University of Louisville

ThinkIR: The University of Louisville's Institutional Repository

Electronic Theses and Dissertations

1944

The history of Presbyterian ministerial training in the state of Kentucky.

Ruth P. Anderson
University of Louisville

Follow this and additional works at: <https://ir.library.louisville.edu/etd>

Part of the [History of Religion Commons](#), and the [United States History Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Anderson, Ruth P., "The history of Presbyterian ministerial training in the state of Kentucky." (1944).
Electronic Theses and Dissertations. Paper 1682.
<https://doi.org/10.18297/etd/1682>

This Master's Thesis is brought to you for free and open access by ThinkIR: The University of Louisville's Institutional Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Electronic Theses and Dissertations by an authorized administrator of ThinkIR: The University of Louisville's Institutional Repository. This title appears here courtesy of the author, who has retained all other copyrights. For more information, please contact thinkir@louisville.edu.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

THE HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERIAL TRAINING
IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY

A Dissertation
Submitted to the Faculty
Of the Graduate School of the University of Louisville
In Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree
Of Master of Arts

Department of History

By

Ruth P. Anderson

Year

1944

JUL 10 4 4 RGF

NAME OF STUDENT: Ruth P. Anderson

TITLE OF THESIS: The History of Presbyterian
Ministerial Training in The
State of Kentucky

APPROVED BY READING COMMITTEE COMPOSED OF THE
FOLLOWING MEMBERS:

W. C. Mallalieu
Leicester Lee Howe
Chas. F. Virtue

NAME OF DIRECTOR: W. C. Mallalieu

DATE: 1944

I herewith acknowledge with grateful appreciation the assistance given me by the following persons and organizations in the preparation of this thesis: to Dr. William C. Mallalieu for his guidance and very helpful suggestions in directing the writing of this history; to the Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary Library, the Louisville Free Public Library, the University of Louisville Library, the Filson Historical Library, the Chicago Theological Seminary Library, the Centre College Library, and the Jefferson County Court House, for permitting me to use their records for the compilation of this history; to Dr. Frank Hill Caldwell, Dr. Walter Greves, Miss Mattie Witherspoon, and Mr. Paul Keith Darnall for their generosity in granting me interviews; to Dr. Laurence L. Howe and Dr. Charles F. Virtue for reading this thesis in its final form.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	i
Chapter I - Pioneer Presbyterianism.	1
Chapter II - Presbyterian Influence on Early Kentucky Schools.	16
Chapter III - The Danville Seminary.	32
Chapter IV - The Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Early Years, 1893 - 1900.	52
Chapter V - The Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Later Years, 1901 - 1944.	73
Chapter VI - Conclusion.	114
APPENDIX.	117
Charter of the Danville Seminary. . .	117
Agreement For Consolidation.	125
Degrees.	134
Faculties of the Seminaries.	138
Endowments and Special Gifts.	144
BIBLIOGRAPHY.	150

CHAPTER I

PIONEER PRESBYTERIANISM IN KENTUCKY

Pioneer Kentuckians were often unlettered, according to the standards of formal education, but they respected learning.¹ It was these same Kentuckians who established the first university west of the Alleghenies. The Presbyterian Church, one of the first denominations to find its way across the mountains, required high educational standards for its ministers and sought always to establish schools of higher education for its youth. History reveals the active part this denomination played in the establishment of educational institutions within the borders of Kentucky.

"It is from the Kirk of Scotland, in her days of depression and cruel trial, that the Presbyterians of Kentucky delight to deduce their origin."² The story of the Presbyterian church in colonial America and the advance of this church into the west is largely the story of the Scotch and Scotch-Irish settlers. The factors which brought these people to colonial America were political, economic and religious. They brought with them the strenuous spirit of Scotch Presbyterianism. The spiritual and educational ideals which determined the character of the Church of Scotland were certain to find expression in the

-
1. Kentucky, a Guide To The Blue Grass State, Compiled and written by the Federal Writers' Project of the Work Projects Administration for the State of Kentucky, Harcourt, Brace, and Company, New York, 1939, p. 83
 2. Robert Davidson, History of The Presbyterian Church In Kentucky, 1847, p. 14

ideals and work of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. This emigration began in the early 18th century and continued into the middle of that century. "New England attracted them at first because of their common Calvinism with the New England Puritans. The Scotch-Irish soon found, however, that they did not mix well with the New England Puritans and after 1720, they began to find their way into New York. But the largest number found its way into Central Pennsylvania. By the opening of the American Revolution, the Scotch-Irish were to be found in every colony in sufficient number to make their influence felt. Of all the groups which had settled the American colonies, they were the only ones with a uniform religion. To a large degree American Presbyterianism owes its existence to the coming of the Scotch-Irish." ¹ By 1760 a zone of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian churches extended from the frontiers of New England to the frontiers of South Carolina. In the latter part of the 18th century, many of these Presbyterian settlers were moving into Kentucky.

It was in 1784 that David Rice of Virginia, known as the father of Kentucky Presbyterianism, came to Kentucky and preached among the people as opportunity offered. He was urged to make his home here and continue his ministerial work, but hesitated to take such an important step unless certain that the settlers wanted him. Shortly after his

1. William Warren Sweet, The Story of Religions in America, Harper and Brothers, 1930, p. 174

return to Virginia, he received a call signed by three hundred men stating the destitute condition of the country and entreating him to establish a Presbyterian church among them.

Mr. Rice laid this petition before Hanover Presbytery of Virginia, and requested their advice. The Presbytery recommended his acceptance of the invitation as "opening a wide and effectual door to do good in the providence of God."¹ In 1784 Rice settled on a farm near Danville, Kentucky. He became the minister of three congregations, Danville, Cane Run, and Forks of Dick River. In 1785 a church was built for him in Danville, the first Presbyterian church in Kentucky.

David Rice, often called "Father Rice", was born in Hanover County, Virginia, Dec. 29, 1733. He was the grandson of Thomas Rice, an Englishman of Welsh extraction, who emigrated at an early date to Virginia. While David was very young, he came under the influence of Dr. Samuel Davies and at the age of twenty he united with the Presbyterian church. Deciding to study for the ministry, he began his classical studies under Rev. John Todd, a Presbyterian minister. He attended Nassau Hall, now Princeton, and received his degree from that institution in 1761. After studying theology under Todd, Rice was licensed to preach by Hanover Virginia Presbytery in 1762. He was

1. Davidson, op. cit., p. 65

married to Mary Blair and in 1873 came to Kentucky settling at the Forks of Dick River in Boyle County.

