

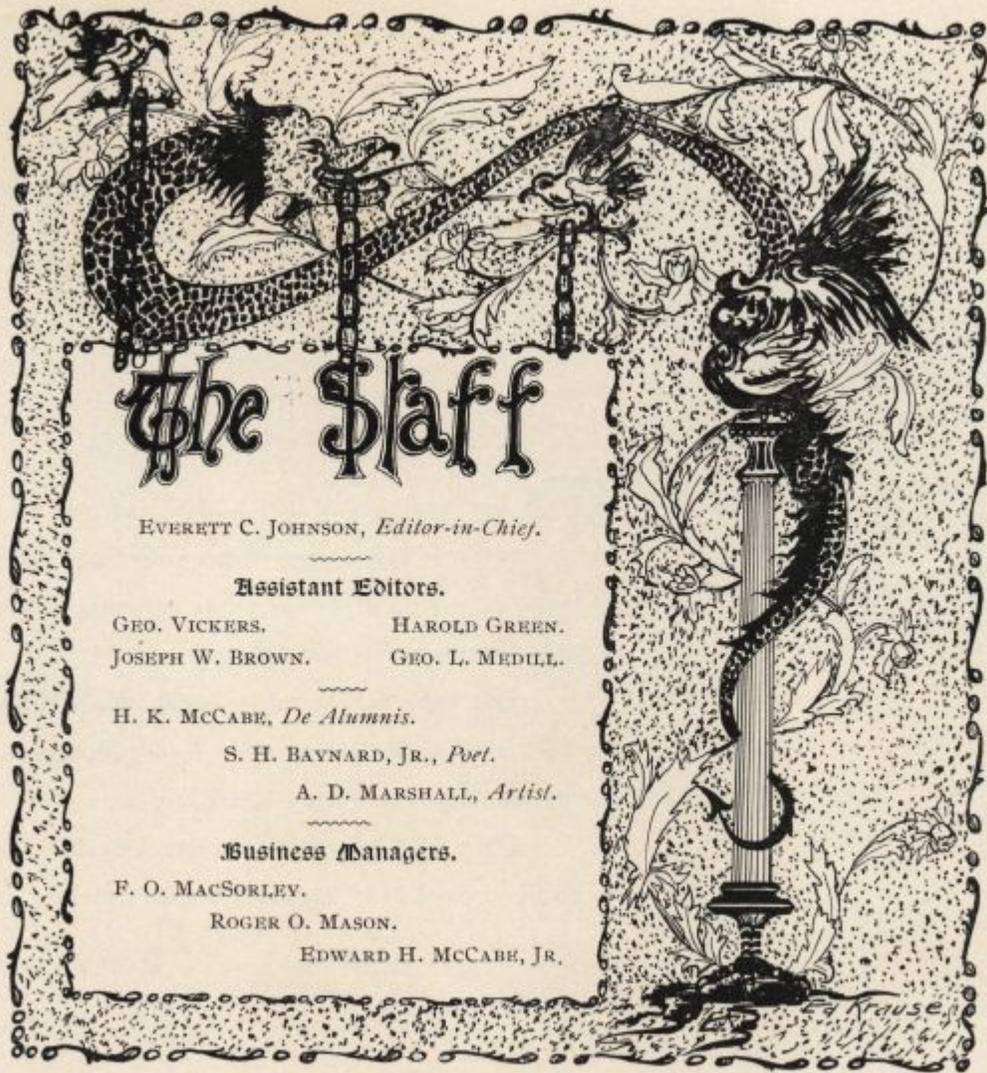
© Our most gentle and faithful readers, to those who have watched our course through College with loving anxiety, to those dear girls at home, and to our many patrons, the Class of Ninety Nine presents this "Aurora."

We have endeavored to make this publication a true morning light, showing the happy side of our College life, and we trust our efforts may be of some interest to you.

Our most sincere thanks are extended to those who have so kindly assisted us in this our first public literary undertaking.

Cordially yours,

The Editors.



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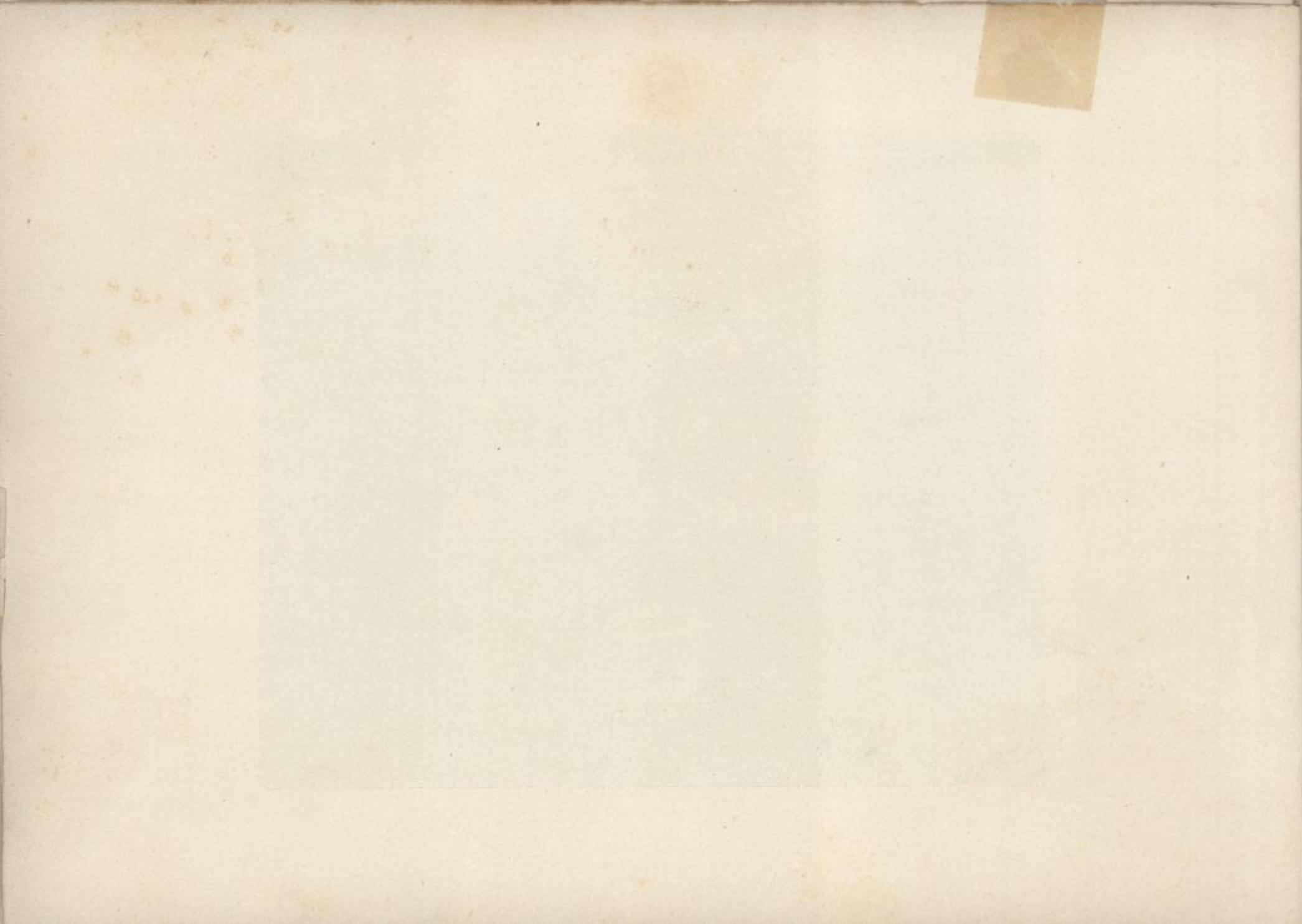
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"Bright Aurora's rosy fingers  
Backward pushed the gates of night;  
And the sun in all its splendor  
Flooded half the world with light."

