a chapel for the Seminary]. 1 p. (AM3463 Samuel Miller Papers, Box 2)

32. Samuel Miller. A brief history of the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church, at Princeton, New Jersey; together with its constitution, bye-laws, &c. Princeton, Printed by John Bogart, 1838. 45 pp. (NJI 737.838.3)
33. Samuel Miller. Letters from a father to his sons in college. Philadelphia, Grigg and Elliot, 1843. (P96.6468.08)
34. Plan of the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, located at Princeton, New Jersey. Adopted by the General Assembly of 1811, and amended by subsequent assemblies. Philadelphia, Printed by William S. Martien, 1850. 22 pp. (66935.7379.073)

Shown in this case are some of the books written by

Princeton men relating directly or indirectly to the

19th Century revision of the Bible.

Archibald Alexander was a Professor in the Theological Seminary 1812-1851.

James Waddel Alexander was a Professor in the College 1833-1844. He was a Professor in the Theological Seminary 1849-1851.

Joseph Addison Alexander taught in the College 1830-1832. He was a Professor in the Theological Seminary 1833-1860.

John D. Davis taught in the Theological Seminary 1883-1926.

William Henry Green was a Professor in the Theological Seminary 1846-1849 and 1851-1900.

Charles Hodge was a Professor in the Theological Seminary 1820-1878.

Professor Samuel Stanhope Orris taught in the College 1877-1902.

Benjamin Breckinridge Warfield was a Professor in the Theological Seminary 1887-1921.

35. James Waddel and Joseph Addison Alexander. A geography of the Bible: compiled for the American Sunday School Union. Philadelphia, American Sunday School Union, 1830. 180 pp. (P94.820.001.41)
36. Archibald Alexander. The canon of the Old and New Testaments ascertained, or the Bible complete without the Apocrypha and unwritten traditions. A new edition. Philadelphia, Presbyterian Board of Publication, [1851]. 359 pp. (P96.1220.35)
37. Archibald Alexander. Evidences of the authenticity, inspiration, and canonical authority of the Holy Scriptures. Philadelphia, Presbyterian Board of Publication [ca.1845] 308 pp. (P96.1220.24)
38. Joseph Addison Alexander. Essays on the primitive church offices. New York, Charles Scribner, 1851. 179 pp. (P94.826.001.05)
39. Archibald Alexander. A history of the Israelitish nation from their origin to their dispersion at the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans. Philadelphia, William S. Martien, 1853. 620 pp. (P96.1220.05)
40. Joseph Addison Alexander. Notes on New Testament literature and ecclesiastical history. New York and London, Scribner and Sampson Low, 1861. 319 pp. (P94.826.001.03)
41. William Henry Green. A grammar of the Hebrew language. Third edition. New York, John Wiley, 1864. 400 pp. (P96.4838.04)

42. Charles Hodge. Systematic theology: a series of questions upon the lectures delivered to the students in Princeton Theological Seminary. Edited by a member of the senior class and printed for the use of the students. Philadelphia, 1865. 132 pp. (P94.815.019.19)
43. William Henry Green. The revision of the Old Testament. Opinions of eminent German Hebraists on the revision of the Massoretic text. Published for the use of the American committee. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1886. 62 pp. (P96.4838.09)
44. Benjamin B. Warfield. An introduction to the textual criticism of the New Testament. Third edition. New York, Thomas Whittaker [1886?] 225 pp. (5143.956)
45. William Henry Green. II. The anti-Biblical higher criticism... [Pages 341-359 of The Presbyterian Quarterly [ca. 1885]. (P96.4838.15)
46. William Henry Green. Prophets and prophecy. A compilation from notes of the lectures before the senior class. [Printed not published.] [Princeton] The Princeton Press, 1895. 130 pp. (P96.4838.23) Opened to pages 56-57.
47. S. Stanhpcpe Orris. Exegetical and expository section. The position of "also" as a translation of kai, in the revised version of the New Testament. [Offprint of pages 272-274 of an unknown publication, March 1892]. (P94.862.35.2)
48. William Henry Green. General introduction to the Old Testament. The canon. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1898. 209 pp. (5138.407)

49. William Henry Green. General introduction to the Old Testament. The text. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1899. 190 pp. (5141.407)
50. John D. Davis. A dictionary of the Bible. Philadelphia, The Westminster Press, 1898. 802 pp. (P94.879.017.02)

In 1788 the Presbyterians, responding to the new spirit of nationalism, formed the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. The Westminster Confession of Faith and the Larger Catechism were amended in accordance with the new theory of the separation of Church and State. A copy from the Scheide Library of the first edition of 1647 of the Westminster Confession is on exhibit in Speer Library, Princeton Theological Seminary. Shown here is the 1792 edition of the American version. This copy is from the Scheide Library. Also exhibited are two catechisms issued in 1803 for the use of the students in the College.