Rice was always interested in education and before he left Virginia, he helped found Hampden-Sydney College. He was an ardent promoter of Transylvania Seminary in Kentucky. He was elected a member of the convention of 1792 which framed the constitution of Kentucky. He tried to write into the constitution an article providing for the gradual emancipation of slaves, declaring "Holding men in slavery is the national vice of Virginia; and while a part of that state we were partakers of the guilt. As a separate state we are just now come to birth, and it depends upon our free choice whether we shall be born in this sin or be innocent of it".¹

By 1785 there were as many as twelve Presbyterian congregations in Kentucky and steps were taken to form a Presbytery. The first meeting of the new Presbytery was held in the courthouse in Danville over which David Rice presided as Moderator. "The Rev. David Rice, Adam Rankin, Andrew McClure, and James Crawford met in the Court House at Danville on Tuesday, October 17, 1786 by an appointment of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, which appointment Mr. Rice read from an extract of the proceedings of the Synod, dated May 17, 1786, the substance of which is as follows: The Synod divided Abingdon Presbytery into two

1. Robert H. Bishop, An Outline of The History of The Church in The State of Kentucky containing The Memoirs of David Rice 1824, pp. 417-418

Presbyteries, the one by the name of Presbytery of Abington, the other by the name of Presbytery of Transylvania, the latter comprehending the districts of Kentucky and the settlements upon the Cumberland River in Central Tennessee.

On October 14, 1802 the Synod of Kentucky was organized by the authority of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church with three Presbyteries, thirty ministers and seventy churches. "The committee appointed on the petition of the Synod of Virginia, praying to be divided into three synods. The report being read and

-
1. The Presbyterian Church is governed by various courts in regular gradation. These courts are: Church Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly. The church Session consists of the Pastor and the Ruling Elders (elected by the congregation). The Presbytery consists of all the ministers and one Ruling Elder from each church within a certain district. The Synod consists of all the Ministers and one Ruling Elder from each church in a district comprising at least three Presbyteries. The General Assembly is the highest court of the church, and represents in one body all the churches in the United States. The General Assembly meets at least annually and consists of Commissioners from the Presbyteries according to the size of the Presbyteries and elected by the members of the Presbyteries. The first General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. met in Philadelphia on May 21, 1789. The Constitution of The Presbyterian Church in The United States, Adopted by the General Assemblies of 1876-79 and 1893; with amendments embodied up to and including the year 1938, Richmond, Va., Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1942, pp. 24-44 The Constitution of The Presbyterian Church in The United States of America As Ratified and Adopted By The Synod of New York and Philadelphia in The Year of Our Lord 1788 and As Amended in The Years 1805-1942, Philadelphia, 1942, pp. 340-351

amended, was adopted and is as follows: That the Presbyteries of Transylvania, West Lexington, and Washington be constituted a synod, to be known by the name of the Synod of Kentucky; that their first meeting be held in the Presbyterian church in the town of Lexington in Kentucky on the second Thursday in October next and be opened with a sermon by the Rev. James Welch and in case of his absence by the next senior member who may be present and that they afterwards meet on their own adjournments.¹

The same year a separate presbytery was formed of the churches on the Cumberland River. "Upon application to divide the Presbytery of Transylvania into two presbyteries, it was voted in the affirmative. The division is as follows: The numbers on the south side of a line drawn along Big Barren River to the mouth of Salt River shall constitute one Presbytery which shall be known by the name of the Cumberland Presbytery."²

Among the six ministers who were included in this division was James McGready, whose name has become well known throughout the whole western country as one of the leaders of the Great Revival of 1800. He was a Presbyterian minister of Scotch-Irish parentage, having come to Kentucky from South Carolina in 1796 to become minister of three Presbyterian churches in Logan County. It was

-
1. Minutes of The General Assembly of The Presbyterian Church in U.S.A., May 28, 1802
 2. Minutes of The Synod of Kentucky, Oct. 14, 1802

here under his zealous and impassioned preaching that the great western revival began. Through 1797, 1798, and 1799 the religious interest increased and other Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist preachers united with McGready to carry the revival not only through this region but even into Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Western Virginia, and Pennsylvania. Great numbers professed conversion and this was attended by strange manifestations, namely, peculiar bodily exercises, such as falling, jerking, rolling, and dancing.

The influence of the revival upon western society was both good and evil, with good predominating according to "Father" Rice. His attitude toward the revival was stated in a sermon before the Synod of Kentucky in 1803, "a considerable number of persons appear to me to be greatly reformed in their morals. Yea, some neighborhoods, noted for their vicious and profligate manners are now as much noted for their piety and good order."

The effect upon denominational growth was particularly marked. Though the revival was largely Presbyterian in its origin, the Methodists and the Baptists reaped the largest results in church membership. The Presbyterian church also added to its numbers, but there developed from the revival a serious schism centering in the Cumberland region and resulting in the formation of the Cumberland Church.

The Great Revival caused the formation of many new congregations, and thus a demand for additional ministers. To help meet this problem the Transylvania Presbytery on October 18, 1801 accepted four men (Anderson, Ewing, King, and McClain) who were authorized to exhort and catechize in vacant congregations.¹ All of these men were somewhat advanced in years and were without a college education. At a meeting of Presbytery in October 1802, a number of petitions concerning these men having been received from places where they had supplied, they were licensed, but three ministerial members and two elders dissented. "We, whose names are underwritten, dissent from the judgment of presbytery in licensing these men, because though they were rejected at the last session of presbytery as persons unfit to be continued as candidates, and were now received by petitions from the people, which we think ought not to have been received as they had a tendency to influence the mind of the members who were bound by solemn vows to judge impartially of their qualifications, and because their trials on this occasion consisted only in one short sermon and an examination on experimental religion and divinity, being destitute of classical learning and they discovered no such extraordinary talents as to justify such measures. Thomas B. Craighead, Samuel Dannel, James Balch, ministers, Daniel McGoodwin,

1. Minutes of Transylvania Presbytery, Oct. 9, 1801, p. 236

John Hannah, elders."¹

After the Cumberland Presbytery had been formed (Oct. 14, 1802), the policy of licensing educationally deficient candidates was continued in this presbytery. Candidates for the ministry were examined on experimental religion and on their motives in entering the ministry, but there was little attention given their educational qualifications. It was inevitable that the conservative and anti-revival men would do something about these actions of the Cumberland Presbytery.

At a meeting of the Kentucky Synod in October 1805, after a committee had found the records of the Cumberland Presbytery "extremely defective and the mode of transacting business frequently violates our rules of discipline",² the Synod then appointed a Commission of ten ministers and six elders with full synodical power "to confer with members of the Cumberland Presbytery and to adjudicate upon their Presbyterial proceedings".³

This Commission met the first Tuesday in December 1805. They called before them the men who had been licensed and ordained by the Cumberland Presbytery for re-examination as to their fitness to preach. They refused to appear declaring that constitutionally only the Presbytery had the right to examine and license candidates.