**A**URORA, the golden hour, the dawn—was deified by the ancients, who pictured it as a goddess. She was arrayed in saffron-colored robes, with a star on her forehead and a zone of light around her waist. She was represented as breaking the bars of night and scattering brightness in her pathway.

May it be the mission of Delaware College, now in its dawning, to diffuse intellectual and moral light, and scatter health and gladness far and wide. Soon may she reach a high and glorious noon and long remain at the zenith of influence and blessing.

Let her loyal and faithful sons make our name a true prophecy of abiding good.

"You cannot shut the windows of the sky  
Through which Aurora shows her brightening face."



College Colors...

GOLD AND BLUE.

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## Calendar, 1897.

June 7-14—Annual Examinations.  
June 13—Baccalaureate Sermon.  
June 14—Declamation Contest.  
June 15—Annual Meeting of Board of Trustees.  
Anniversary of the Athenæan Literary Society.  
June 16—Commencement Exercises, 10.30 A. M.  
Meeting of Alumni.  
Exhibition Drill.  
Anniversary of Delta Phi Literary Society.

### SUMMER VACATION.

#### Fall Term.

September 13—Monday, 10 A. M., Entrance Examinations begin.  
September 14—Tuesday, First Term begins.  
December 20-24—First Term Examinations.  
December 24—Friday, First Term ends.

### WINTER VACATION, 1898.

#### Winter Term.

January 4—Tuesday, 8.50 A. M., Second Term begins.

March 28—Monday, Spring Meeting of the Board of Trustees.  
March 28-31—Second Term Examinations.  
March 31—Thursday, Second Term ends.

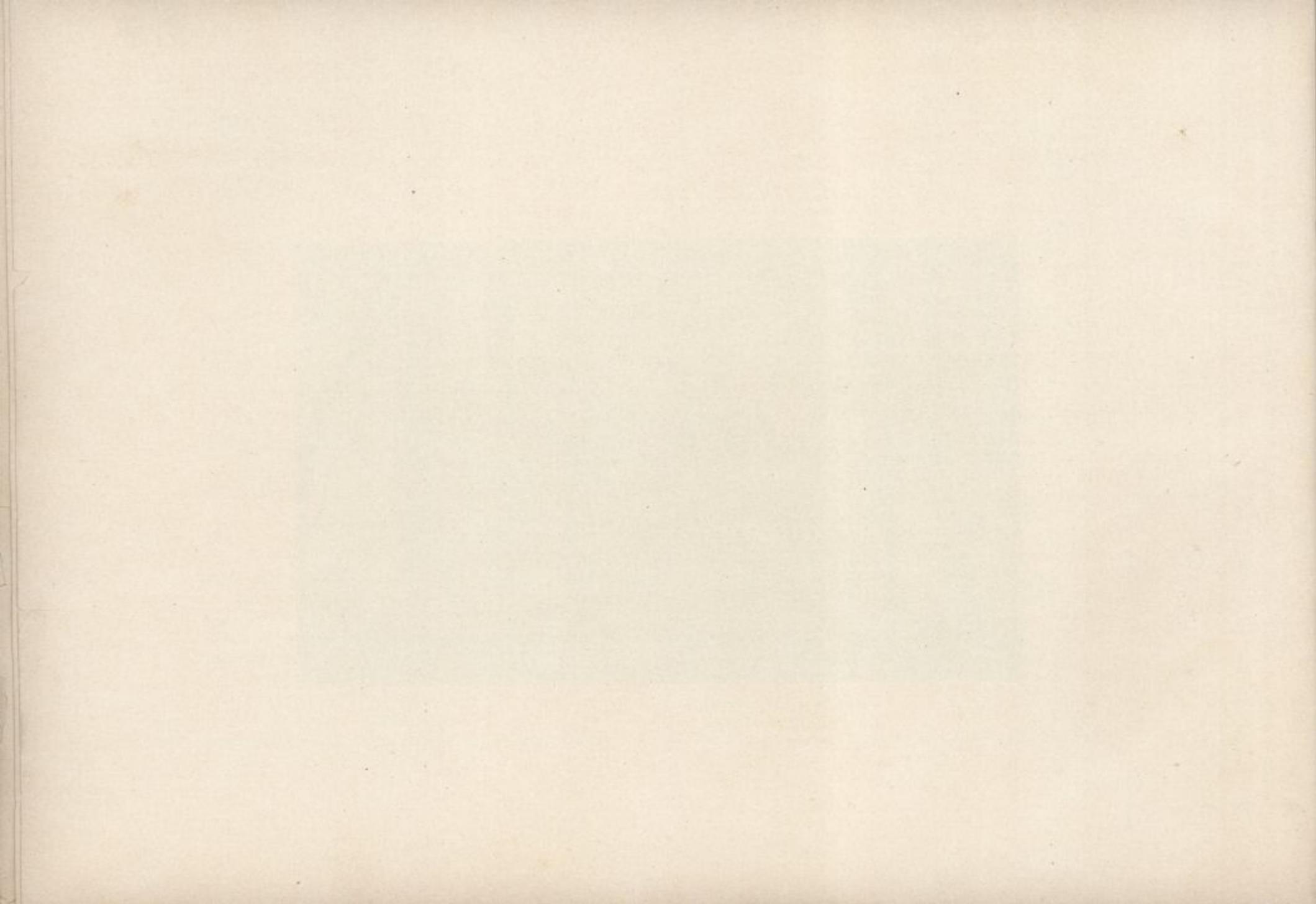
### SPRING RECESS.

