HISTORY OF CALLAWAY COUNTY, MISSOURI,

WRITTEN AND COMPILED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE SOURCES, INCLUDING A HISTORY OF ITS TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

TOGETHER WITH

A CONDENSED HISTORY OF MISSOURI; A RELIABLE AND DETAILED HISTORY OF CALLAWAY COUNTY—ITS PIONEER RECORD, RESOURCES, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PROMINENT CITIZENS; GENERAL AND LOCAL STATISTICS OF GREAT VALUE; INCIDENTS AND REMINISCENCES.

ILLUSTRATED.

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CHAPTER XVIII.

HISTORY OF WESTMINSTER COLLEGE AND SYNODICAL FEMALE COLLEGE.

HISTORY OF WESTMINSTER COLLEGE.

[Prepared by Professor Charles C. Hersman.]

The Presbyterian church has ever been biblical in theology, conservative in science and philosophy, and aggressive in education. The friend of progress, she has ever stood foremost in the cause of letters. At the laying of the corner-stone of Westminster college it was stated that two-thirds of the colleges in the land were, directly or indirectly, under the control of the Presbyterian church. True to their principles, this body no sooner found a foothold in Missouri than they began to make preparations for academic and scholastic instruction. To this end, before the division between the old and new school, a magnificent site was selected in northern Missouri. Upon this was located old Marion College. Though overlooking almost the Father of Waters, and commanding the site of three States; though there were at various times in its halls such men as Nelson and Potts, yet, for want of an adequate endowment, this effort proved unsuccessful.

The next move to establish a synodical college began in the Presbytery of Missouri, then one of the five Presbyteries into which the Synod was divided. At a meeting on September 29, 1849, the following resolution was adopted by that body:—

"Resolved, That the moderator appoint a committee of three to inquire into the utility and necessity of memorializing the Synod of Missouri at its next annual meeting, upon the necessity of establishing within its bounds an institution of learning to be under the care of the Synod."

The first name upon the committee may suggest the author of it. Revs. W. W. Robertson and W. G. Bell, and Elder P. B. Reed were appointed. All down the history of our college, till the death of the elder, there was no action looking to the interests of the higher education of Presbyterian sons and daughters, in which two of these first (339)
movers did not participate. At the next meeting of Presbytery, April 4, 1850, this committee made a report, and was continued. With a persistence which showed their deep interest, the matter was brought before the Synod at its sessions in 1849, 1850 and 1851. The Synod convened at Potosi, October 16, 1851, and the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, The interests of religion and the wants of the church imperiously demand that there should be established at some eligible point within our bounds a literary institution of high order, to be in the interests of the Presbyterian church, subject to its control and favored with its patronage and supervision; and whereas the indications of Providence suggest that the time has come to set about the work, therefore,

1st. Resolved, That we rise up and build.

2nd. Resolved, That the following committee, ———, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners, and empowered to select and recommend a suitable site, or sites, and report to the next meeting of the Synod."

Synod met at Fulton, October, 1852. St. Charles, Richmond, Boonville and Fulton were placed in nomination to compete for the location. During an animated discussion, that continued through the greater part of two days, Preston B. Reed entered as the advocate for Fulton. In an address of much power, he tendered in her behalf $15,891 in cash, eighteen acres of land, with improvements upon it, including the building of Fulton college, all valued at $5,000, and a pledge of $20,000 more in scholarships.

The vote was afterwards taken, with the following result: For Fulton, thirty-two; for Richmond, eighteen; for Boonville, three; and for St. Charles, three. This solemn action of a great court transacting business of immense importance to all its future interests, was closed with prayer for the Divine benediction.

The name Westminster, ever dear to the Calvinistic faith, was suggested by Rev. H. P. Goodrich, D. D. Eighteen trustees were elected and directed to obtain a charter. This was urged forward with all haste, and on February 23, 1853, this child of the church became a chartered institution. The charter members held their first meeting, March 18, 1853, and elected Doctor Alfred A. Ryley president, which office he held till his death. At a meeting of the board on the 19th of March of this year, William VanDoren was unanimously elected the first professor, and it was appointed that the
first session of the college should begin on the first Monday in May 1863, and continue twenty-one weeks.

In the midst of this session, on the fourth of July, auspicious as the birthday not only of liberty from thralldom, but likewise of liberty of thought, which, in its best sense, the college was intended to foster, was laid the corner-stone. Doctor N. L. Rice was the chosen orator of the day. His theme was in harmony with the associations clustering around the day and the occasion — "The Three Great Interests of Man: Christianity, Education and Liberty." The close of the address was in this splendid thought: "Christianity and Education are the two great pillars which support the Temple of Liberty."

In that corner-stone were placed the Bible, the confession of faith, a copy of the action of the Synod in locating the college, and the record of the first meeting of the board and its organization. As Doctor Ryley deposited the Word of God in its resting-place, he said; "I, in the name of the board of trustees of Westminster College, deposit in the corner-stone of this building the Bible, the great corner-stone and foundation of all truth: the basis of all knowledge, intellectual and moral." With solemn and imposing ceremonies, the Free Masons placed the stone.

Thus was laid, amid rejoicing and hope, the foundation of an institution upon whose altar would burn through generations the fire of immutable trust, imperishable liberty and indestructible religion.

The building was carried rapidly to completion at a cost of $15,000. In February, 1854, the classes were transferred from the frame building, still standing upon the summit of the campus, to the new edifice, thus merging Fulton College into Westminster.

The next important step to be taken was the election of a president and additional professors, into whose hands the instruction and government might safely be placed. Much of the success of this new enterprise would evidently depend upon a wise choice of a presiding officer. At a meeting of the board in Liberty, 1863, Dr. N. L. Rice was elected president. He had recently come into the bounds of the Synod as pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in St. Louis. He was in the prime of life, with a wide reputation won by his masterly debates. While recognizing the importance of the position, his vital interests in the city led him to decline.

At a called meeting of the board, February 23, 1854, Rev. W. L. Breckenridge, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Louisville, Kentucky, was unanimously elected president. At the same time
two more professors were elected: Thomas D. Baird, of Baltimore, professor of mathematics, and Rev. S. S. Laws, pastor of the church at Lexington, Missouri, professor of physical sciences. The call of Dr. Breckenridge was put into his hands and was prosecuted before his presbytery. This body, after careful consideration of the whole case, decided against his acceptance, and thus again the institution was left without a president.

At a meeting of the board in October of this year, at Boonville, Rev. W. W. Robertson was appointed the first financial agent. This position, with slight interruptions, he held for more than twenty years. Of all the friends of the college, none ever showed a more unwavering faith in its ultimate success, and none ever labored harder to achieve it. When he resigned in 1869, the following resolution was adopted: "Inasmuch as Rev. W. W. Robertson is now about to retire from the duties of financial agent of Westminster College, the board of trustees express their sincere thanks to Brother Robertson for the great, long-continued and very efficient service which he has rendered to the college from the earliest period of its existence."

At the same time, also, the first curriculum was presented and approved, and W. L. Baird was elected the fourth professor.

The first catalogue was issued for the year 1853–54. It shows three professors, William VanDoren, S. S. Laws, Thomas D. Baird, and one tutor, James G. Smith, and one hundred and fourteen students. The first annual commencement was held in June, 1855, and the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon Mr. James G. Smith. It is worthy of record that the first representative of our college went forth into the ranks of the ministry: not, indeed, in our own, but in a sister church, where he proved a noble representative of that unsectarian Christian culture he had received.