-
1. Minutes of Transylvania Presbytery, Oct. 8, 1802, p. 251
 2. Minutes of The Synod of Kentucky, Oct. 15, 1805
 3. Minutes of The Synod of Kentucky, Oct. 18, 1805

The Commission then prohibited them from preaching.

After the adjournment of the Commission, the "revival" members of Cumberland Presbytery organized themselves into a Council and drew up a long letter of remonstrance to the General Assembly.

At first the General Assembly was inclined to uphold the Cumberland Council, but the following year the course of the Synod of Kentucky was sustained "as firm and temperate" in not licensing uneducated men to preach.¹ This decision, of course, failed to satisfy the members of the Cumberland Presbytery and the outcome was far-reaching in its influence, for it led to the founding of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, February 4, 1810. This separate group of Presbyterian churches continued until 1906.

The action of the Synod of Kentucky is typical of the attitude of the Presbyterian Church concerning educational qualifications of its ministers. "It was a requirement of Presbyterian law that all candidates for the ministry must have a diploma of bachelor or master of arts from some college or university, or at least testimonials of having gone through a regular course of learning. To further test educational qualifications of candidates before admission to presbyteries, they were examined by a regularly constituted committee."²

-
1. Minutes of The General Assembly of The Presbyterian Church in U.S.A., May 20, 1809, p. 416
 2. 1812, May 23, 1799, p. 181
William Warren Sweet, Religion on The American Frontier,
vol. 11, (1783-1840) Harper and Brothers Publishers,
1936, p. 70

Thomas Cleland in his memoirs tells of his numerous examinations before Presbytery in 1801 and 1802 before he was licensed on April 14, 1803. In preparation for these examinations he states, "The most of my reading was by candlelight, sometimes an hour or two before day, and sometimes late in the night. I was considered a good proficient in Latin and Greek, I had paid some attention to Geometry, Trigonometry, Euclid's Elements, etc. I procured and read Ferguson's Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Blair's Rhetoric, Witherspoon's Moral Philosophy, Elocution, etc. On all this I was examined and sustained without difficulty." ¹ Appearing again before Presbytery, he adds, "I was examined on the languages, my sermon given, and all sustained as parts of trial for licensure. Another text (Rom. XII:3) was given me for a popular sermon, to be delivered at Presbytery in the spring. Also further directions were given to prepare for examination on Natural and Moral Science. The winter season had passed away; the time for the meeting of Presbytery arrives. I had anticipated that meeting with considerable anxiety. Then, my expected licensure was to take place. I had all the preparation for examination in my power. I had prepared my sermon on the text assigned. It was in its original state, not transcribed, and but imperfectly memorised.

1. Edward P. Humphrey, and Thomas H. Cleland, Memoirs of The Rev. Thomas Cleland, D.D., Moore, Wilstach, Keys, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 1859, p. 78

When I arose to speak, there was no embarrassment, no agitation, my sermon remained in my pocket. I delivered it without much difficulty; some portions were filled up extemporaneously, until I could get on the track. My theological examinations being gone through with, I was licensed on April 14, 1803 in the old church at Danville, Mercer County.¹

In the Book of Church Order of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. and U. S. A. are found the qualifications and examinations required of those who are candidates for licensure in the church today. They include a bachelor's degree from an accredited college and two years of study in a recognized theological seminary. In addition the following are prepared and sent to Presbytery: 1. A discussion in English or in Latin of a thesis on some common head in divinity; 2. an exegesis or critical exercise, in which the candidate shall give a specimen of his taste and judgment in sacred criticism, presenting an explication of the original text stating its connection, illustrating its force and beauties, removing its difficulties, and solving any important question which it may present;² 3. A lecture or exposition of several verses of scripture;

-
1. Edward P. Humphrey, and Thomas H. Cleland, Memoirs of The Rev. Thomas Cleland, D.D., Moore, Wiltach, Keys, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 1859, pp. 78-80
 2. Not in requirements for Presbyterian Church U.S.A.

1

4. a sermon.

The following description of the examination of Paul Keith Darnall before the Lexington-Ebenezer Presbytery, Synod of Kentucky, U.S. on April 17, 1944, illustrates the high standards which the Presbyterian Church demands of its ministers today. "Early in the Fall of 1943, the chairman of Christian Education of my Presbytery sent me the following work to be completed and returned before the Spring meeting of Presbytery. (1) A discussion of thesis on some head of divinity such as 'Predestination', 'Holy Spirit', or 'Sovereignty of God'. (2) Exegesis of original text in Hebrew or Greek of Romans 1:18-24. (3) Exposition of several verses of scripture, Acts 11:1-13, (4) Sermon on John XI:27 submitted in writing and to be delivered before Presbytery. At the meeting of Presbytery, I delivered my sermon before those attending the meeting, after which members of the Committee questioned me on the Sacraments and my motives for entering the ministry. After this, the Moderator of Presbytery pre-

-
1. The Constitution of The Presbyterian Church in The United States. Adopted By The General Assemblies of 1876-79 and 1893; with amendments embodied up to and including the year 1938, Richmond, Va. Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1942, pp. 60-61
The Constitution of The Presbyterian Church in The United States of America As Ratified and adopted By The Synod of New York and Philadelphia in The Year of Our Lord 1788 and as amended in the Years 1805-1942, Philadelphia, 1942, p. 346
 2. Every student in order to be admitted to the Louisville Presbyterian Seminary must have been received under the care of a Presbytery as a candidate for the Ministry. The Register, vol. XXXIII, No. 1, p. 22

needed to license me by asking the following questions, (1) 'Do you believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the word of God, the only infallible rule of faith and practice? (2) Do you sincerely receive and adopt the Confession of Faith and the Catechism of this church as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures? (3) Do you promise to study the peace, unity, and purity of the church? (4) Do you promise to submit yourself, in the Lord, to the government of this Presbytery or of any other into the bounds of which you may be called?' Having sustained the complete examination of Presbytery, I was licensed on¹ April 17, 1944."