#### Spring Term.

April 5—Tuesday, 8.50 A. M., Third Term begins.  
June 6-10—Annual Examinations.  
June 12—Sunday, Address before Y. M. C. A., Baccalaureate Sermon.  
June 13—Monday, Class Day. Declamation Contest.  
June 14—Tuesday, Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees.  
Anniversary of the Athenæan Literary Society.  
June 15—Wednesday, Commencement Exercises, 10.30 A. M.  
Meeting of the Alumni.  
Exhibition Drill.  
Anniversary of the Delta Phi Literary Society.



RECITATION HALL.



## History of Delaware College.

THE statesmen of Delaware, during the early part of this century, were usually men of scholarly instincts. Many of them were graduates of Yale, Princeton, and other leading colleges and universities. These men at the head of a state which had been the first to adopt the Constitution and among the first to learn the art of self-government, were not contented that their state should lack those educational facilities which, as they knew, are the chief ornaments of safeguard of a nation. Many families whose financial resources permitted them, engaged tutors, whose education had been secured at the best colleges in the country, to prepare their boys for Northern colleges. This contributed somewhat in bringing before the public the necessity of having a college within their own state. Numerous appeals were made to the General Assembly from time to time to establish a college, but nothing definite was done until January 15, 1818, when an act was passed to enable the Trustees of Newark Academy to raise \$50,000 by a lottery for the purpose of erecting and establishing a college in Newark. This effort was supplemented from time to time by acts of the General Assembly. Finally, "Newark College" was established under a charter granted February 5, 1833, and buildings were at once erected.

The members of the Board of Trustees were named in the charter, and the Board, at its first meeting, April 1, 1833, elected E. W. Gilbert as president.

Before the end of this year, the main portion of the structure of what is now the dormitory was completed, and arrangements were made for the reception of students.

On December 23, 1833, the trustees elected Albert Smith and Nathan Monroe to professorships in the new institution. Upon the refusal of Albert Smith to accept the professorship, John Holmes Agnew, a relative of D. Hayes Agnew, the famous surgeon, was elected to fill the vacancy. By the influence of Andrew Gray a third professor was appointed, N. Z. Graves.

Two courses of instruction were offered: the Academic Course and the Collegiate Course. The Academic Course was equivalent to the courses offered by Newark Academy, which institution was absorbed by the college the following year.

The doors of the college were thrown open to students May 8, 1834, and during the first term 64 students were enrolled, 42 of whom boarded in the college.

During the first term the relation of the Faculty and Board of Trustees seems not to have been clearly comprehended by either party and from the fact that almost

every page of the minutes of the Faculty records shows a law broken and that seven students were suspended during the first term, it appears that the students did not understand their relation to the Faculty.

At the beginning of the next term, the Board elected E. W. Gilbert, D.D., as president of the college.

Before accepting the office, he addressed a letter to the Board of Trustees, outlining the policy which he thought should direct and govern the relation of the Trustees to the Faculty, and he said that he would accept the office if this policy was adopted. The Board adopted this policy and Dr. Gilbert assumed the duties of President.

The method of discipline adopted by the new president was a decided improvement over that which had been exercised during the previous term. Good order and studiousness were maintained.

Dr. Gilbert held conscientious scruples against raising the principal fund of the college from a lottery. Thinking the college rested on an immoral basis and not having an elastic conscience, he therefore resigned his office as President, August 11, 1835.

Dr. Gilbert was followed by R. S. Mason, D.D., who served a term of five years. On his resignation, in 1840, Dr. Gilbert was recalled, but he would not accept unless the board would refuse to receive aid for the college from the lottery. The trustees, after some discussion, decided that they would not accept the money directly from the lottery managers, but would turn the money over to the state treasury and have it appropriated by the legislature

to Newark College. Dr. Gilbert reassumed the duties of president of the college. He was supported by a very able faculty, and important improvements were made in the curriculum. He held his office until 1847, when he resigned.