At this commencement again came up the question of electing a president. After special prayer for Divine guidance, the vote was taken, and Rev. S. S. Laws was unanimously elected. He did not at once accept, but requested time for deliberation. The Professors Baird resigned, and the college was left with but two instructors. During the summer the services of three others were engaged: Mr. I. M. Hughes as principal of the preparatory department; Mr. T. P. Barbour, assistant, and Mr. M. M. Fisher, whose name, in varied relations, is linked with the history of Westminster for over twenty years.

When the term opened in the fall of 1855, there were five professors on the ground. In the meantime occurred an event, seemingly
of small import, but eventually of great importance in the history of the institution. During the summer, as financial agent, Rev. W. W. Robertson visited Clarke county. There he met Doctor A. Wayland, who had but recently lost a beloved son, to whose memory he wished a tribute of parental affection. He was planning to erect a church at considerable expense, deed it to the organization there, and settle upon it an annual income sufficient to support a pastor. With an eye to the interest of the college, this opportunity was taken of laying before Doctor Wayland the claims of this young aspirant to public favor, and its urgent needs. His interest was at once enlisted, and he promised to give the matter his serious attention.

Synod met in October, 1855. The prospects were brightening. With a nominal endowment of $30,000, with a verbal obligation from Doctor Wayland, given at this Synod, for $20,000, and with four professors, here was a field of usefulness for a young man of courage, ambition and energy.

On October 12, 1855, Professor Laws signified his acceptance, and thus became the first president. He brought to the work of building up the institution a vigorous constitution, capable of boundless literary labor, fine native endowments, untiring industry, indomitable energy, varied and accurate scholarship, seldom equalled for so young a man. He threw his whole soul into the enterprise. With a board including some of the best business talent of the State, with prospects of a speedy endowment, and with a good faculty, the college entered upon a series of years of prosperity and steady growth, taking a position for sound and accurate scholarship seldom equalled in the history of colleges.

At the second commencement, June 26, 1856, was held the first public exhibition of the two literary societies, one of which had been organized and both dedicated in the winter of 1855. Their first annual orator was Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, D. D., of St. Louis. He has been succeeded by a long list of the most gifted men at the bar and in the pulpit.

In October of this year, the board met in St. Charles, and elected Professor F. T. Kemper, who had been a pioneer educator, and had built up one of the finest private schools in the West. He accepted a professorship, left his school at Boonville, and came to Fulton, with the intention of completing here his life's labor.

It was now apparent that this young and rapidly growing institution demanded a larger and more permanent endowment to support the faculty gathering in its halls, and to secure its success and prosperity.
It was therefore proposed by the board to raise $75,000. In the fall of 1857, President Laws went out, partly to carry into execution this scheme, and partly to examine into the practical working of the best colleges, East and South. The endowment was pushed on year after year; a large amount was secured in scholarships, perhaps good at the time, but which proved eventually an incubus. To meet the current expenses arising from incidentals and professors' salaries, there was inaugurated the plan of borrowing from the "permanent fund" for the "contingent," till in 1861 the amount so borrowed was reported at $12,435.94.

It was at the close of the collegiate year in June, 1858, that the organization into six schools, somewhat after the plan of the University of Virginia, was completed. This arrangement has ever since been followed. These six schools are: Mental and Moral Philosophy; Latin Language and Literature; Greek Language and Literature; Mathematics; Physical Science; and English Language and Literature. Four of these were already filled. As a result of this completed organization, the preparatory department was abolished and the chair of English substituted, upon the same basis as the others. To this chair was called Professor Clark Strong, a graduate of Yale, and with some experience as a teacher in the public schools of St. Louis.

As yet there was no provision for the school of physical science. Among the devoted friends who had been noting the work and the position to which the college was rising, was Joseph Charless, a Christian of exalted character, fervent piety, winning courtesy, unbounded generosity, intense trust in every scheme having for its aim the advancement of youth and the glory of Christ. He had arranged for a meeting of the prominent men interested in the college, in the session room of Doctor McPheeter's church. It was appointed for June 8, 1859. But on the Friday preceding the lawless hand of the assassin had taken the life of this noble man, and arrested his personal efforts to aid the institution which he so loved. The meeting was held according to his direction, and a resolution passed "that the chair of physical sciences, so much needed in the institution, shall receive the name of The Charless Professorship, in memory of our lamented brother." At commencement, June 30th, it was reported that Mr. and Mrs. LeBourgeois had executed their notes for $20,000, and that this was sufficient to endow the chair. The following resolution was passed: "The board of trustees of Westminster College do now and forever name the chair thus endowed by his only
child and daughter, Mrs. E. E. LeBourgeois, 'The Charless Professorship of Physical Science,' and the incumbent of it, 'The Charless Professor.'"

Professor G. C. Swallow, for years State geologist and professor in the university, was elected, but declined. After correspondence with several prominent men, the board called Professor Albert M. Meyer, of the University of Baltimore; with his acceptance closes the first period in Westminster history—that of its founding and organization.

There needed only means to conduct it as thus organized, and to provide for wider usefulness as it might grow. To secure this there was felt to be need of increasing the endowment, which grew from year to year, till in 1860 it was reported at $93,303.89, inclusive of buildings and unproductive funds, with a debt of $7,094.89 due the permanent fund from the contingent.

In the midst of this success there was gathering a cloud upon the horizon; for it was reported to Synod in 1860 that one of the things which claimed marked attention, was the debt, "which is becoming portentous of evil. It now amounts to twelve or fourteen thousand dollars."

This cloud might have been lifted, but for the war; coming in the train of other evils, it has thrown its dark shadow over our subsequent history, till last year the last vestige of debt was paid, the clouds broke away, and the sunshine of an all-cancelled debt beamed upon us.

Other evils followed. In the winter of 1860–61, there sprung up some cases of serious discipline, into the consideration of which we cannot now enter. At the commencement of 1861, when the whole case, perhaps, would have come up before the board, the war had begun. The whole country was in a blaze of excitement; some of the students had left the college and entered into service. The senior class stood their final examinations, delivered their orations, but did not formally receive their degrees. There was not a quorum of the board present even to receive the resignation of Professor Kemper.

During the month of July four unsuccessful efforts were made to call a meeting of the board. It was doubtful whether, amid all the excitement, the college would resume in the fall. Professors Fisher, Strong and Meyer left. The Synod stood adjourned to meet in Palmyra. But amid the tread of soldiers, the clash of arms, and the roar of battle, travel was largely suspended, and there was no quorum. A few assembled, and by agreement the Synod convened in Mexico. After a review of the action of the faculty, and an ani-
mated discussion thereof the board, ten for and four against, felt constrained to express their disapproval of the manner in which discipline was exercised in some of the cases. The chairs of the three absent professors were declared vacant; President Laws sent in his resignation, which was accepted. But in accepting it, the board unanimously bore testimony to his many sacrifices, his untiring labors, and his ability in presiding over the college in the dark and trying days of its infancy. With his resignation, Professor VanDoren was left the last, as he had been the first, professor.