Most of the early Presbyterian ministers west of the Alleghenies including John McMillan, David Rice, Samuel Doak, and numerous others, were graduates of the College at Princeton. "Thus Presbyterianism was responsible for sending to the frontier the first body of college-trained men, and in the very nature of the case, the vast educational need about them, as well as the necessity of increasing their means of livelihood would naturally lead the average college trained minister to become also a school master."²

"Of the forty permanent colleges and universities

1. Interview, Mr. Paul Keith Darnall

2. William Warren Sweet, Religion on The American Frontier, vol. 11 (1783-1840) Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1926, p. 71

established in the United States between the years 1780 and 1829 in all sections of the country, thirteen were established by Presbyterians, four by Congregationalists, one by Congregationalists and Presbyterians in cooperation, six by Episcopalians, one by Catholics, three by Baptists, one by German Reform, and eleven by the states. Of these forty, fourteen were located west of the Alleghenies, and of the fourteen, seven were founded by Presbyterians, one by Episcopalians, two by Baptists, and the remaining four by the states. These four state institutions were begun under Presbyterian influence. These facts establish without further comment the dominance of Presbyterians in the educational development of the early west.¹ The educational history of Kentucky likewise begins with the schools conducted by Presbyterian ministers.

1. Ibid., pp. 75-76

CHAPTER II

PRESBYTERIAN INFLUENCE ON EARLY KENTUCKY SCHOOLS

In a study of the early schools and colleges of the state of Kentucky, the interest taken by Presbyterian ministers and laymen indicates clearly their influence on the pioneer schools of our state.

Geiger states that "a study of the official records of the Presbyterian church in the United States leads to two conclusions: first, the denomination has been constant in the advocacy of higher education; second, as the denomination grew in numbers and influence the necessity of expanding the program of education has been given official recognition and encouragement."¹ The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church frequently declared that institutions of higher learning should be fostered under the influence and control of some of the church bodies. In 1848 the Assembly approved "the plan of establishing academies or schools, male and female, under the supervision of the Presbyteries for the purpose of securing a thorough education to those of their youths who may desire to pursue branches of knowledge not taught in sessional schools."² Then again in 1851, the records read, "The General Assembly has a deep sense of the importance of giving to its youth a Christian education in academies and colleges on a more extensive scale than

-
1. C. Harve Geiger, The Progress of Higher Education of The Presbyterian Church In U.S.A., Laurance Press, 1940, p. 2
 2. Minutes of The General Assembly of The Presbyterian Church in U.S.A., 1848, p. 52

has yet been practiced within our bounds."¹

"When Kentucky was young in the year of 1785, a group of young men attired in buckskin jackets and breeches and coonskin caps, each carrying a flintlock rifle as a protection against unfriendly Indians, gathered at the double log cabin of David Rice, a Presbyterian Minister at Crow's Station, now Danville, leaned their guns against the logs and went inside to study. This was Transylvania, the pioneer college of the wilderness, the first institution of learning established west of the Alleghenies."

Transylvania Academy had its origin in an act of the Virginia Assembly of May 1780. This act put an endowment of 8,000 acres of land in the hands of thirteen trustees for the cause of public education.

Whereas it is represented to the general assembly that there are certain lands within the county of Kentucky formerly belonging to British subjects, not yet sold under the law of escheats and forfeitures, which might at a future day be a valuable fund for the maintenance and education of youth, and it being the interest of this commonwealth always to promote and encourage every design which may tend to the diffusion of useful knowledge, even among its most remote citizens, whose situation a barbarous neighbourhood and a savage intercourse might otherwise render unfriendly to science; Be it therefore enacted, That eight thousand acres of land, within the said county of Kentucky, late the property of Robert McKenzie, Henry Collins, and Alexander McKie, be, and the same are hereby vested in William Fleming,

1. Minutes of The General Assembly of The Presbyterian Church in U.S.A., 1851, p. 30

William Christian, John Todd, Stephen Trigg, Benjamin Logan, John Floyd, John May, Levi Todd, John Cowan, George Meriwether, John Cobbs, George Thomson, and Edmund Taylor, trustees as a free donation from this commonwealth for the purpose of a public school, or seminary of learning, to be erected with the said county as soon as the circumstances of the county and the state of its funds will admit, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever: Saving and reserving to the said Robert McKenzie, Henry Collins, and Alexander McKie, and everyone of them, and all and every person or persons claiming under them, or either of them, all right and interest to the above mentioned lands, or any part thereof to which they may be by law entitled, and of which they shall in due time avail themselves, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. 1

The law was largely due to the efforts of Rev. John Todd of Virginia and his nephew, Col. John Todd of Kentucky, both Presbyterians and they are entitled to lasting credit and honor. The land had belonged to three wealthy Tories who had lost it as a result of a law of Virginia forfeiting to the state all property of those who bore arms with the British against the colonies.²

Nothing more was done until May, 1783, when another act, championed by Col. Caleb Wallace, a prominent Presbyterian, was passed by the Virginia Assembly. This act named twenty-five trustees, and the name Transylvania was then, for the first time given to the proposed seminary.

-
1. Henning, The Statutes At Large; Being a Collection of All The Laws of Virginia From The First Session of The Legislature, in the year 1619, Richmond, 1822, May 1780, vol. I, Chp. XXI, pp. 287-288
 2. Barksdale Hamlett, History of Education in Kentucky, Ky. Dept. of Education Bulletin V. 7, No. 4, 1914, p. 290

It also granted 12,000 acres of other escheated lands in addition to the 8,000 acres already bestowed.¹

It was claimed as was fully set forth in that valuable and interesting work, "The History of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky", published in 1847 by Rev. Robert Davidson, D.D., formerly of Lexington, that this influential body of Christians, the Presbyterians, having been mainly instrumental in originating this beneficent scheme for popular educational improvements, were equitably, if not legally, entitled to its chief control.² By the constitution of republican Virginia the Anglican Church was disestablished, and all religions put upon an equality within her domain. Under such conditions it is difficult to understand how the state could endow a college with the public lands belonging to all religious denominations alike, and yet permit any one denomination to exercise or assert even equitable control over it. If the state, in its act of incorporation, had shielded the school from preponderating influence of any single religious denomination, the school might have been more successful and enduring.³

-
1. Henning, The Statutes at Large; Being a Collection of All The Laws of Virginia From The First Session of The Legislature, in the year 1619, Richmond, 1822, May 1780, vol. I, Chp. XXI, pp. 287-288
 2. Robert Davidson, History of The Presbyterian Church in Kentucky, 1847, p. 322-323
 3. Robert Peter and Johanna Peter, Transylvania University, John P. Morton and Company, 1896, pp. 24-25

The trustees met according to the requirements of the charter on November 10, 1783, at Crow's Station, near Danville, in what was then Lincoln County. The condition of the Commonwealth at the time of this meeting of the Board of Trustees of Kentucky's first public institution was indeed grave. This is evidenced by the fact that less than a year preceeding this time, on the 15th of August, 1782, Bryant's Station, near Lexington, was besieged for two days by six hundred Indians and a few British soldiers, who, on their retreat from that place, won, on the 19th of August, the famous battle of the Lower Blue Lick, so disastrous to Kentuckians.¹ Peace had been declared between Great Britain and the United States on November 30, 1783, but the news did not reach Kentucky until the following spring, and Indian troubles continued² for some time afterwards.