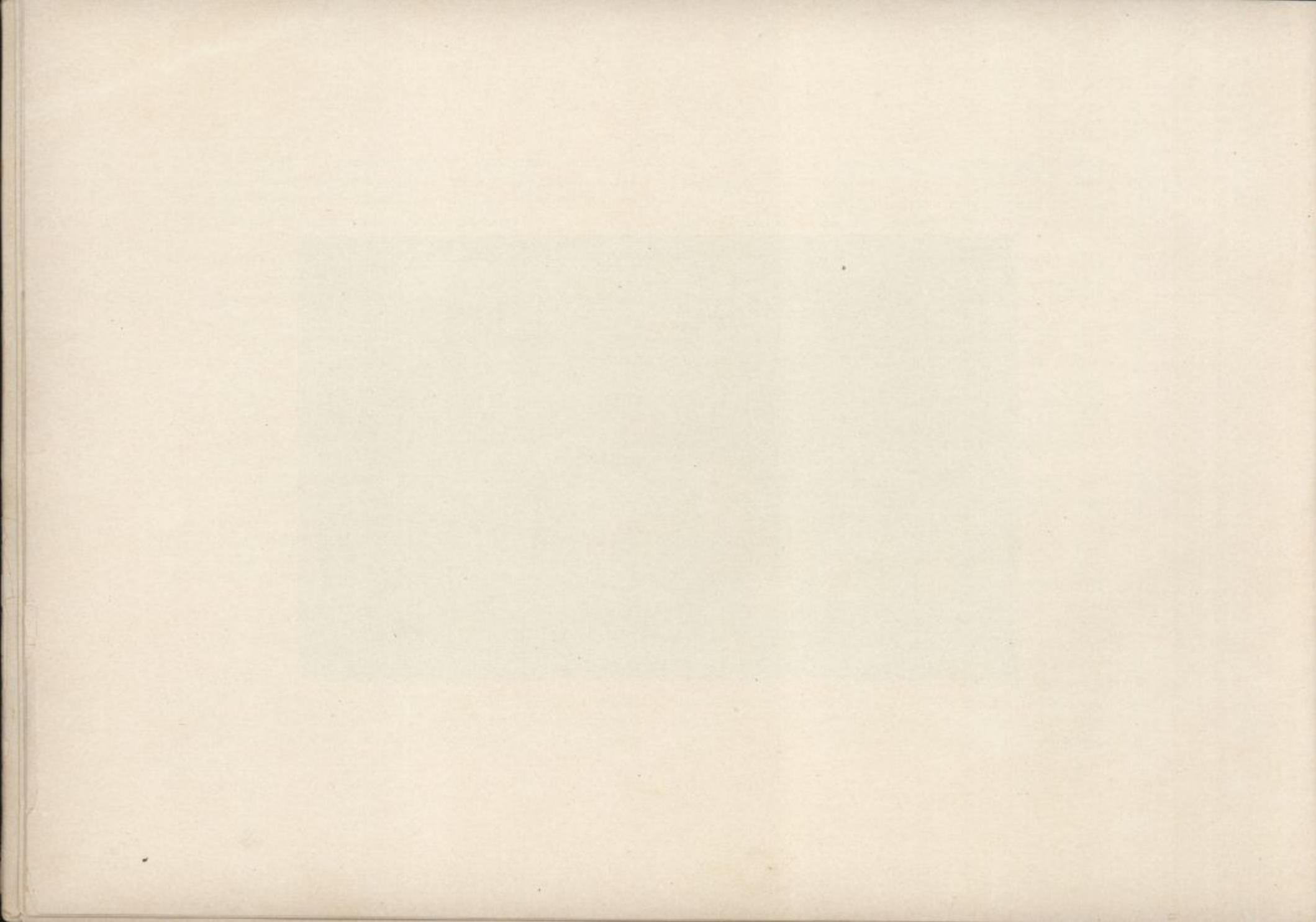
Dr. Gilbert was succeeded by Jas. P. Wilson. For some years there was no marked change in the running of the college.

The Presidents during this time were William Augustus Norton, the Rev. Matthew Meigs, the Rev. Walter S. F. Graham, Daniel Kirkwood, LL.D., afterwards widely known as an able astronomer. It was under Dr. Kirkwood's administration that the college had enrolled the highest number of students in its history. Two hundred and nine students were enrolled at one time.

The saddest event in the annals of the college occurred during Rev. E. J. Newlin's administration, the homicide of John Edward Roach. Roach had been chosen to deliver an oration at the Annual Exhibition of the Junior and Sophomore classes, which was to be given that evening in the College Oratory. The members of the other classes, according to custom, had prepared sham programmes, ridiculing the exercises. Roach and his friends, on learning of the sham programmes and their virulent character, perhaps exaggerated, determined to destroy them. At noon, previous to the evening of the exercises, while the students who boarded with different families of the town were at dinner, a committee organized to destroy the programmes broke into a room and



CORNER OF CHEMICAL LABORATORY.



found them in a trunk. Gathering them up, they took them into another room, where they proceeded to put them into the stove. While in this act the other students rushed in and a very lively scrimmage ensued. Roach had seized the hands of one of the students to prevent him from gathering up the scattered programmes. At this moment Isaac H. Weaver was seen through the smoke advancing toward the two, and Roach received a stab in the neck. Immediately Weaver rushed from the room. Roach, bleeding profusely, came out after him. He staggered to the door opening on the porch and sat down on the step, but he soon grew weaker and weaker and sank back, his body inside and his limbs upon the porch. Dr. Couper, who had been in a meeting of the Board in the building, immediately came to his side, but he could do nothing for him, and in a few minutes Roach expired without regaining sufficient consciousness to make his last words trustworthy testimony at the trial.

Weaver and one or two other students were arrested, but all were acquitted.

A few weeks after the trial Weaver was mortally wounded by an explosion near Baltimore, and like Roach died from the severing of the carotid artery.

It was the popular opinion that the death of Roach caused the closing of the college, but this was not the case. The college was already on the brink of ruin a consequence of lack of funds, which condition had hampered the institution throughout its whole history.

The college was suspended for a period of about 11 years, during which time the trustees held several meet-

ings to discuss plans for re-organizing the institution, but nothing was done until February 19, 1867, when the board sent a petition to the Legislature to re-organize the college with an Agricultural Department in order that the state might make use of the benefits of the Land Grant of Congress of 1862. The Legislature finally passed an act in compliance with this petition.

The trustees now saw that the college would be on a sound basis if it could be made a State College. The board therefore proposed to convey to the state a joint and equal interest in the grounds, building, libraries, apparatus and invested funds on condition that the state should vest that income to be derived from the sale of land in a Board of Trustees, not more than half of whom should be representatives of the state to be appointed by the Governor, and the other half to be representatives of the original corporation. The Legislature accepted the proposition of the trustees and the college was re-incorporated by the Legislature in 1869 under a new charter. Acts from time to time since then have been passed in favor of the college.