There seemed to be urgent reasons for discontinuing the exercises of the college; we were in the midst of universal excitement, which would distract the attention of the few students we might hope to have, and it was felt by some that the effort to keep the college open would result in an increase of the debt. It was therefore moved to suspend the college for one year. This motion was not carried. Westminster went on, with her halls open for instruction. While other colleges resounded with the tread of soldiers, who converted the haunt of the Muses into the abode of Mars, all through the war the bell of our college called the youth from the field of civil strife to the pursuit of letters and of science. And we are grateful to Him in whose name and for whose glory it was founded, that this institution passed safely through the perils of fratricidal strife, and that, with the exception of a few weeks, it has known no suspension of labor in its halls. The board, in that heroic faith which has ever animated them, in the darkest hours of our history, resolved to continue the exercises under the charge of two professors. William VanDoren and M. M. Fisher were unanimously elected, on a salary of $500, for the remainder of the college year. Professor Fisher was absent from the State, assisting Rev. W. W. Hill, in his female school in Kentucky. He, therefore, declined the proposition. The executive committee, under authority from the board, called Rev. J. P. Finley, a man of varied scholarship and extensive reading, for a number of years a successful educator, under whom as principal, VanRensselaer Academy had become one of the best academies in the West. He accepted, reached Fulton January 1, 1862, and began his labors on the next morning. He rendered able and faithful service, not only as an instructor, but in looking after the general and financial interests of the college. On March 24, 1862, Professor VanDoren notified Professor Finley that he would leave for California on the 26th. Mr. Finley obtained leave of absence for one week, to secure the services of a competent man. On April 5th, Mr. John N. Lyle took
the place vacated by Professor VanDoren. He was a graduate of Marietta, Ohio, and had taught for several years with marked ability. There is no need that I should say anything to this Synod of the able, faithful and untiring service that he has rendered, of his devotion to all the interests of the college in its dark hours, and of the sacrifices that he has made for its welfare.

The board, at its stated meeting at Synod, October, 1862, elected two more professors: Rev. A. V. C. Schenck, to the Potts Professorship, and J. A. Lathrop, LL. D., formerly president of the University at Columbia. Dr. Lathrop declined. The faculty and the students unanimously requested the executive committee to secure the services of Professor M. M. Fisher. This was done; and on November 1, 1862, he was elected, and again became a member of the faculty.

In October, 1863, the English school was still vacant. Under the execution of military order No. 11, which has been immortalized by Bingham, Rev. J. W. Wallace had been driven from his home in Jackson county, and was then a refugee in Fulton. The professorship of the English school was tendered him, which he accepted, and in which he rendered efficient service in the college, till the meeting of the board in 1864, when he resigned.

At the meeting of the board in 1864, Professors Schenck and Finley resigned. Charles C. Hersman, who had filled the chair of ancient languages in Carroll college, Wisconsin, was unanimously elected to the chair of Greek language and literature.

The need of a president was now felt to be imperative. There was then living at Longwood, a Kentuckian by birth and education. His very name was a tower of strength in the Presbyterian ranks. He had shown executive ability, had the esteem and confidence of all the Synod, and his eloquence had incited many a soul to deeds of liberality.

The board turned to Dr. John Montgomery as the man for president. At first he was strongly disposed to decline; but upon the earnest pleading of the committee appointed to confer with him, he accepted for five months, with the hope that by that time the board might make other arrangements. In the fall of 1864 he entered upon his work as president of the college and supply of the pulpit. He was elected at one of the most critical periods, not only in our history, but in the history of any college — without a parallel, probably, since the day of Witherspoon's presidency of Nassau. He came in the midst of the upheaval of society; the incursion into town of bands of
robbers, bent upon plunder; and universal excitement among the students, requiring constant watchfulness to keep them at their work. He came when there was no income to support a faculty. Many of the notes and scholarships were found to be upon persons dead, and their estates wound up, or with so many conditions annexed, that the persons against whom they were held refused to pay. The scholarships that were settled were thrown upon the market and sold for less than the tuition. One of two courses was open to the president—to go on in the class-room and in the general internal interests of the college, upon which alone he never expected to enter, and let the faculty under him labor without pay, or to make an effort to collect something on the outstanding debt, to prevent the institution from being engulfed. With heroic faith he went out and spent the fall in an effort to collect the outstanding interest and notes. He visited town after town; house after house; stopping neither for sickness, pelting rains nor wintry winds. In the winter of 1865, he returned from one of his collecting tours, and made such a report that the faculty and executive committee alike felt that a reduction in the expenses was a necessity. After consultation among the members of the faculty, it was thought best that some should vacate. Professors Scheneck, Lyle and Hersman left. Thus the post was entrusted to Dr. Montgomery and Professor Fisher.

It is said that unexpected emergencies develop unexpected resources. Left alone with all the work of the college, to whom should they apply for help? There was in the senior class a young man who had shown unusual ability and fondness for mathematical studies, and as tutor had given promise of aptness to teach and fitness to govern rarely combined. It was felt by all that Mr. John H. Scott, even before his graduation, was competent to fill the place. Seventeen years of laborious study, of severe test in the class-room, and of unabated interest in his department, have confirmed the judgment of the board expressed in his election in 1865 to the chair which he now so ably fills.

In June of this year Dr. Montgomery resigned, but the board would not consent to dispense with his invaluable services. In October he still pressed his resignation with such earnestness that they yielded to his solicitations. With great reluctance they parted with their venerable brother. He was loved by the faculty as a father and by the students venerated for his years and his wisdom. There are in this vicinity to-day some who will remember through long years what intrepidity he displayed in preaching, when soldiers on fiery
coursers were careering through the streets, even upon the Sabbath. There are those here in whose hearts the name of Dr. Montgomery is embalmed forever, when they recall how, through the hours of night, he went from house to house to inspire courage in the timid, to convey to hearts disturbed by war the glad tidings of the gospel of peace, to administer comfort to the sorrowful, whose households had been invaded by the terrible disease of that fall and winter. He left in the heart of college and church alike a name fragrant with sweet perfume and potent with holy incentive to virtue and truth.

Upon his resignation, the institution was left with three constant professors, under whom, with the assistance at different times in the English school of Joseph Flood, Dr. C. R. Abbott, and the young but gifted N. D. Thurmond, it was conducted till 1868.

The year 1868 brings us to an important chapter. The finances of the college were much reduced. Of the $86,640.79 in notes and bonds, reported in 1861, much of it proved, as then represented, "a suspended debt, which may prove eventually to be something, or as likely to be worthless." Revolutions in the fortunes of men, occasioned by war, had rendered worthless many notes, perhaps once good. The contingent fund was indebted to the permanent fund about $30,000. The number of students upon scholarships, and therefore paying no tuition, was reported in 1865 as about eighty. The amount of notes available on the old endowment was reported at $30,000. Unless we could secure more endowment and a larger income the faculty must be greatly reduced and our thorough work vastly injured.

In the winter of this year Dr. N. L. Rice had resigned his pastorate of the Fifth Avenue church, New York, and was on a visit to his friends in St. Louis. It occurred to Rev. James H. Brookes, D. D., a warm friend of the college, that Dr. Rice might be induced to accept the presidency. He had a name as conqueror upon many a battle-field of truth — as leader of Presbyterians in the contest with error — as mighty with pen and tongue in the defence of the faith. Should he accept, it was believed his name and influence would soon raise an endowment sufficient to support a full faculty. It was also felt that a theological chair might be endowed for training pious students for the gospel ministry. Therefore, at a meeting in the study of Dr. Brookes, March 10, 1868, Dr. Rice was called to the presidency. The board promised to render all assistance within their power to secure a permanent endowment for that chair. While they did not ask him to take any part in the controversy between the Synod
of Missouri and the General Assembly, they expressed their decided opinion that it was essential to his own usefulness and to the success of the institution, that he should unite with one of the Presbyteries in connection with the Synod which they represented. In June, 1868, the committee reported his declination. He was requested to reconsider his purpose and accept upon the basis of the resolutions passed at his election. It was hoped and believed that he would accept; and upon this belief Professor John L. Lyle, who had been professor of mathematics in Marietta College since 1865, was unanimously recalled to the chair of physical science.