At this first meeting, the Transylvania Trustees elected the Rev. David Rice, chairman, and appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions of money or property for the enterprise. This was necessary because no funds from the endowment lands were as yet available. Lands were abundant and cheap in the district just recently settled, and the seminary lands could neither be sold for

-
1. Lewis Collins and Richard H. Collins, History of Kentucky, Collins & Co., Covington, Ky., 1882, vol. 1, p. 20
 2. Ibid., vol. 1, p. 20

much nor leased in such a way as to bring in much immediate income. There was, however, very little response to the call.

Notwithstanding discouragements and the still unsettled state of the country, the trustees resolved to open a grammar school at or near the residence of the Rev. David Rice, and a committee was appointed to provide a suitable person to teach under the direction of the chairman. "This committee reported on May 26, 1785, that the school had been conducted at the house of Rev. David Rice since February 1, 1785 by Rev. James Mitchell, and that Mr. Mitchell had been employed to teach for another year. February 1, 1785, then, is the natal day of Transylvania Seminary, and Rev. James Mitchell was its first teacher."¹

In the meantime the gift of a small library from the Rev. John Todd of Virginia was received. The difficulties of transportation had been great, but the material finally arrived and is a part of Transylvania's library today.

In 1785 there was much discussion as to the most favorable permanent location. A definite effort was made to secure funds by popular subscription, but the citizens of Danville would give no aid. Since some of the lands

1. Alvin Fayette Lewis, History of Higher Education in Kentucky, U.S. Bureau of Education Circular of Information No. 3, 1899, Washington Government Printing Office, 1899, p. 39

were located near Lexington, which was the center of much of Kentucky cultural activity, members decided in favor of that place. At first, Transylvania fared no better than in Danville. It was only a plan on paper until June 1, 1789 when Isaac Wilson, master of Lexington Academy, was employed to teach the Seminary in the public school house adjoining the Presbyterian meeting house. He was succeeded as master by Rev. James Moore, on September 1, 1791.

Mr. Moore, subsequently, the first rector of Christ Church (Episcopal) in Lexington, 1794, emigrated to Kentucky from Virginia immediately preceding his appointment in Transylvania Seminary. He was at that time a candidate for the Presbyterian ministry, but his trial sermon not being sustained by the Presbytery, he thinking the treatment rigorous, sought refuge in the Episcopal Church.¹

On March 27, 1792 the Transylvania Land Company gave land with a house on it with the provision that the Transylvania Seminary be permanently located in Lexington. This Transylvania Land Company, which is not to be confounded with the older and more celebrated company organized under that name by Colonel Henderson, was a local association sometimes called the "Seminary Company",² which had leased or purchased some of the Seminary lands.

-
1. Minutes of Transylvania Presbytery, April 26, 1794, p. 79
 2. Robert Peter and Johanna Peter, Transylvania University, John P. Morton and Company, 1896, p. 45

It was the practice of the trustees to elect the officers of the Seminary each year. At the meeting of the Board, February 5, 1794, a resolution was passed to vote, then, for president of the Seminary. In the meantime, Mr. Moore had been interviewed by a committee concerning his acceptance of this position. However, when the election was held, a majority of votes were cast in favor of Mr. Harry Toulmin.¹

"The Reverend Harry Toulmin, thus elected the first President of Transylvania Seminary was an Englishman of elevated character for talents, learning, proflity, and piety; but his religious views---doubtless as sincere and as pure as those of his bitter opponents---were obnoxious to them. He came to Kentucky with strong letters from Thomas Jefferson; was a minister in the Baptist Church; also a disciple of Doctor Priestly, and was, consequently what is now called a Unitarian."²

This act was the signal for open warfare upon the young institution on the part of the Presbyterians, for according to Davidson, "Mr. Harry Toulmin's doctrinal views were tainted with Socinianism."³ This election, there-

-
1. Robert Peter and Johanna Peter, Transylvania University, John P. Morton and Company, 1896, p. 49
 2. Ibid., p. 52
 3. Robert Davidson, History of The Presbyterian Church in Kentucky, 1847, p. 290
Socinianism, doctrine of Faustus Socinus (1539-1604), an Italian theologian who denied the Trinity, the divinity of Christ, the personality of the Devil, the native and total depravity of man, the vicarious atonement, and the eternity of future punishment.

fore, caused a bitter controversy in the Board and the majority insisted, by a final vote of nine to seven, upon their choice of Mr. Toulmin. Many of the minority immediately resigned and commenced open war on the Seminary in behalf of their sect, who at that time claimed for their church the exclusive ownership and control of that institution. Therefore, Transylvania Presbytery took steps in the spring of 1794 to found a school of their own which would be under their direction.¹ Thus, the Kentucky Academy was launched and the Kentucky Legislature granted it 6,000 acres of land as an endowment. It was conducted according to the following resolution of the Presbytery:

1. That Presbytery appoint one grammar school within their bounds, and that David Rice, James Crawford, James Blythe, Robert Patterson, and John Caldwell, or any three of them be commissioners to fix on a suitable seat for the same and that it be earnestly recommended by the Presbytery to those under their care that they encourage learning as much as possible by sending their children to said school or by promoting others elsewhere.
2. That the Grammar school be under the particular care of a minister, a member of the Presbytery of Transylvania, and shall be visited by them or their committee, at least once in every year, and that the most effectual measures be taken and means used to fill said school with students, such as from genius and disposition as promise usefulness in life, and to

1. Minutes of Transylvania Presbytery, 1786-1837, April 24, 1794

promote industry and application in in study, moral virtue and practical religion.

3. That serious youth shall be sought for of promising abilities, and put to school to obtain a liberal education, and if they or their parents are not able to defray the expenses of the same they shall be supported by collections, and that provision for this purpose may be made it is earnestly recommended by this Presbytery to all the people under their care, that is to say, at least all heads of families, to contribute annually to this laudable and charitable design.

4. That proper persons shall be appointed in each congregation and these collectors shall pay the monies which they may receive into the hands of James Crawford, Stated Clerk of presbytery, who shall dispose of the same for the purposes herein mentioned.

5. That Presbytery shall from time to time, as may be found necessary, appoint a person or persons, properly qualified, to teach the youth in said school; and in case of death or resignation of said teacher, or teachers, in recess of the Presbytery, the minister who superintends said school may fill such vacancy, or vacancies, with another fit person or persons, who shall continue till the end of the next session of Presbytery.