The college opened in 1870 with William H. Purnell as president. Under his administration the college prospered. It was during his term as president and mainly through his influence that the admission of women to the college was provided for. In June, 1885, after a period of fifteen years of successful administration, Dr. Purnell resigned as president of the College.

Dr. Purnell was succeeded by John H. Caldwell, D. D., a member of the Wilmington Conference of the

Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Caldwell was a man of unquestioned ability, but the successfulness of his administration was hampered on account of antagonism between the president and certain members of the faculty. He resigned his office March 27, 1888.

Albert N. Raub, A. M., Ph. D., was elected as Dr. Caldwell's successor. The number of students enrolled at the time of his election was 16. During his term the number reached 97.

During his administration many important improvements were effected to the college. An Agricultural Experiment Station, a Gymnasium, a Wood Working Shop, a Greenhouse and a new Recitation Hall were erected. Grounds for athletics and for horticultural

experiments were purchased. Departments in Agricultural, Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering were established. Instruction in military tactics was obtained by the appointment of an officer of the U. S. Army to a position in the faculty.

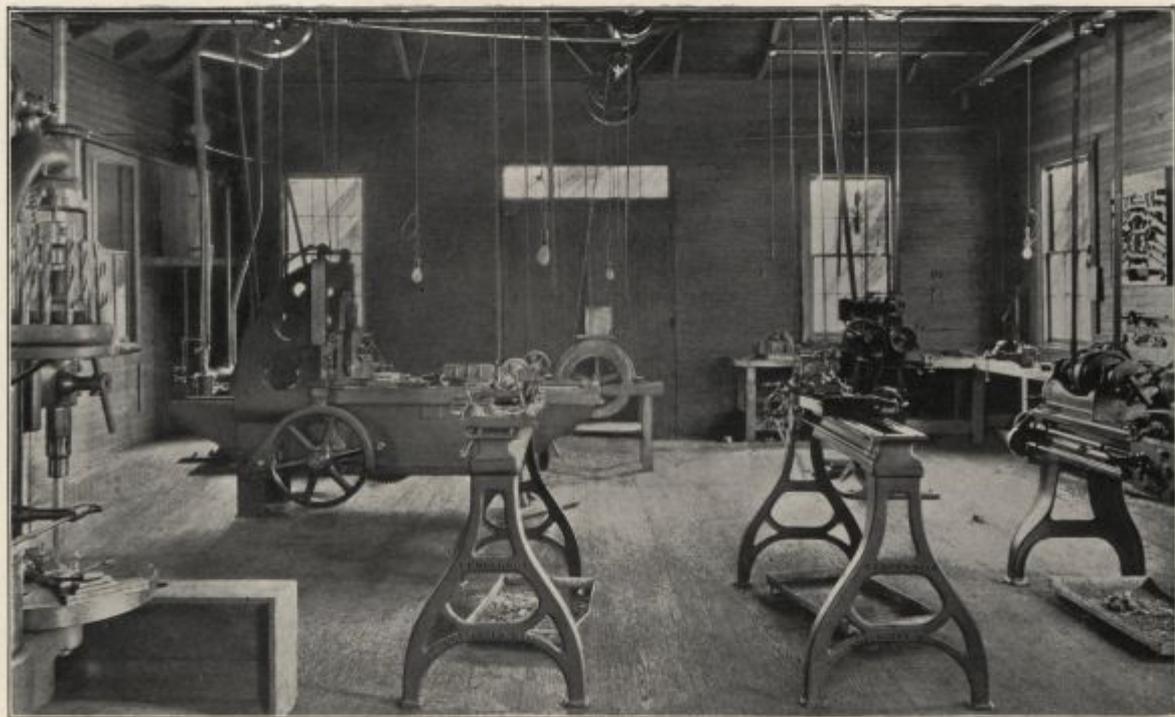
These improvements were the result of the increased fund which came from the Hatch Bill of March, 1887, and Morrill Bill of 1890. Dr. Raub resigned the presidency 1896, and George A. Harter, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics and Physics in the college, was chosen as his successor. Dr. Harter has had a successful administration and the institution is steadily improving under the prudent and able faculty.





CORNER OF BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.





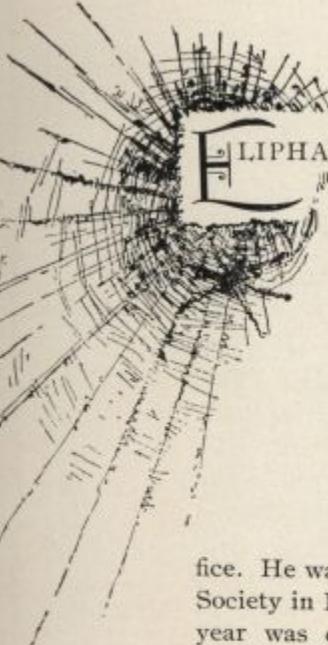
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## Lives of Former Presidents.

The First President

Eliphalet Wheeler Gilbert, D. D.



ELIPHALET WHEELER GILBERT was born December 19, 1793, at Lebanon, N. Y. He was graduated from Union College in 1813, and the next year entered Princeton Theological Seminary. He was licensed to preach in 1817, and served on a mission of six months to the West. The following year he was called to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church of Wilmington, Del. In 1829 the building of the Hanover Street Church caused a division in the congregation. A large majority however followed their pastor to the new edi-

ifice. He was appointed agent of the American Education Society in May, 1834, and on October 29th of the same year was chosen president of Delaware College. He resigned the presidency on June 8, 1835, and for the next five years officiated once more at the Hanover Street Church. In May, 1841, he was recalled to the presidency of Delaware College, which position he held for six years, until April, 1847. He then accepted a call from the Western Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, and remained there until his death, July 31, 1853. The University of Vermont conferred upon him the degree of D. D. in 1841.