Arrangement was made to perfect a new plan of endowment, in which it is expressly stipulated that no part of the endowment, save the interest, can ever be used for the contingent expenses. This was finally adopted February 24, 1869, and Rev. W. W. Robertson, financial agent, urged to push it forward with all zeal.

Dr. Rice accepted, during the summer, and entered upon his duties in the fall of 1868, though his formal inauguration did not take place till September, 1869. The work of endowment on the new plan was prosecuted with such enthusiasm that in June, 1869, Rev. J. A. Quarles, without pecuniary reward, incited only by love to the college, had secured in notes $7,084; the friends in St. Louis had raised $14,000; and the financial agent had secured $10,400 in cash and notes. The endowment was pushed on in several successive years.

In June of this year, Mr. J. J. Rice, a son of Dr. Rice, a graduate of the University of New York, and then engaged in the practice of law, was elected to the chair of English literature; and for twelve years he has labored in the classes, opening "the pure well of English undefiled."

In 1870 Professor Fisher resigned, and entered upon the active work of the ministry as pastor of the church in Independence. The following is a part of a report adopted by the board upon his resignation: "The devotion which Dr. Fisher has shown to the college in general calls for an expression of gratitude from this board, and it does not hesitate to say that there were times in the dark days of the past — yea, even whole years — when the college could not with safety have been deprived of his labors. During these years of trial, though but poorly requited for his services by the board, because of its poverty, he nobly stood at his post, and the board feels that much of the debt of gratitude which the Synod of Missouri owes, in the fact that Westminster has been brought through its trials to its present high position, is due, under God, to Dr. Fisher."
In his place was elected Rev. B. Y. George, pastor of the church in Columbia. He had graduated in the class of 1859, at the early age of seventeen, with the highest honors. He completed his theological course at Princeton, and had been pastor of an important church in the East. He resigned at a special meeting of the board in April, 1873.

In 1874 Dr. Rice resigned, after a connection with the institution extending over six years. During this time he also preached to this church. The pulpit was his home. Here, for exhaustive analysis, for logical power, for comprehension of principles, for grasp of truth, for appeals to the conscience, for yearning of souls, Missouri has furnished no superior. There occurred under his administration one of the most powerful revivals in the history of the college. In this glorious work of grace he was assisted by that powerful scriptural and spiritual preacher, Dr. Campbell, now of St. Joseph. As president, Dr. Rice was venerated by the faculty — honored and loved by the students.

The particular work for which he was elected was largely accomplished. It was reported to the board, as already mentioned, in 1868, that the available endowment would not exceed $30,000. Mr. S. W. Barber, treasurer of the board of trustees, reported to Synod in October, 1874, the total amount of good investments at $75,503.86. This shows that during his administration there had been added to the endowment the amount of $40,000 and $50,000.

At this point we suspend the history, as our struggles are familiar to you all—these struggles ending in the cancelling of the debt which had so long paralyzed all our efforts, which created a widespread feeling that the college would eventually suspend, and which laid a heavy burden upon our churches.

Did time permit, it would give me pleasure to give a chapter on the work of Westminster, and the influence that her noble sons have wielded in the great and growing State of Missouri. For the value of this institution to the Synod is to be judged by the material she has sent forth. Not large and learned faculties, not costly and imposing edifices, not extensive and valuable apparatus, not munificent endowments make a college, and give her a history and a fame. These are all important, but they do not make a college. Her character and influence down the widening ages are to be determined by those who go forth from her walls, bearing her name, and sharing her glory or her shame. Judged by this standard, our beloved college has not been a failure.

In past years she has exerted a wide influence on the political, educational and religious interests of the Commonwealth. Look down
her catalogue, and you find among the rising young lawyers, preachers, doctors and educators her honored sons. Besides the seven who received theological training under Doctor Rice, she has sent forth into the ranks of the ministry thirty-four, who are now, or have been, laboring in nine different States. Of the seventy-four preachers in our Synod, thirteen have been trained here, and for fidelity to their holy vocation, for zeal in the service of their glorious Redeemer, for the simplicity and purity of the Gospel which they herald, for intense consecration to their work, they are the peers of any on the floor. She has furnished the presidents for four colleges, two attorney-generals, seventeen physicians, twenty-nine lawyers, and twenty professors and teachers. Of her 171 graduates, nineteen have gone into realms where death never cuts short any work, or suspends any service for the Master,—

"Where the seraphim band
Is singing glad songs in that radiant land,
And thrilling sweet notes on the harps of pure gold,
As the earth-life of Jesus of Nazareth is told."

The standard of scholarship from the first has been of a high order. As far back as 1856, a distinguished educator said of her work: "The scholarship of the students has surprised me much; the sophomore class would do credit to the senior class in most institutions in the West." It was felt and expressed by Doctor Rice, when he came, that the scholarship was too high for the unsettled condition of things in the country. Her graduates have ranked among the first scholars in all our seminaries, even in Princeton, where there have been graduates from almost all the Eastern institutions. She has been blessed also in the high-toned morality of the students; there has been as little occasion for discipline as in the same number of students in any college. The disgraceful scenes of hazing and carousing which occur in some institutions have never occurred here. The young men, as a body, realize that they bear in their own hands their own honor, that of their parents, and that of the college.

Here, in brief outline, is the history of an institution in which, we believe God has been found from the beginning. If there be any incentive to virtue, if there be any stimulus to effort, if there be any incitement to philanthropy, surely, brethren, our hearts shall be kindled anew this day by the memory of the great and good whose names are indissolubly linked with Westminster—the names of Alfred A. Ryley, W. S. Potts, John F. Cowan, Joseph Charless, S. B. McPheeters and David Coulter. As this Synod enters upon another half century, shall
we not start anew in the noble cause that lies at the foundation of our
success as a Synod? Shall we not lay at Westminster’s door a tribute
worthy of W. S. Potts — worthy of the church that he loved, and in
which he labored as a pioneer of truth, the friend of young men, and
a leader in Presbyterian education? Younger brethren of Synod, we
to-day inherit the gifts of our fathers, conceived in the love and fear
of God, carried out with noble and self-sacrificing devotion. As they
pass away to their reward, they call upon us to rise up and carry for-
ward, on a larger and grander scale, what they have so magnificently
began.

Brethren, there is one fact that thrills my heart, when I think of it;
we stand face to face with stupendous moral issues, in which colleges
are to play a conspicuous part. We are upon the eve of the battle of the
giants. The thunder of their tread may be heard as they wheel into
line. A college once upon a firm basis sends its head-light far down
the track of ages. William and Mary was founded in 1693, and for
200 years her influence has flowed on in one perpetual stream. Shall
Presbyterians build here upon a foundation deep and broad enough to
last through 200 years, or shall we fail to rise to the grandeur of our
position, and surrender our history as teachers in the van of education
and be left behind in the race?

CORPORATE NAME, "THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF WESTMINSTER COL-
EGE."