6. As soon as may be thought convenient a place, which is judged the most proper, shall be fixed upon as a permanent seat for a public seminary.

7. Subscriptions for erecting public buildings, procuring a library, and for such other purposes as may be thought conducive to the interest of said seminary, shall be immediately set on foot. And that more effective provision may be made for defraying the expenses of this institution one or more ministers shall be sent, commissioned by Presbytery to solicit donations in the Atlantic States.

8. A library with such philosophical apparatus as may be judged necessary shall be procured as soon as sufficient collections are made for that purpose.

9. When the public seminary is erected and opened it shall be under the care of a minister of the gospel, who shall be president of the same, of the most approved abilities in literature and acquaintance with mankind that may be obtained, and zealously engaged to promote the interests of real and practical religion.

10. The number of trustees of said seminary shall not exceed twenty-one, of which the ministers of the Presbytery of Transylvania shall always make one half.

11. Two-thirds of the whole number of trustees in service shall constitute a board to do business.

12. No endeavor shall be used by the president or other teachers to influence the mind of any student to change his religious tenets or embrace those of a different denomination any further than is consistent with the general belief of the gospel system and the practice of vital piety.

13. The same persons who are appointed in the several congregations as collectors or receivers of donations for serious youth shall be collectors of money subscribed for the use of the public seminary and shall pay the same into the hands of the stated clerk of presbytery. 1

A committee was appointed to solicit funds for the newly established school. David Rice and James Blythe, commissioners to the next meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly, were authorized to collect money in the East where they secured \$10,000, among the donors being George Washington and John Adams.

1. Minutes of Transylvania Presbytery, 1786-1837, April 24, 1794, pp. 110-116

The Presbyterians having now concentrated all their patronage upon their own college and having in their hands a supply of active funds, speedily outstripped the Seminary at Lexington.¹ In 1798, Toulmin, after a brief career, resigned as President of Transylvania Seminary to accept the office of Secretary of State in Kentucky. Rev. James Moore was recalled and the leaders and citizens of Lexington proposed that the two schools be united. This was done by an act of the legislature in 1798 under the imposing title of "Transylvania University", and at this time the medical and law schools were made a part of the University.² This union was not endorsed by Father Rice and others, who still mistrusted the management of Transylvania University, but was brought about by Judge Wallace, a friend of both schools and of the cause of education in general.

In 1817 the Board of Trustees began seeking a distinguished gentleman to occupy the position of president of the University. On April 18, 1817, they elected the Reverend Philip Lindsley, a distinguished Presbyterian minister, but he did not accept. Finally on October 15th of the same year, the trustees again balloted for the Reverend Horace Holley, of Boston (he had been elected in

-
1. Robert Davidson, History of The Presbyterian Church in Kentucky, 1847, p. 294
 2. William Littell, Statute Law of Kentucky, 1931, vol. 11, p. 234

1815, but had declined). The results of this 1817 election were six ayes to five blank votes. Since there was no legal majority present, the question was postponed until November 15 at which time Dr. Holley was unanimously elected, there being seventeen trustees present. Holley was a liberal in his theology, a fact which had a very disturbing effect upon the Presbyterian trustees. Davidson states that "Holley, too, was tainted with Socinian principles and that Dr. Holley's own explanations of this were vague and evasive."¹ February 3, 1818, marked the end of Presbyterian control of Transylvania. On that date an act was passed by the State Legislature removing the old board of trustees and appointing a new one of thirteen members, eight of them being at the time members of the old board. The new board was composed of prominent public men of excellent merit but of no special religious pretensions or connections,² thus formally declaring the University a State institution, and rebuking the introduction of sectarianism and politics into its management.³

During the first quarter of the 19th century, Transylvania was on the very pinnacle of national success. Graduates were outstanding in the practice of their professions and Lexington truly became the "Athens of the West".

-
1. Robert Davidson, History of The Presbyterian Church in Kentucky, 1847, p. 299
 2. Lewis, op. cit., p. 56
 3. Robert Peter and Johanna Peter, Transylvania University, John P. Morton and Company, 1896, p. 109

The new institution, by union of funds of the academy and seminary also began to have quite a respectable endowment for the time. The combined land endowment was worth from \$149,000 to \$179,000. The chemical and philosophical apparatus were good and its library numbered 1,300 volumes.¹

After the Presbyterians withdrew from Transylvania a second time, the Kentucky Synod took steps to establish a school in which orthodox teaching would be assured. In October, 1818 the Presbyterian Synod petitioned the Legislature for a charter.² Centre College was established in 1819, but the charter was so modified as to place the control of the institution and its funds in the hands of the State Legislature instead of the Synod. According to the charter, the institution was offered a state endowment including the property of the old Danville Academy and a share of the profits of the Harrodsburg Bank. This caused such a protest - the giving of state funds to an institution which had been established for the purpose of educating Presbyterian ministers - that the Legislature stipulated that "no religious doctrine peculiar to any one sect of Christians shall be inculcated by any professor in said college".³ Therefore, Centre became a state rather than a denominational school. Centre College was opened at

-
1. Robert Davidson, History of The Presbyterian Church in Kentucky, 1847, p. 296
 2. Minutes of The Synod of Kentucky, October, 1818
 3. Thomas D. Clark, History of Kentucky, Prentice-Hall Inc., 1937, p. 331

Danville in 1823 and on January 27, 1824 the state having failed to supply funds, amended the charter to grant the Presbyterian Synod of Kentucky complete control of the college.

During the Civil War Period, the fortunes of Centre College were considerably shaken, Following the separation of the Presbyterian church into two bodies (1869) generally known as the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Churches, Central University was organized under a charter granted by the Legislature of Kentucky March 3, 1873, providing for the establishment of an institution under the auspices of the Southern Synod of Kentucky. Under this charter the college of Philosophy, Letters, and Science was opened for students in 1874. The Louisville College of Dentistry was organized and opened at Louisville in January, 1888, and the College of Law at Richmond in October, 1898. In August, 1901, Centre College and the Central University were consolidated.¹ Today endowed for more than \$1,000,000, Centre College continues to be under the management of the northern and southern Synods of Kentucky.