Most of the works shown here relate to the argument, carried on between 1889 and 1903, over the revision of the Westminster Confession. Princeton men were among the leaders of these discussions.

John De Witt was a Professor in Princeton Theological Seminary 1892-1912.

John Thomas Duffield taught in Princeton University 1847-1898.

Francis L. Patton was President of Princeton University 1888-1902; President and Professor Princeton Theological Seminary 1902-1913; Professor Princeton University 1884-1913; Professor Princeton Theological Seminary 1881-1888; Lecturer Princeton University 1883-1884.

Henry van Dyke was a Professor in Princeton University 1899-1913 and 1919-1923.

Benjamin Breckinridge Warfield was a Professor in Princeton Theological Seminary 1887-1921.

51. The Constitution of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; containing the confession of faith, the catechisms, the government and discipline and the directory for the worship of God. Ratified and adopted by the synod of New-York and Philadelphia, held at Philadelphia May the 16th 1788. Philadelphia, Printed and sold by Thomas Bradford, 1792. 215 pp. Lent by the Scheide Library.
52. Catechismus minor recensitus in usum tyronum Collegii Neo-Caesariensis. Philadelphiae, Excudebat Jana Aitken, 1803. 16 pp. (P73.739)
53. Protestant Episcopal Church in the U.S. Catechismus articuliq̄ue religionis, juxta usum ecclesiae episcopalis reformatae in republica foederata Americana: recensitus in usum tyronum Collegii Neo-Caesariensis. Philadelphiae, Excudebat Jana Aitken, 1803. 22 pp. (P73.739)
54. Francis L. Patton. The revision of the confession of faith. Read before the Presbyterian Social Union, New York, December 2, 1889. Reprinted from "The Independent." [New York? 1890?] 15 pp. (P96.7075.01 vol. 1)
55. John Thomas Duffield. The crisis in the Presbyterian Church. [n.p., 1890?] 15 pp. (P94.841.015.19)
56. Confessional revision: being a collection of 395 articles that have appeared in the religious press between September 1887, and October 1890 on the subject of revising the Westminster Confession of Faith. For the special use of the General Assembly's Committee on

- Revision. With appendix - Jan. 1891. Pittsburgh, 1890. 36 pp. (From the Papers of Henry van Dyke, Box 225)
57. Benjamin B. Warfield. The development of the doctrine of infant salvation. New York, The Christian Literature Co., 1891. 61 pp. (P94.871.068.03)
58. Henry van Dyke. The Bible as it is. A sermon on the present trouble and the way of peace in the Presbyterian Church. Preached in the Brick Church January 22, 1893. New York, Published by order of the session, 1893. 31 pp. (P94.873.071.15)
59. [Henry van Dyke]. A plea for peace and work. February 17, 1893. [New York? 1893] 4 pp. (Van Dyke Papers, Box 225)
60. John DeWitt. The place of the Westminster Assembly in modern history. Reprinted from The Presbyterian and Reformed Review, July, 1898. pp. 369-383. (P94.861.023.06)
61. Benjamin B. Warfield. The significance of the Westminster standards as a creed. An address delivered before the Presbytery of New York, November 8, 1897. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1898. 36 pp. (P94.871.068.01)
62. Henry van Dyke. Liberty, a chapter from "The Gospel for an age of Doubt." Sixth edition revised with a new preface. New York [etc.] MacMillan, 1899. pp. 205-243. (P94.873.071.11)
63. John T. Duffield. The confessional crisis in the Presbyterian Church. [Princeton] The Princeton Press, 1900. 32 pp. (P94.841.015.11)

64. John T. Duffield. Supplement to "The Confessional Crisis." [Princeton] The Princeton Press, 1900. 29 pp. (P94.841.015.12)
65. John DeWitt, Editor. Assembly's committee of revision, 1901. Two brief statements of faith and five letters from professors of systematic theology. Privately Printed. [Princeton? 1901] 23 pp. (P94.861.023.15)
66. Presbyterian Church in the U.S. General Assembly. Assembly's committee of revision, 1901. The titles and articles of the brief and untechnical statement of the reformed faith, adopted by the Committee in session at Washington, revised by Henry van Dyke and John De Witt, and presented by them for the consideration of the Committee. Privately printed. 7 pp. (P94.873.071.23)
67. Presbyterian Church in the U.S. General Assembly. Assembly's committee of revision, 1901. The titles and articles of the brief and untechnical statement of the reformed faith adopted tentatively by the Committee at Washington. Revised by Henry van Dyke and John De Witt. Privately printed. 7 pp. (P94.873.071.23)
68. The creed revision. Professor John De Witt, Professor Herrick Johnson, Pres't George Black Stewart. Addresses delivered before the Presbyterian Union of New York, March 4, 1901. New York, Evangelist Publishing Co., 1901. 15 pp. (P94.861.023.07)
69. John De Witt. A speech, in support of the motion to dismiss the subject of confessional revision, made at Philadelphia in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian

Church, May 24, 1901. Princeton, The University Press, 1901. 16 pp. (P94.S61.023.12)

The revising of the Bible made 19th Century scholars and churchmen argue over the meanings and placements of words. The revising of the Westminster Confession produced friction between groups of Presbyterians for a decade and a half. For more than a century individuals have been endeavoring to reconcile religious beliefs and the teachings of Charles Darwin, whose On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection was published in England late in 1859. Members of the Princeton College and Seminary faculties had considered some of the issues it raised before it was published. Darwinism would be an important Princeton subject for many years.

James McCosh came to Princeton from the chair of logic and metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast. He was President of Princeton College from 1868 until 1888, and was Professor of Biblical Instruction, Psychology, and History of Philosophy during the same years. He was a Director of the Seminary from 1869 to 1894. John Grier Hibben, a later President of the University, said of McCosh, "In the early seventies he stood out almost alone among the ministers of the United States, in defense of the doctrine of evolution."

The McCosh Bibliography, listing more than 150 separate titles, was compiled by the uncle of Allen W. and the late John Foster Dulles.

70. Thomas Brown. Inquiry into the relation of cause and effect. Third edition. Edinburgh, Archibald Constable, 1818. 569 pp. (Em6257.214.11) The copy which belonged to James McCosh with a note in his hand on the title page reading: Dr. Brown's mind resembles a sharp razor, admirably adapted for a certain nice analysis, but its edge turning back and utterly failing, when it has [to] deal with the ordinary phenomena of life. In this respect how different from Dr. Reid whose edge is not so sharp but on that account more durable and useful.
71. Inauguration of Rev. Jas. McCosh as president of Princeton College. October 27, 1858. Princeton, Printed at The Standard Office, 1858. 32 pp. (P05.606)
72. Notes on psychology from lectures given by James McCosh. Published for private circulation only. Princeton, 1877. 121 pp. (P435.739.13)
73. Notes on psychology from lectures given by James McCosh. Published for private circulation only. Princeton, 1878. 128 pp. (P435.739.12) Henry Burchard Fine's copy open to page 74 with the following page containing notes by Fine.
74. The conflicts of the age. I. An advertisement for a new religion. By an evolutionist ... New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1881. 90 pp. (L5092.606). Four articles from the North American Review.

70. Thomas Brown. Inquiry into the relation of cause and effect. Third edition. Edinburgh, Archibald Constable, 1818. 569 pp. (Ex6257.214.11) The copy which belonged to James McCosh with a note in his hand on the title page reading: Dr. Brown's mind resembles a sharp razor, admirably adapted for a certain nicer analysis, but its edge turning back and waterly failing, when it has [to] deal with the ordinary phenomena of life. In this respect how different from Dr. Reid whose edge is not so sharp but on that account more durable and useful.
71. Inauguration of Rev. Jas. McCosh as president of Princeton College. October 27, 1868. Princeton, Printed at The Standard Office, 1868. 32 pp. (P05.606)
72. Notes on psychology from lectures given by James McCosh. Published for private circulation only. Princeton, 1877. 121 pp. (P435.739.13)
73. Notes on psychology from lectures given by James McCosh. Published for private circulation only. Princeton, 1878. 128 pp. (P435.739.12). Henry Burchard Fine's copy open to page 74 with the following page containing notes by Fine.
74. The conflicts of the age. 1. An advertisement for a new religion. By an evolutionist ... New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1881. 90 pp. (L5092.606). Four articles from the North American Review.

75. James McCosh. The religious aspect of evolution. New York and London, G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1888. 109 pp. (P96.6156.40). The Bedell Lectures, 1887.

75. Joseph H. Dulles. McCosh bibliography. A list of the published writings of the Rev. James McCosh. Reprinted from The Princeton College Bulletin, of vol. VII, no. 1, March, 1895. 9 pp. (P94.873.027.02)

James Waddel Alexander was a Professor in the College 1833-1844. He was a Professor in the Theological Seminary 1849-1851.

Stephen Alexander was a Professor in the College 1840-1877.

John Thomas Duffield taught in Princeton University 1847-1898.

William Brenton Greene, Jr. was a Professor in the Theological Seminary 1892-1928.

Arnold Guyot was a Professor in the College 1854-1884.

Charles Hodge was a Professor in the Theological Seminary 1820-1878.

Matthew Boyd Hope taught in the College 1854-1859.

George Macloskie was a Professor in the College 1874-1883.

Henry Fairfield Osborn taught in the College 1882-1891.

Charles Woodruff Sheldons was a Professor in the University 1886-1904.