Members of the board.—Rev. H. P. S. Willis, Mexico, 1883; Isaac
Tate, McCredie, 1883; John Crawford, Mexico, 1883; Rev. Joshua
Burbee, Marshall, 1883; J. C. Milier, Keytesville, 1884; Rev. W. W.
Robertson, D. D., Fulton, 1884; A. N. Schuster, St. Joseph, 1884;
T. B. Nesbit, Fulton, 1884; Rev. O. W. Gauss, Boonville, 1885;
Rev. R. S. Campbell, D. D., St. Joseph, 1885; Hon. Thomas P. Ba-
shaw, Paris, 1885; R. N. Baker, M. D., Fulton, 1885; Hon. John
A. Hockaday, Fulton, 1886; Rev. J. W. Wallace, Independence,
1886; Rev. W. H. Marquess, Fulton, 1886; Rev. M. G. Gorin, Mem-
phis, 1886; Rev. Robert P. Farris, D. D., St. Louis, 1887; George
W. Smith, Esq., Brownsville, 1887; Joseph T. Brown, M. D., Fulton,
1887; Colonel J. E. Hutton, Mexico, 1887; Rev. J. F. Cowan, D.
D., McCredie, 1888; E. M. Kerr,* M. D., Fulton, 1888; Edwin
Curd, Fulton, 1888; Rev. T. C. Barret, Pattonville, 1888.

* Deceased.


ALUMNI — 1855. — James G. Smith,* occupation, minister.

1856 — Robert N. Baker, occupation, physician, address, Fulton; Jacob P. Broadwell, occupation, merchant, address, Shreveport, Louisiana; Honorable Robert McPheeters, occupation, probate judge, address, Fulton.

1857. — William H. Bailey,* occupation, teacher; Tyree Harris Jameson,* occupation, lawyer; James T. Marsh, occupation, physician, address, Liberty; William T. Steele, occupation, lawyer, address, Weatherford, Texas; B. A. Watson, occupation, physician, address, Columbia.


1859. — J. G. Bailey,* occupation, minister; Thomas Gallagher, D. D., occupation, minister, address, Lagrange; B. Y. George, occupation, minister, address, Cairo, Illinois; J. F. Hanna, occupation, Professor medical department, University, Missouri, address, Columbia; J. D. Kerr,* occupation, physician; A. Matchett, occupation, minister, address, Boonville; J. A. McAfee, occupation, president of Park College, address, Parkville.

1860. — C. B. Boyd,* occupation, minister; E. P. Cowan, D. D.,

1 The duties of this chair are distributed among the members of the faculty.
* Deceased.
occupation, minister, address, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; T. M. Crawford, occupation, lawyer; H. C. Dodd, occupation, lawyer, address, Benton, Kentucky; T. L. Harvey, occupation, teacher, address, Vine Grove, Arkansas; C. C. Hersman, D. D., occupation, president Westminster College, address, Fulton; W. H. Jeffries, address, Davenport, Iowa; Hugh Muldrow, occupation, farmer; J. M. Nesbit, occupation, lawyer; E. R. Nugent, occupation, minister, address, Unionville; C. R. Scott, occupation, lawyer, address Nevada City; George Sluter, occupation, minister, address, Arlington, New Jersey.

1861. — J. S. Baker, occupation, physician, address, Fulton; T. C. Barret, occupation, minister, address, Pattonville; R. A. Davison, occupation, minister, address, Westchester, New York; J. P. Foreman, occupation, minister; Charles Fueller, occupation, minister, address, Warrensburg; J. D. Jolly, occupation, farmer, address, Millersburg; F. M. Kerr, occupation, physician; J. S. Laurie, occupation, lawyer, address, St. Louis; Daniel H. McIntyre, occupation, attorney-general, address, Jefferson City; W. S. Duncan, occupation, farmer, address, Wyoming Territory.

1862. — W. A. McLure, occupation, lawyer; J. C. Renshaw, occupation, real estate agent, address, Fulton.

1863. — C. H. Abbott, occupation, physician, address, Pleasant Hill; F. T. Buckner, occupation, physician, address, Pleasant Hill; Honorable J. A. Flood, occupation, lawyer; J. D. Merriweather, occupation, teacher, address, Louisiana; B. W. Stone, occupation, physician, address, Hopkinsville, Kentucky; J. M. Tate, occupation, physician, address, McCredie.


1866. — Leo. Baier, occupation, minister, address, Minneapolis, Minnesota; W. C. Dyer, occupation, principal of public school, address, St. Louis.

1867. — J. N. Cook, occupation, teacher; N. D. Thurmond, occupation, lawyer, address, Fulton; J. C. Watkins, occupation, teacher, address, Pleasant Hill.

1868. — S. C. Hensley, occupation, farmer; J. A. Scott, occupation, farmer, address, Evansville.

* Deceased.
1870. — Hodge Foreman, occupation, teacher, address, Hannibal; F. S. Newland;* O. S. Thompson, occupation, minister, address, Mattoon, Illinois.

1871. — T. W. Shaw, occupation, lawyer, address, Fulton; J. McD. Trimble, occupation, lawyer, address, Mexico; W. H. Wallace, occupation, prosecuting attorney, address, Kansas City.

1872. — W. A. Nesbit, occupation, minister, address, Sedalia, Missouri; W. P. Kennett, occupation, lawyer, address, St. Louis.

1873. — W. B. Douglass, occupation, lawyer, address, St. Louis; J. O. Pierce, occupation, minister, address, Chillicothe, Ohio; J. E. Powell, occupation, lawyer, address, Kansas City; J. S. Dobyns, occupation, lawyer, address, St. Louis; B. R. Foster, occupation, principle of Foster's School, address, St. Louis; W. S. Trimble, occupation, minister, address, Kahoka; W. H. Marquess, occupation, minister, address, Fulton; J. N. Tate,† occupation, teacher, address, Missouri Institution for Deaf and Dumb; J. L. Conway,† occupation, merchant, address, Brownsville.

1874. — F. M. Baldwin, occupation, minister, address, Greenville, Kentucky; Leander Stone, occupation, lawyer, address, St. Louis; J. R. Dobyns, occupation, superintendent Mississippi Institute for Deaf and Dumb, address, Jackson, Mississippi; W. T. Howison, occupation, minister, address, Hope, Arkansas; F. R. Eversoll,† occupation, physician, address, St. Louis; J. M. Duncan,† occupation, physician, address, Louisiana; M. M. Scott,† occupation, physician, address, Thompson Station; G. W. Carson,† occupation, physician, address, St. Louis; W. J. Moore,† occupation, physician, address, Kansas.

1875. — George Tuggle,† occupation, deputy clerk Daviess county, address, Gallatin; J. T. Estill, occupation, physician, address, Converse; G. W. Walthall, occupation, lawyer; T. B. Buckner,† occupation, prosecuting attorney, address, Mexico.

1876. — W. W. Palmer, occupation, teacher, address, Binghamton, New York; John W. Perry, occupation, principal of high school, address, Montgomery City; R. M. White, occupation, editor, address, Mexico; Geo. W. Staley,† occupation, lawyer, address, Independence; G. M. Caldwell,† occupation, minister, address, Warrensburg.

1877. — W. D. Christian, occupation, teacher, address, Foster's School, St. Louis; James P. Tate,† occupation, physician, address, New York City; Charles N. Johnson,† occupation, teacher.

1878. — Horace B. Barks, occupation, minister, address, Caledonia; Frank L. Ferguson, occupation, minister, address, Palmyra;

* Deceased.  † Scientific.
John C. Wallace, occupation, lawyer, address, Independence; John G. Miller, occupation, lawyer, address, Marshall.