In reviewing the history of Presbyterian interest in establishing educational institutions in Kentucky, their prominence in connection with Transylvania in the early history of that institution seems to have been more the re-

1. Hamlett, op. cit., p. 296

sult of their interest than any direct intention to control it. As Lewis states, "They were satisfied with the school and were willing to patronize it as long as it conformed to their ideals of what such a school should be, but when its religious tone or teaching, by reason of other control, became what they considered dangerous, they simply withdrew their patronage and established one that better suited their ideas and aims, one which was to prepare suitable ministers for the church; and yet they were willing to even take the initiative in coming back again when these difficulties were out of the way. They were also equally prompt to retire again and establish another rival when a similar emergency arose."¹

The Presbyterian Church has always given encouragement to its various educational undertakings through the highest court of the church as is shown in the minutes of the General Assembly for May 30, 1881, "This church will never be other than an educational body. It is as educational as it is evangelistic and its Board of Education² should take rank with its Board of Missions".

1. Lewis, op. cit., p. 45

2. Minutes of The General Assembly of The Presbyterian Church in U.S.A., May 30, 1881, p. 582

CHAPTER III

THE DANVILLE SEMINARY

In the early colonial history of the Presbyterian church of the United States, with but a few exceptions (graduates of Yale and Harvard) the ministers were foreigners. Wm. Tennent, in 1727, realizing the importance of the church training for its service some of the native youth, established a school which later became Princeton University - the first Presbyterian College in America. Tennent had come from the Episcopal church in Ireland and was connected with the Synod of Philadelphia. In 1727 he moved to Neshaminy, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and there he began to teach young men the classics and theology in a cabin built of logs out from the primitive forest---hence the name Log College, which has become famous as the forerunner of a number of Presbyterian colleges in the United States.

In 1747, through the efforts of Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, a charter was obtained for a college from the state of New Jersey. Thus was the primitive Log College transformed into the College of New Jersey. Trustees were elected and Dickinson was chosen President. In 1748 the college moved to Newark and appealed for aid to the Presbyterians of Scotland, England, and Ireland. For this purpose the Synod of New York sent the Rev. Mr. Samuel Davies and Gilbert Tennent. They secured more than 4,000 pounds. The college was pledged to a broad, generous and liberal Presbyterianism.¹

1. Jacob Harris Patton, A Popular History of The Presbyterian Church In The United States of America, R.S. Migill and Co. Publishers, 1900, p. 117

The institution was removed to Princeton in 1755. At this time a fund was established to aid young men in the College of New Jersey who were studying for the ministry. This fund became the nucleus of what has since grown to be the great system of scholarships now existing in Presbyterian colleges and theological seminaries. Princeton College never received aid from the state; it was supported by the contributions of Christian liberality.¹ In 1768,² the Board of Trustees of the New Jersey College asked the Synod of New York for funds to support a Professor of Divinity. This request was granted in 1769.

In 1809 the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church took steps for extending theological education by establishment of a seminary. They submitted three plans to the Presbyteries and determined to adopt the following year the one plan which the Presbyteries preferred. These plans were:

1. to establish one great school in some convenient place, near the center of the bounds of our Church.
2. to establish two schools, in such places as may best accommodate the northern and southern divisions of the church.
3. to establish such a school within the bounds of each of the Synods. 3

1. Ibid., p. 119

2. Samuel J. Baird, A Collection of The Acts, Deliverances, and Testimonies of The Supreme Judiciary of The Presbyterian Church, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia, 1856, p. 376

3. Minutes of The General Assembly of The Presbyterian Church in U.S.A., May 27, 1809, p. 430

The reports made to the Assembly of 1810 showed that the first of these plans was preferred and steps were immediately taken for carrying it out.¹

In 1811, the Presbyterian General Assembly appointed a committee to confer with the Trustees of the College of New Jersey on the subject of the establishment of a theological seminary.² Apparently no agreement could be reached, for the following year the committee drew up the constitution for a separate theological seminary at Princeton, under the direct control of the General Assembly.³

At the Centennial Celebration of Princeton Seminary Dr. Charles Beatty Alexander in an address on the founding of the school says, "The leadership in thought as well as in action fell upon men unprepared by education to bear it. As a response to the call of the time, loud and insistent, Princeton Seminary was born. The men who promoted it appreciated that on the one hand, an ignorant ministry is a national misfortune, and that on the other hand, a cultivated, educated ministry is a national blessing. Therefore, the organization of this Seminary was not only a religious but a patriotic service."⁴

-
1. Minutes of The General Assembly of The Presbyterian Church in U.S.A., May 30, 1810, p. 454
 2. Ibid., 1811, pp. 470-471
 3. Ibid., 1812, p. 499
 4. Speech made by Charles Beatty Alexander L.L.D., "Princeton In Its Early Environment and Work", The Centennial Celebration of The Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church In The United States of America, at Princeton, N. J., May 5-7, 1912

With the continuous expansion of Presbyterians westward, the General Assembly took definite action in 1825 to establish a seminary in the west. "The General Assembly, taking into consideration the numerous and rapidly increasing population of the United States and their territories in the great valley of the Mississippi do resolve that it is expedient forthwith to establish a Theological Seminary in the west, under the supervision of the General Assembly."¹ Thirteen locations were proposed for the new institution, nine in Ohio, one in Indiana, and three in Pennsylvania. Allegheny-town opposite Pittsburgh, however, offered the largest financial inducements and secured its location, and the new Western Theological Seminary opened its doors for students in 1827.

The establishment of Western Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania was received with disapproval by the more western synods and immediately steps were taken to open other theological institutions farther westward. In 1829 the Synod of Indiana formed a theological seminary in connection with their academy at South Hanover which received the name of The Indiana Theological Seminary. In later years it was removed to Chicago and has since become the

1. Minutes of The General Assembly of The Presbyterian Church in U.S.A., May 25, 1825, p. 261

Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Chicago.¹

Also in 1829, Lane Seminary was founded at Walnut Hills near Cincinnati, Ohio. The Lane brothers of Boston, learned of the religious wants of the people of the Great Valley, and they deemed the most feasible means to supply these wants would be a theological seminary. These men had first offered the funds to their own denomination the Baptist but they were not prepared to accept the proposition. The Lanes considered Western ministerial training so necessary that they offered the funds to the Presbyterians. The institution originally had two departments - literary and theological. The first was later transferred to Miami University over which Dr. Robert H. Bishop then presided. The theological department languished for lack of funds until Mr. Arthur Tappan of New York City proposed to endow a professorship of theology if Dr. Lyman Beecher would be appointed to the chair. The proposition was accepted and Dr. Beecher, then in the height of his influence, was installed in September, 1832.²

In the establishment of the seminaries in Indiana and Ohio, the Synod of Kentucky had no direct part. In 1838 the Synod of Kentucky passed several resolutions pro-³