Dr. Gilbert published a volume called "The Letters

of Paul and Amicus," a theological disputation with the Hicksite Quakers, which first appeared in current periodicals; two tracts—one on "Regeneration" and one on "Perseverance;" and articles in the *Presbyterian Review* on "Geology," "The Apocalypse" and "Millenarianism." All these productions indicate great talent.

He possessed not only the instincts but also the methods and industry of the scholar. The light from his study window always greeted the belated student. Even in scanning the newspaper his atlas lay open before him. "Although of slight form and delicate constitution he had great dignity of presence, and no one dared take any liberties with him," remarks Dr. Purnell. "Dr. Gilbert is *all head*," said a woman who knew him well. Short of stature and slender, with a finely shaped head, a clear hazel eye, "a womanlike nose," a prominent chin and a "squeaky voice, which once heard was never forgotten," says Dr. Caleb P. Johnson, and the picture of his personal appearance is complete.

Dr. Gilbert was a man of clear mind and decided views; skilled as a controversialist, yet with such courtesy to his opponents that when the joust was over they were among the first to sit down in his tent. He was mighty in the Scriptures, and studied them with constant care. His effort as a preacher was to set forth the truth in strong, sharp outlines, yet these outlines were often illuminated and tinted by vivid lights and touches. He

was an omnivorous reader, and drew knowledge and illustration from every available source. In the discussion of theological questions he charmed his hearers by crystalline statements, acute distinctions and the playful radiance which he threw over all. His life ran into that of the church at large like a clear, bright stream, whose qualities were only diffused, not lost, after the stream had ceased to flow.<sup>1</sup>

Dr. E. W. Gilbert was chosen to be president a second time, October 12, 1840. He agreed to accept the honor on condition that the board of trustees of the college should abolish the lottery system of support of the college. The gambling system was abolished, and Dr. Gilbert again became president of Delaware College. Dr. Gilbert's second term may truly be called the golden age in the history of Delaware College because of the high character of the work done, the high tone of the students, the cosmopolitanism of the college, and the presence within its walls of such professors as Gilbert, Allen, Norton and Horsford.

The Second President

**Richard Sharp Mason, D. D.**

Richard Sharp Mason was born December 29, 1795, on Barbadoes, one of the West India Islands. He was

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<sup>1</sup> Nevins, *Presbyterian Encyclopædia*, Art. on Gilbert. The writer is indebted to ex-President Wm. H. Purnell and other students of Dr. Gilbert for many facts concerning the first president.

graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and, in 1817, was made a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Three years later he was received into the order of priests, and from about 1818 to 1829 acted as rector of Christ Church at New Berne, N. C. He was president of Geneva (now Hobart) College from 1829 until he was called to the presidency of Newark College in 1835. He returned to North Carolina in 1840 and served as rector of Christ Church, Raleigh, until his death in 1875. He was made a D. D. by the University of Pennsylvania in 1829.

He published "A Letter to the Bishop of North Carolina on the Subject of His Late Pastorate" (New York, 1850), and "The Baptism of Infants Defended from the Objections of Antipaedo Baptists," edited by his son (1874). "All who knew Dr. Mason can testify to the purity of his life and the sincerity of his character."<sup>1</sup>

Dr. Mason's scholarship and his force as a metaphysician were universally acknowledged, but he seemed to lack administrative ability, tact and knowledge of boys. "He knew no more about a boy than about a kangaroo," said a gentleman who knew him well. Consequently he did not succeed either in managing the students or in winning from the trustees confidence in his ability to do so.

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<sup>1</sup> Appleton's *Cyclopædia*; article on Mason. Wheeler's *Reminiscences of North Carolina*, 445.

The Third President

**James Patriot Wilson.**

James P. Wilson was elected president of Delaware College in 1847, immediately after the acceptance of the resignation of his predecessor.

He was the son of James Patriot Wilson, D. D., a prominent clergyman of the Presbyterian church, and the grandson of Rev. Matthew Wilson, D. D., of Lewes. He was president of Delaware College until January 24, 1850, when he resigned and accepted the presidency of Union Theological Seminary, New York. Later in life he was pastor of a Presbyterian church at Newark, N. J., where he died a few years ago.

The new president had the admiration and confidence of all who knew him, but the usefulness of his administration and the prosperity of the college were sadly hampered by an unfortunate wrangle in the faculty. Dr. Wilson became discouraged and resigned his office.

The Fourth President

**William Augustus Norton.**

William Augustus Norton (1810-1883), the learned mathematician, succeeded President Wilson, but finding the executive duties uncongenial to his scholarly tastes, he resigned a few months later, on August 19, 1850. A native of New York, he was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1831. He was assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy in that

institution for two years, and during that time, in 1832, served in the Black Hawk expedition. He resigned his commission in the army September 30, 1833, to accept the professorship of natural philosophy and astronomy in the University of the City of New York, which he held until he was called, in 1839, to a similar position in Newark College. Upon retiring from the presidency in 1850 he was elected professor of natural philosophy and civil engineering in Brown University, and two years later accepted the chair of civil engineering in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, which he held until his death in 1883. The University of Vermont gave him the degree of A. M. in 1842. He made scientific researches into molecular physics, terrestrial magnetism and astronomical physics, and published his results in the *American Journal of Science*, or read them before the American Association for the Advancement of Science or the National Academy of Sciences. Of the latter he was elected a member in 1873. He published "An Elementary Treatise on Astronomy" (New York, 1839) and "First Book of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy" (1858). Noah Porter said of him: "Norton was eminently a liberal student, and kept himself fully abreast of the speculations and science of the times."

The Fifth President

**Rev. Matthew Meigs.**

Rev. Matthew Meigs, principal of the academy, acted as president from August, 1850, to April, 1851. A reso-

lution to reorganize the college and its curriculum was adopted about this time by the legislature. A new charter was obtained on February 10, 1851, which reiterated the salient points in the charter of 1833, and provided, among other things, for a "normal school connected with the college for the preparation of teachers." Upon graduates of this school was to be conferred the degree of "Master of School-keeping." It also provided for the imposition of a fine of ten dollars upon persons who knowingly sold intoxicating liquors within two miles of Delaware College to students of the college. At the same session of the legislature the trustees were authorized to establish in connection with the college a "scientific school" for such students as might not desire to pursue the regular college course. This was accordingly done during the next administration, and many availed themselves of its advantages.