1879.—John C. Jones, occupation, assistant professor of Greek and Latin Missouri State University, address, Columbia; Offutt T. Scott; James G. Trimble, occupation, lawyer, address, Mexico; John H. Douglass, occupation, medical student; Mat. G. Tate, occupation, lawyer, address, Lexington.

1880.—E. W. Grant, occupation, book-keeper, address, Fulton; Charles H. Wallace, occupation, physician, address, New York; T. B. Wallace, occupation, law student, address, St. Louis; William E. Garvin, occupation, law student, address, St. Louis; Wm. B. Tate, occupation, farmer, address, Lexington; John T. Vaughn, occupation, teacher, address, Santa Fe.

1881.—Henry C. Evans, occupation, vice-president Synodical Female College, address, Fulton; Emir C. Scott, address, Fulton; Claude E. Field, occupation, book-keeper, address, Slater; Marsh Field, occupation, farmer, address, Marshall; Wm. O. Stephen, occupation, theological student, address, Union Seminary, Virginia.

1882.—Jos. A. McCoy, occupation, law student, address, Independence; W. B. C. Brown, occupation, druggist, address, Independence; S. B. Holmes, occupation, druggist, address, Chester, Illinois; S. O. Maughas, occupation, tutor-Westminster College, address, Fulton; David McClanahan, address, Lee's Summit.

1883.—Chas. W. Bates, address, Wentzville; Zachariah Lillard, address, Nevada; J. R. Moorehead, address, Lexington; J. W. Tinker, address, Concord.

The alumni association.—This association is composed of the graduates of the college. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: Rev. W. H. Marquess, Fulton, president; E. M. Kerr, M. D., Fulton, vice-president; Professor H. C. Evans, Fulton, secretary and treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE.

Presidents.—Rev. S. S. Laws, Potts Professor of metaphysics and sacred literature, from June, 1855, to October, 1861; Rev. John Montgomery, D. D., the same chair from June, 1864; Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., professor of theology, metaphysics and sacred literature, from September, 1868, to June, 1874; Rev. C. C. Hersman, D. D., president and professor of Greek, from June, 1881.

† Scientific. ‡ Deceased.


It will be seen that there have been twenty-five professors, some of them eminent in their chairs, and ranked, confessedly, among the
first educators of the country. Also, a number of tutors not mentioned in the list.

At the close of 1874, when Doctor Rice retired, the college was in debt about $14,000; this has been paid off, and the endowment increased about $10,000.

There have graduated in the classical course, first graduating in 1855, 100; in the scientific department, organized in 1871, twenty-nine; in all, 129. Some of them occupy prominent positions at the bar: W. H. Wallace, Kansas City; N. D. Thurmond, Fulton; J. S. Dobyns, St. Louis; in the ministry, Doctors Cowan and Quarles, W. S. Trimble, W. H. Marquess, B. Y. George, Doctor Gallaher; in medicine, Professor J. H. Hanna, of Missouri University; Joseph P. Tuttle, C. H. Wallace.

The graduates have always taken a high stand for scholarship in our seminaries, law and medical schools, and the training is thorough, rather than extensive. To-day it enjoys the confidence of the Presbyterian church, and secures large patronage from other churches.

The Board is organized into six classes or divisions, four going out each year, either reappointed or places filled. On this board have been and are now some of the best business men in the State. Above is the present board. Members in time past, Joseph Charless, who bred the college; Doctors McPheeters, Hanna, of Kansas City; Bredell of St. Louis, and many others.

A board of trust receives its funds and invests them according to its charter; only the interest can be spent.

Benefactors: Mrs. E. E. Lebourgeois, for her father, Joseph Charless, $20,000; Mrs. Jane A. Thompson, for $2,000 at her death, besides liberal help during her lifetime; Mrs. —— McPheeters, for $6,000; Doctor Abrahim Wayland, valued originally at $20,000; Mr. Edward Bredell, over $6,000; Mrs. Doctor Coulter, and many others.

Doctor Rice resigned in 1874; Doctor M. M. Fisher was appointed chairman of the faculty, and the college went on prosperously internally, but with a heavy debt of $14,000. After many efforts and partial failures, finally, with the aid of Rev. Robert Morrison as financial agent, and the liberality of the churches, in 1881 the last vestige of debt was paid. In 1877 Doctor Fisher left to accept a professorship in the University, and Rev. C. C. Hersman, D.D., elected president.

It is confessed by all parties that the institution is now as prosperous as at any time in its history. There is a larger number of
students in proportion to the population drawn from, than any other
denomination male college in the State.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

To show who were the early friends of Westminster college, we
give the names of those who contributed to the erection of the build-
ing. The list of subscribers covers a period of about five years, from
1853 to 1859. It will be seen from the great number of names ap-
pended, and the amount subscribed by each, that the public interest
manifested in the movement was very flattering. In 1859, there re-
mained but about $1,200 of the subscription that had not been paid:—