Henry van Dyke was a Professor in Princeton University 1889-1913 and 1919-1923.

77. Matthew B. Hope. A discourse designed to show that physiological inquiries are not unfriendly to religious sentiment. Published by the Jefferson medical class. Philadelphia, Barrett and Jones, 1845. 16 pp. (P96.5267.03)
78. James L. Cabell. The testimony of modern science to the unity of mankind; being a summary of the conclusions announced by the highest authorities in the several departments of physiology, zoology, and comparative philology in favor of the specific unity and common origin of all the varieties of man. With an introductory notice by James M. Alexander. Second edition revised. New York, Robert Carter & Brothers, 1859. 370 pp. (8907.231)
79. Charles Hodge. What is Darwinism? New York, Scribner, Armstrong and Company, 1874. 176 pp. (P94.615.019.21)
80. John T. Duffield. The anthropology of evolutionism and the Bible. Princeton, Press Printing Establishment, 1878. 32 pp. (P54.341.015.03)
81. Stephen Alexander. On the origin and primitive state of man. New York, Anson D.F. Randolph [1881]. The Christian Philosophy Quarterly, extra number. 12 pp. (P96.1224.05)
82. Arnold Guyot. Creation or the Biblical cosmogony in the light of modern science. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1884. 156 pp. (P96.4965.02).

- One copy was opened to show Guyot's tables of "Era of Matter" and "Era of Life."
53. Inauguration of William Brenton Greene, Jr., as Stuart Professor of The Relations of Philosophy and Science to the Christian Religion. New York, Anson D.F. Randolph & Company, 1893. 66 pp. (P94.676.037.02)
54. Henry van Dyke. The gospel for an age of doubt. New York [etc.] The Macmillan Company, 1896. 457 pp. (P94.673.071.03)
55. George Macloskie. The core of the Pentateuch. Reprinted from the Union Seminary Magazine, Richmond, Va., Vol. XVI, No. 3. [Richmond? ca. 1890] Pages 205-214. (P96.6152.01, Vol. 1)
56. Charles W. Shields. Religion and Science in their relation to philosophy. An essay on the present state of the sciences. Read before the Philosophical Society of Washington. New York, Scribner, Armstrong, and Company, 1875. 69 pp. (P94.644.056.06).
Another copy and a photograph showed the Synopsis at the end of the work on the Historical Origin of the Schism Between Religion and Science.
Charles Woodruff Shields came to the College of New Jersey in 1865 to take up a professorship especially endowed for him. He was Professor of the Harmony of Science and Religion. The Professorship of the Relations of Philosophy and Science to the Christian Religion was founded at the Seminary in 1861 for

Francis Landey Patton.

67. Charles Woodruff Shields. The scientific evidences of revealed religion. The Bishop Paddock Lectures for the year 1900. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1900. 259 pp. (P94.844.C56.29)
68. Charles Woodruff Shields. Philosophia ultima or science of the sciences. Third edition abridged and revised. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1888. 3 vols. (P94.844.O55.05)
69. Henry Fairfield Osborn. From the Greeks to Darwin, the development of the evolution idea through twenty-four centuries. Second edition revised and extended. New York [etc.] Charles Scribner's Sons, 1929. 2.3 pp. (P94.877.055.116)

70. Henry Fairfield Osborn. Evolution and religion in education, polemics of the Fundamentalist controversy of 1921 to 1925. New York [etc.] Charles Scribner's Sons, 1925. 240 pp. (P94.877.055.115). The work is dedicated "to John Thomas Scopes and other courageous teachers of the United States who elect to face squarely the issue that the youth of America should be freely taught the truth of evolution and the fact that this great law of living nature is consistent with the highest ideals of religion and conduct."

The following pictorial materials were used in the exhibition:

1. Engraving of Archibald Alexander
2. Lithograph of the Theological Seminary, New York, Bufford, 1837.

3. Lithograph of the College of Princeton, New York, Bufford, [1837?]
4. Miniatures of Reverend and Mrs. Samuel Miller, lent by G. Oliver Bayler, Interiors, Princeton, N.J.
5. Photograph of William Henry Green.
6. Photograph showing President McCosh and Professors Duffield, Abwater, Stephen Alexander, Guyot, Cameron, Helling, Schenck, Shields, Packard and Kargé, on and in front of the porch of a house.
7. Engraving of James N. Alexander.
8. Engraving of Samuel Miller.
9. Photograph of President McCosh on McCosh Walk.
10. Photograph of the Class of 1868.
11. Photograph of the Class of 1878.
12. Photograph of the Class of 1888.

3. Lithographs of the College of Princeton, New York, effort, [1837?]
4. Miniatures of Reverend and Mrs. Samuel Miller, lent by G. Oliver Taylor, Interiora, Princeton, N.J.
5. Photograph of William Henry Green.
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