**The Sixth President**

**Rev. Walter S. F. Graham.**

Rev. Walter S. F. Graham was elected to succeed President Meigs on April 7, 1851. A man of genial temper, attractive manners and abundant tact, he discharged the duties of his office with credit. His health, however, was infirm, and after a long and heroic struggle with disease he died in the early part of 1854.

In order that the Annual's readers may know something of Mr. Graham's energy and of his keen adminis-

trative powers, we will print the terms upon which he accepted the presidency. The following are the terms:

1. He was to conduct the college upon his own responsibility under the existing schedule, with the addition of a scientific course, and was also to be principal of the academy.
2. He was to employ the faculty and to pay their salaries from his own resources.
3. The trustees were to place at his disposal the unlimited use of the college and academy buildings.
4. The balance after the payment of all expenses was to go to the president.
5. If the Rev. I. W. K. Handy did not accept the professorship of mathematics and the financial agency of the college, the president was to carry out alone, as far as possible, the scholarship plan.

**The Seventh President**

**Daniel Kirkwood, LL. D.**

Dr. Daniel Kirkwood was elected to succeed President Graham. He was even at that early period of his career an astronomer of wide reputation. The position soon became uncongenial to him because of his great modesty and retiring disposition, and, at his suggestion, in 1856, a committee was appointed to communicate with Rev. William Patton, D. D., and offer him the presidency. Dr. Patton, however, declined it. Soon afterwards Dr.

Kirkwood accepted a call to the chair of astronomy and mathematics in Indiana University, and on October 16, 1856, he resigned the presidency of Delaware College.

Daniel Kirkwood was born in Bradenbaugh, Md., September 27, 1814. He was educated in York County Academy, Pennsylvania, and subsequently devoted his life to educational pursuits. He became principal of the Lancaster, Pa., High School in 1843, and of Pottsville Academy five years later. In 1851 he was made professor of mathematics in Delaware College, and in 1854 was elected president of that institution, retaining these offices until 1856. He was then called to the Indiana University, and ten years later succeeded to a similar chair in Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. In 1867 he was recalled to Indiana University, where he still remains. He received the degree of A. M. from Washington College, Pennsylvania, in 1850, and L. L. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1852.

Prof. Kirkwood is a member of various scientific societies, and in 1851 was chosen a member of the American Philosophical Society. His many contributions to scientific literature have been published in the proceedings of societies of which he is a member, and in "the Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society," *The American Journal of Science*, *The Siderial Messenger*, and other journals. Among these have been "Analogy between the periods of Rotation of the Primary Planets" (1849); "Theory of Jupiter's Influence in the Formation of Gaps in the Zone of Minor Planets" (1866); and "Physical Explanation of the Intervals in Saturn's

Rings" (1867). He has also published in book form "Meteoric Astronomy" (Philadelphia, 1867); "Comets and Meteors" (1873); and "The Asteroids or Minor Planets between Mars and Jupiter" (1887).

Under the administration of Dr. Kirkwood the college reached the highest point, as regards the number of students, in its history. During the scholastic year 1855-'56, 209 students were enrolled, of whom 87 were college and 122 academic students.

The Eighth President

Rev. E. J. Newlin.

President Kirkwood was succeeded by the Rev. E. J. Newlin, of Alexandria, Va. The choice appears in many respects to have been an unfortunate one. Although the new president admirably represented on the platform the dignity of his position, he never succeeded either in winning the confidence of the students or in uniting the much-discouraged and inharmonious faculty. But to attribute to him the cause of the closure of the college would be a great injustice. His only relation thereto was of time. The institution would have closed inevitably under any administration whatever; for the trustees were becoming less willing to assume the responsibility of its continuation with no prospects of an endowment.

The homicide of John Edward Roach, to which popular sentiment attributes the closure, had no further connection with it than did the presidency of Rev. E. J.

Newlin. It is even doubtful if the murder visibly hastened the closure. The popular mind committed the logical fallacy of false cause.—“*Post hoc ergo propter hoc.*”

The Ninth President

William H. Purnell, LL. D.

In May, 1870, William H. Purnell was chosen to preside over the new State college.

The mantle fell upon shoulders eminently worthy to wear it. A graduate of the college, he had closely identified himself with its interests early in his career, having served as trustee before its suspension. Although his first official duty as trustee was to bury his Alma Mater, no one was more active in her resurrection.

William H. Purnell was born in Worcester County, Md., and was graduated from Delaware College in 1846, in the palmy days of the Gilbert administration. In 1848 he began the practice of law in Maryland, and in 1850, without his solicitation, was appointed prosecuting attorney of Worcester county. Three years later he became State's attorney. In 1855, he was elected comptroller of the State treasury; in 1857 he was re-elected, defeating Bradley T. Johnson, the rival candidate. In 1859 he was nominated by acclamation and again elected to the same office.

In 1861 President Lincoln, by the advice of Governor Hicks, Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General, and Henry Winter Davis, appointed him postmaster of Baltimore. A staunch Union man, he, after the first battle of Bull Run, raised a regiment of infantry, two companies of cavalry, afterwards increased to three, and two batteries of artillery. He took the field in person with the rank of colonel, but after six months' service he returned to the post-office and there remained until August, 1866. He was appointed assessor of internal revenue in 1867 for the third district, Baltimore. He practiced law in Baltimore from 1868 to 1870, and then accepted the presidency of Delaware College. After his retirement in 1885 he took charge of a ladies' seminary at Frederick, Md., where he still resides. In 1874 he received the degree of LL. D. from Indiana University.

He brought to his new position a well stored and well-trained mind; a happy and peculiarly irresistible method of disciplining boys; a sympathy with the boy nature that enabled him to avoid many of the breakers upon which colleges have been wrecked; a magnetism which inspired students to the best work; and a clearness of thought and a readiness of speech that always made him master of the situation. In the words of a Newark divine, “He is an all-round man.” Such a man the new State institution badly needed.