John Adair, $5; Wm. S. Allen, $10; Dr. R. Abbott, $25; T. P.
Adams, $20; Wm. H. Allen, $5; Ransom Agee, $6; H. C. And-
erson, $20; John K. Allen, $2.50; J. M. Allen, $25; Wm. Andrews,
$10; P. C. Arnold, $10; John C. Allen, $25; John Allen, $25;
Wm. Arnold, $5; T. C. Anderson, $50; Thos. Ansell, $100; S. H.
Allen, $50; Elisha Averett, $5; T. J. Atkinson, $20; Arch Allen,
$60; B. O. Austin, $50; S. H. Berry, $10; Wm. D. Brown, $5;
Gibbs Berry, $15; D. H. Bishop, $3; Elijah Bennett, $5; James
Brown, $5; Franklin Bennett, $5; J. A. G. Boyd, $5; Thomas
Boyd, $10; J. C. Baskin, $5; A. R. Burnell, $100; John Boyd, $10;
J. H. Backer, $15; Thos. Bernard, $25; Huron Burt, $10; Mrs. L.
Burt, $5; J. R. Bragg, $30; Wm. Bloom, $31; T. D. Bowles, $20;
I. W. Boulware, $10; Benj. Bailey, $40; Joseph Boyd, $5; Israel
Bragg (col.), $10; R. E. Baker, $200; James Brown, $4; C. H.
Brown, $25; John Brown, $15; M. M. Broadwell, $25; B. F.
Bailey, $25; J. R. Baker, $25; Tarlton Barnes, $2.50; J. J. Baker,
$2.50; George Bartley, $100; Charles Bailey, $50; John Bartley,
$10; W. Bosbyshell, $25; Samuel Blunt, $25; John Baker, $10;
Jordan Bush, $41; W. W. Bryan, $5; M. Burnett, $5; J. P. Bull, $5;
James Bartley, $5; J. G. Barger, $5; William M. Bryan, $2.50;
Walter Bradley, $1; William S. Boyd, $10; Zadoc Beaven, $40; R.
W. Burt, $1; Abram Black, $5; Marcus Bird, $10; George Beavin,
$5; Elijah Brickey, $5; E. M. Brooks, $25; Charles Baskins, $20;
R. R. Buckner, $50; J. T. Buckner, $15; W. Buchanan, $50; George
Bruce, $15; W. H. Blackburn, $3; P. D. Brooks, $10; L. Bradly, $3;
Michel Bright, $15; Alfred Bowman, $10; J. W. Blount, $15;
Thomas Burdett, $5; V. Bradley, $2; T. B. Bowlin, $5; G. C.
Bartley, $5; R. S. Bagby, $3; G. S. Brown, $15; H. I. Bailey,
$200; S. G. Boulware, $50; G. M. Brashaer, $10; E. W. Baker, $5;
Thomas Crowson, $10; Robert Carter, $10; Curd & Brothers, $200; I. W. Clark, $5; J. P. Caldwell, $5; R. Craighead, $100; W. T. Craig, $50; William Craighead, $10; J. M. Culbertson, $250; T. A. Culbertson, $2.50; G. W. Criswell, $5; I. G. Carter, $10; G. H. Chase, $25; W. H. Chase, $100; D. H. Cheatham, $10; Henry Cave, $15; G. W. Creed, $8; S. R. Craigo, $35; L. Clatterbuck, $3; John Crooks, $10; Joseph Culbertson, $50; Jacob Crowson, $3; James Criswell, $3; James Coats, $8; D. W. Craig, $10; J. R. Craighead, $30; W. A. B. Craighead, $5; J. W. Craighead, $10; Isaiah Craighead, $5; T. H. Caldwell, $15; Wm. Corley, $10; George Cohannah, $5; John A. Comer, $10; James Callison, $10; I. D. Craig, $3; Samuel Collier, $20; Robert Calhoun, $50; Lemuel Carter, $11; J. R. Caldwell, $10; N. Caldwell, $5; T. P. Crews, $10; J. T. Craig, $10; W. B. Collier, $10; Martha T. Dyer, $100; S. R. Dyer, $200; M. V. Davis, $75; D. M. Dunlap, $25; P. E. Day, $5; R. L. Davis, $5; John M. Davis, $10; Martin Dawson, $10; Robert Dawson, $10; M. C. Dillard, $6; Jeremiah Dyson, $5; Edward Davis, $3; H. L. Davis, $2.50; G. A. Davis, $1; R. M. Davis, $10; Isaac Dehaiven, $3; Joseph Driscoll, $25; D. E. Day, $10; F. W. Duncan, $5; J. C. Duncan, $5; Moses Divers, $5; W. L. Dishman, $5; Aquilla Divers, $5; J. H. Driscoll, $10; J. M. Duncan, $50; I. H. Dunham, $10; G. W. Dunham, $10; William Dudley, $5; A. R. Dunham, $10; Joseph Dreps, $50; W. H. Edmonston, $6; Joseph Everhart, $20; John K. English, $30; George D. English, $2; W. H. Edmonston, $6; Joseph Everhart, $20; H. Flesham, $10; John B. Finley, $5; Fisher & Ruhle, $30; D. D. Ford, $75; Napoleon Fay, $3; J. C. Flemmon, $3; John A. Frishy, $5; Mrs. Isabella Frinck, $5; Joseph Foxworthy, $3; P. H. Feltner, $6; William H. Fisher, $15; Joseph Faber, $15; A. G. Fisher, $10; W. T. Ficklin, $5; Joseph Fisher, $25; John C. Flint, $20; Corpora Falton, $2,000; Mrs. L. Grant, $50; Miss Sarah Grant, $50; Warren Grant, $25; Alfred George, $100; W. I. Golding, $5; R. B. Grant, $3; John B. Gray, $5; R. E. Guthrie, $5; R. C. Gibbs, $5; W. L. Gilbert, $6; C. J. Gibbs, $25; James Gilmore, $5; James S. Guthrie, $10; John B. Gregory, $10; William Gregory, $25; John Gibson, $10; M. Gibson, $5; James T. Gilbert, $2; S. H. Gilbert, $3; James H. Gregory, $5; William B. Garret, $25; W. R. Givens, $15; J. H. Galwith, $15; M. Gilbert, $5; M. C. Greer, $5; Thomas Glendy, $15; J. J. Grant, $50; C. Glover, $15; S. N. Guthrie, $25; S. R. Gilbert, $2; M. Griffith, $75; W. M. George, $200; Mrs. M. B. Hardin, $25; Fleet Howard, $5; J. H. Howard, $15; Samuel Henley, $3; I. N. Hockaday, $100; C. H.
Hardin, $100; I. O. Hockaday, $300; T. A. Howard; $25; John Hockaday, $20; E. S. Herron, $50; Hiram Holt, $10; Henry Holtman, $30; William Hardin, $20; Samuel Henley, $50; James G. Howe, $5; James Holt, $2; R. L. Hord, $50; G. W. Hendrix, $5; John Hill, $2.50; Henry Hunter, $20; Josiah Hannah, $10; Stephen Hyten, $5; A. H. Henderson, $100; William Hook, $3; Fleet Howard, $5; Charles L. Hobbs, $15; G. E. O. Hockaday, $25; I. N. Hockaday, $100; John Hamilton, $20; William R. Harris, $6; C. B. Harper, $10; John Hobson, $10; William Hardin, $20; D. J. Henderson, $100; James S. Henderson, $75; J. G. Hayden, $30; Charles Hays, $10; J. C. Hening, $5; Archibald Hardin, $10; W. H. Henderson, $10; D. M. Hill, $3; J. M. Hudson, $2; A. W. Howison, $5; W. J. Hudson, $50; Nehemiah Hunley, $15; G. W. Howison, $1; James C. Hamilton, $9; D. F. Huntington, $100; J. B. Holland, $3; E. H. Hardin, Jr., $5; Richard Hays, $5; Frank Harrison, $25; Simpson Hyten, $5; M. G. Harrison, $3; Henry Hall, $5; S. Hood, $3; J. G. Hysey, $10; Sidney C. Hill, $5; J. S. Henderson, $45; Ashley Holt, $5; John Jolley, $2.50; John Jameson, $100; W. A. Johnson, $10; Sanford Jameson, $15; Joseph James, $5; J. C. Jones, $6; Samuel Jameson, $25; Thomas Jameson, $5; M. T. Jolley, $5; D. J. Judy, $6; J. H. Jameson, $30; George T. Johnson, $15; J. A. Jackson, $20; J. F. Jones, $25; William D. Kerr, $100; William Knight, $25; J. M. Kelsoe, $100; William W. Kennedy, $15; Elizabeth Kemp, $3; Robert Kemp, $6; W. R. Kidwell, $20; S. N. King, $10; A. L. Kemp, $3; Nathan Kemp, $2.50; Andrew Keyser, $225; A. A. Kemper, $5; G. A. Nicholson, $100; James D. Nunnally, $5; William R. Neal, $3; Joseph Neal, $8; John D. Nevins, $10; F. G. Nichols, $10; W. Norris, $25; Samuel Nichols, $5; T. B. Nesbit, $25; L. Overton, $120; R. B. Overton, $50; E. O'Pharl, $20; James Oliver, $5; W. H. Overton, $7.50; Robert A. Purdy, $10; James W. Patton, $35; Robert Prosser, $25; Henry Perry, $3; James W. Pratt, $25; Patrick Pasley, $3; William D. Patton, $25; James Phillips, $6; Thomas G. Pledge, $15; John S. Purdy, $10; William F. Powell, $20; Patrick Payne, $5; Thomas Peery, $5; J. Proctor, $1; J. H. Powell, $5; E. O. Pemberton, $5; John A. Pledge, $20; William N. Peters, $5; Thomas Patton, $20; Charles Prentice, $10; A. Phillips, $5; N. H. Ronet, $10; P. B. Reed, $50; W. W. Robertson, $2.50; R. A. Raphale, $150; Robert Reed, $20; B. Reynolds, $2; A. Rogers, $5; James Rogers, $5; J. Robards, $5; James G. Robards, $5; James R. Ridgeway, $3; J. A. Robertson, $50; E. Roberts, $9; John A. Reed, $3; G. B. Ransome, $15; G. W. Riggins, $10; A. A.
Ryley, $200; N. Reed, $5; J. S. Robertson, $100; Samuel Riley, $50; W. P. Rodman, $20; John G. Riley, $5; Thomas Ritchey, $10; John Slaughter, $40; G. W. Silence, $50; William T. Snell, $20; T. L. Stephens, $40; James Sanders, $3; W. W. Sugget, $5; P. H. Steenberg, $5; M. Sampson, $5; Jas. Steele, $5; Warner Stultz, $3; J. P. Suñedcor, $10; James Sims, $15; John Smith, $10; G. W. Smith, $2; Jordan Kemp, $5; Peter Kemp, $3; Wm. Loyd, $5; Henry Laramore, $300; Jas. Logan, $60; John B. Leeper, $125; Harrison Lynes, $5; James Luckie, $10; E. M. Lovelace, $5; Mary C. Layson, $10; James T. Lawrence, $3; William Langtry, $6; Elijah Lail, $10; David H. Leeper, $6; William C. Leeper, $10; Hans Lawther, $150; George Level, $10; Benjamin Leck, $50; James Love, $25; Thomas Musgrove, $2.50; James Morris, $10; J. R. McClelland, $2.50; R. A. McClelland, $10; M. G. McGary, $10; James A. Martin, $10; William H. Miller, $10; H. P. Miller, $5; George McFarland, $20; M. B. McMullen, $10; William L. Martin, $10; W. H. McKamey, $25; J. B. Moore, $12; M. A. Miller, $15; Samuel McClure, $20; A. J. Moore, $450; J. McClanhahan, $60; S. S. Ming, $10; John Meeteer, $5; Sparrell McCall, $5; J. G. McClure, $30; John McIntire, $15; Samuel Martin, $5; John Mason, $5; I. McMahan, $1; Robert Muir, $3; D. B. McClure, $10; John Moss, $50; W. W. McKinney, $5; John McCartney, $2; Charles C. Moore, $10; J. W. Martin, $20; J. B. Moore, $50; R. S. Miller, $10; Abram Miller, $10; R. McPheeesters, $80; Jacob Maddox, $15; W. T. Moore, $100; M. M. Maughb, $25; Levi McMurtry, $20; Alex. McIntire, $6; J. McClanahan, $30; A. McIntire, $60; E. T. Manchester, $20; W. W. Miller, $5; John Meeter, $5; David McGee, $5; J. B. Moore, $20; James Miller, $5; M. McClintock, $10; Enoch Murray, $20; A. B. Murray, $20; J. J. McKamey, $10; William Nichols, $150; H. Newsom, $25; R. Newsom, $40; J. M. Nichols, $5; George Nichols, $10; James Nevins, $5; Arthur Neal, $5; T. S. Shepherd, $20; William Selby, $10; J. K. Stark, $5; Reuben Scott, $15; G. L. Smith, $6; John D. Scott, $8; H. S. Scott, $2; W. R. Stucker, $30; John M. Sitton, $5; R. E. Sharp, $3; John Smith, $5; J. P. Sallee, $25; B. L. Smith, $10; Sallee & Co., $10; John Sampson, $25; Richard Swan, $12; Daniel Sarter, $5; T. R. H. Smith, $200; E. T. & W. Scott, $50; Eliza J. Swope, $50; F. M. Sallee, $5; Samuel Steel, $5; Samuel Shaw, $25; Henry Sorter, $35; S. Sayers, $250; Benjamin Sharp, $5; William O. Turley, $3; Nancy Tuttle, $20; S. R. Taylor, $15; Charles Tarr, $10; John Trimble, $25; William B. Tucker, $55; D. M. Tucker, $250; H. S. Turner, $7.50; Samuel
Tharp, $5; George W. Thomas, $5; F. N. Thomas, $10; William H. Trimble, $10; B. L. Thorp, $5; M. R. Tarleton, $50; John Thatcher, $5; J. W. Thomas, $25; Calvin H. Tate, $50; John C. Tate, $25; Isaac Tate, $100; T. J. Trimble, $50; Carry Turner, $20; Samuel Cornhill, $25; St. George Tucker, $50; James H. Tucker, $125; W. W. Tuttle, $25; Nat Truett, $10; William H. Thomas, $10; J. L. Whittington, $10; J. M. Wilson, $150; John B. Williams, $50; W. Williams, $5; James Wise, $3; W T. Wise, $10; William H. Wells, $6; W. L. Woolfolk, $2; S. W. Wiggs, $5; George Woodson, $5; C. Waterman, $5; Mary West, $5; L. P. Willis, $3; Brydon Wilson, $10; James Wilson, $3; John Wilson, $6; John Willburn, $5; E. Washington, $50; William H. Wren, $5; O. Williamson, $20; William R. Wilson, $50; Henry C. Wells, $5; W. B. Wood, $5; James Wise, $3; Calbreath Wilson, $5; H. Williams, $3; S. Whiteside, $150; Caleb Williams, $12; A. Williams, $5; A. D. Wiggs, $5; David Woltz, $10; H. T. Wright, $25; Isaac N. White, $50; Ann W. Young, $10; Arch. Young, $30; William Van Doren, $75.