The college opened in 1870 with 22 students, which number was increased during the term to 29. The new president favored coeducation and was influential in securing, in 1872, the admission of women to the college.

He rendered valuable services to the State by assisting in the creation of a public sentiment favorable to the public-school law of 1875, and by aiding the first superintendent of free schools, James H. Groves, to reduce to order the chaos which greeted the latter upon his accession to office. He assisted also in the organization of "teachers' institutes," and no figure more frequently adorned the rostrum or was greeted by the teachers with louder applause than that of the first president of Delaware college after its reorganization.

The law of 1875 made him *ex-officio* president of the State Board of Education, in which capacity he exercised a great influence in shaping the public-school system.

The whole number of students graduated under Dr. Purnell's administration (1870 to 1884 inclusive) was 100. Of these 25 were classical, 36 scientific, 33 literary, and 6 normal.

No material change was made in the old curriculum. The agricultural course, which had formerly been a part of the scientific course, and the literary course, which was designed to meet the needs of coeducation, were organized. The abolition of coeducation followed close upon Dr. Purnell's resignation.

In June, 1885, Dr. Purnell tendered his resignation as president of the college and John H. Caldwell, D. D., was elected to succeed him.

Dr. Purnell was elected to fill the chair of elocution and public speaking in Delaware College in June, 1897. A brief sketch of his life will be given in the biographical sketches of the faculty.

The Tenth President,

John H. Caldwell, D. D.

John H. Caldwell, D. D., was elected president July 13, 1885, and in the following September assumed office.

The new president was born at Spartanburg, S. C., June 4, 1820, and when three years old removed into Georgia, where he was brought up. He was educated at the academy in Gainesville, Ga., which was at that time a branch of the University of Georgia. In 1841 he studied law, but abandoned it for the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church. From 1845 to 1853 he filled various appointments in the Georgia conference. In 1854 he founded and established Andrew Female College, which is still a flourishing institution. From 1858 to 1865 he filled various appointments in the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1867-68 he was a member of the constitutional convention which was provided for in the reconstruction acts adopted by Congress. In that convention he served as chairman of the committee on education and as a member of the committee of eight appointed to revise and perfect the constitution. He was a member of the State legislature from 1868 to 1870, and was then appointed judge of the district court, which office he held until 1872. Then he moved North and joined the Wilmington conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was stationed at Still Pond, Md., for three years; at Dover for three years; at St. Paul's Church, Wilmington, for three years; and at Dover for a second term of three years. In 1884 he was made presiding elder of Easton district, and in 1885

elected president *pro tempore* of the Wilmington conference. He was a member of the general conference in 1868 at Chicago, and again in 1884 at Philadelphia; in 1876 and in 1880 he was a reserved delegate. Emory College conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in 1854, and Dickinson College the degree of D. D. in 1878. After serving as president of Delaware College from September, 1885, to March, 1888, he resumed the ministerial work and was appointed to Frederica, Del.

Dr. Caldwell, although a man of unchallenged ability, was well advanced in years when he assumed the presidency of the college. His position was rendered doubly trying by the fact that, as a prominent Methodist preacher he was expected to draw students from that sect, which had patronized the college but little.

His earnest, conscientious exertions to fill the college with students won the admiration of its friends. But it was apparent from the first that the trustees had erred in electing to the presidency of a state college a preacher and a man not then in the educational current.

At the outset Dr. Caldwell failed to win certain members of the faculty to his methods. Consequently a long and bitter antagonism developed, which well-nigh overthrew discipline in the institution. Good government could scarcely be expected in a college where—to quote a student of that time—"The president and faculty always pulled against each other."

Dr. Caldwell is still living and resides at Georgetown, Del., where he enjoys the pleasure of old age and

has the confidence, good will, and the highest esteem of all who come in contact with him.

#### The Eleventh President

#### Albert N. Raub, Ph. D.

Albert N. Raub, Ph. D., was elected president of Delaware College, June 19, 1888. He was a man of good administrative ability, tact, long experience in educational work, and unlimited capacity for hard work. During his administration important additions were made to the college. An agricultural experiment station, a gymnasium, a wood-working shop, a machine shop, a greenhouse, and a new recitation hall (97 by 50 feet,) were erected. Departments in agriculture, electrical engineering, and civil engineering were established. Grounds for athletics and for horticultural experiments were purchased. Free scholarships were made free to all student from Delaware. Instruction in military tactics were secured by the appointment of an officer of the U. S. Army to a position in the faculty.

Albert N. Raub was born in Lancaster County, Pa., March 28, 1840. He graduated in the scientific course of the State Normal School, at Millersville, Pa., in 1860, and until 1866 engaged with much success in public school work in the State. Then he was called to the chair of English literature, rhetoric, and English grammar in the State Normal School at Kutztown, Pa. He became principal of the Lock Haven public schools in 1868, and

it was chiefly due to his efforts that a State normal school, of which he was chosen principal, was opened at that place ten years later. At the end of seven years, when Dr. Raub severed his connection with the school, it had sent out 310 graduates. He was principal of Newark Academy from 1885 to 1890.

Since 1865 Dr. Raub has spent many weeks of each year in lecturing before teachers' institutes in various States of the Union, and few institute workers are to-day more popular and successful. Princeton conferred upon him in 1866 the honorary degree of A. M., and from Lafayette College he received in 1879 the honorary degree of Ph. D.

He has become widely known as a writer of educational text books, of which the following is a list: "Plain Educational Talks with Teachers and Parents," published in 1869; a series of arithmetics and a series of readers, 1877-'78; "Lessons in English and Practical English Grammar," 1880; "Studies in American and English Literature," and "School Management," 1882; "Methods of Teaching," 1883, and "Practical Rhetoric," 1887. In January, 1885, he established the weekly *Educational News*, a sixteen-page journal, which he still edits and publishes at Philadelphia.

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The lives are extracts from History of Education of Delaware.