The following are the names of ladies who paid $500:——


The following is a copy of the bond of the guarantors, securing the payment of the entire amount subscribed:——

"We, the undersigned, guarantee the payment of the several sums of money subscribed on the several subscription rolls, herewith accompanying, marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, S, U, V, W, AA, BB, DD, EE, FF, GG, HH, II, CC, LL, corporation amounting, in the aggregate, to the sum of $15,391, and which said
several sums are made payable to Preston B. Reed, Hamilton R. Gamble, William Provines, Edward M. Samuel, John G. Miller, James Young, S. S. Watson, Milton P. Cayce and James Sterrett, in trust for the erection of suitable buildings for a college, to be hereafter located by the Synod of Missouri in connection with the General Assembly of the old school Presbyterian church in the United States. Given under our hands this 22d October, 1852.


SYNODICAL FEMALE COLLEGE.

[Prepared by Rev. W. W. Robertson.]

In 1850, Rev. W. W. Robertson, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Fulton, in order to meet a want of the times, and to furnish a higher grade of education for females, established a school for young ladies, known as the Fulton Female Seminary.

The beginning was a day of small things. Only sixteen pupils were in attendance the first session; but it grew steadily in favor and patronage. It was soon recognized as one of the best schools for young ladies in the State. The average number of pupils for the latter years of its continuance was about 125, gathered from all parts of this State, and from other States.

There is no estimating the influence for good this school had upon the citizens of the place and the society surrounding, and upon all who attended upon its instructions. In hundreds of places, in different parts of the country, this influence is still felt in the intellectual and religious tone of those who are now mothers in Israel, training their sons and daughters for usefulness in church and state. Hence the people of Fulton, and of the county, were prepared to offer liberal gifts to secure the location of the Synodical Female College when it was made known that the Synod of Missouri had determined to establish such an institution. Besides the ingathering of more than 100 young ladies every year from this and other States, whose influence for elevating every condition of society is directly and indirectly felt, there is another advantage which cannot be too highly estimated — the fur-