-
1. William Warren Sweet, Religion on The American Frontier, vol. 11, 1783-1840, Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1936, p. 80
 2. Jacob Harris Patton, A Popular History of The Presbyterian Church In The United States of America, R. S. Mifflin and Co. Publishers, 1900, p. 320
 3. Minutes of Synod of Kentucky, Oct. 12, 1838, p. 116

nouncing it of great importance to the interest of the Presbyterian church that a well-endowed theological seminary should be established in the west or southwest. Delegates were sent to meet with representatives of adjoining Synods to discuss the matter. On November 22, 1838, New Albany, Indiana was selected as the site of the Seminary. Elias Ayres, a merchant of New Albany, offered \$10,000 on the condition that the united Synods raise as much more to complete the endowment. The Seminary at South Hanover was merged with the new institution and its professors and funds were transferred. The seven synods which united in the management and maintenance of the New Albany Seminary were: Indiana, Cincinnati, Missouri, Illinois, Northern Indiana, Tennessee, and Kentucky.¹ As far as Kentucky was concerned this arrangement was not very satisfactory, and leaders of Kentucky, were especially anxious to establish a seminary of the first class under the control of the General Assembly of the church.

On May 23, 1853, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the Lecture Room of the Central Presbyterian Church, representatives of the western synods met to consider the organization of a new theological seminary for the West

1. Robert Davidson, History of The Presbyterian Church In Kentucky, 1847, p. 33

and Southwest. They passed unanimously the following resolutions:

- "1. Resolved, That we are of the opinion that the General Assembly ought, at this time, to establish in the West, under its own care, a Theological Seminary of the first class, and that we will earnestly labor to have it done.
2. Resolved, That the question of the location of the Seminary contemplated in the above resolution, ought to be left absolutely to the decision of the General Assembly.
3. Resolved, That if the Assembly should locate and sustain a Seminary in the West, according to the preceding resolutions, no attempt ought to be made in the same general region of the Church, to set up, or to carry on, any Theological Seminary by our Synods or otherwise, at least until full opportunity has been given to the Assembly to try its project of a Seminary.
4. Resolved, That the result arrived at be properly attested by the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting, and laid before the General Assembly."

-
1. "Documentary History of The Seminary", First Annual Catalogue of Danville Theological Seminary, 1853-54, Hull and Brother, 1854, p. 54
Minutes of The General Assembly of The Presbyterian Church in U.S.A., May 26, 1853, pp. 631-632

These resolutions were presented before the General Assembly at its meeting held May 23-June 3, 1853, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Along with these papers there were reports from the Theological Seminary at New Albany, Indiana, and the Theological Seminary at Cincinnati, Ohio; papers containing extracts from the minutes of the Synods of Nashville, Kentucky, Cincinnati, Indiana, Northern Indiana, and Missouri; a written proposition concerning the endowment of the new Seminary from commissioners to the General Assembly from Presbyteries in the Synod of Kentucky. This paper stated that:

- "1. If the General Assembly will see fit to establish a Theological Seminary in the West, in accordance with the wishes of seven Synods, now officially laid before the Assembly--and will pledge itself, with God's blessing to make a Seminary of the first class, the Synod and people of Kentucky will contribute \$20,000 toward the endowment of one of the chairs of said Seminary--let it be located where it may--upon condition that three other chairs are endowed with a like sum.
2. If the Assembly will see fit to locate and sustain said Seminary at or near the town of Dan-

1. Minutes of The General Assembly of The Presbyterian Church in U.S.A., May 26, 1853, pp. 627-636

ville, in the state of Kentucky, the Synod and people of that state will give toward the support of the said Seminary:

1. \$60,000 toward the endowment of three chairs in said Seminary;
2. Ten or more acres of land, in or near Danville, as a site for said Seminary;
3. The perpetual and free use of two charters; one held by the Trustees of Centre College, of Kentucky, and the other by the Synod of Kentucky, by means of which the Seminary may be established, and its funds held;
4. The most earnest co-operation in doing whatever else is, or may be needful, toward the full endowment and permanent establishment of said Seminary.¹

All of these papers having been placed in the hands of the committee on Theological Seminaries, this committee on Thursday, May 26, recommended the adoption by the General Assembly:

- "1. That the Assembly will now decide by a majority of votes of its members at what point in

1. First Annual Catalogue of Danville Theological Seminary
"Documentary History of The Seminary." 1853-54, p. 15
Minutes of The General Assembly of The Presbyterian
Church in U.S.A., May 26, 1853, p. 631

the west a new Theological Seminary shall be established by it.

2. That it will, by God's help, establish, at the point to be thus designated, and with the least possible delay, a new Theological Seminary of the first class.
3. That the Committee on Seminaries is charged with the duty of laying before this Assembly, in the meantime, and with the least practical delay, a plan for the endowment of said Seminary, and for raising the funds necessary for setting it up and sustaining it.
4. That the same committee is charged with the further duty of laying before the Assembly a plan for the organization of the Seminary itself, as to professors, directors, trustees, students, and course of studies.¹

Discussions of these resolutions continued for several days and on Saturday, May 28, nominations were made of places for the location of the Seminary. The roll was called with the following results: New Albany, 33; St. Louis, 78; Danville, 122. Being thus chosen, on the first ballot, by a majority of all votes given, Danville in the State of

1. Ibid., May 30, 1853, pp. 444-445

Kentucky, was declared to be duly appointed as the loca-
tion of this Seminary.¹ On Monday, May 30, an additional
report from the Committee on Theological Seminaries was
presented and accepted by the General Assembly. This
report stated that the new Seminary shall be called the
Danville Theological Seminary, under the care of the
General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United
States of America, and its first session shall be opened
at Danville, Kentucky on October 13, 1853. On Tuesday,
May 31, the General Assembly shall elect four professors
at a salary of \$1,500 a year. The chairs to be thus fill-
ed are to be called by the same names and to have attach-
ed to them the same subjects, studies, and duties, as are
now provided for by the plan for the Theological Seminary
at Princeton. The Board of Directors shall consist of
twenty-seven ministers and twenty-seven ruling elders.
They shall be elected during the present sessions of the
Assembly but shall be so elected that one-third of each
group shall go out of office annually.²

On Tuesday, May 31, an election of Professors for
the Danville Seminary was conducted with the following
results: The Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, D.D., LL.D., Pro-
fessor of Exegetic, Didactic, and Polemic Theology; The
Rev. E. P. Humphrey, D.D., Professor of Biblical and

-
1. Minutes of The General Assembly of The Presbyterian Church in U.S.A., May 28, 1853, p. 442
 2. Ibid., May 26, 1853, p. 440

Ecclesiastical History; The Rev. B. M. Palmer, D.D., Professor of Oriental and Biblical Literature; and The Rev. Phineas B. Gurley, D.D., Professor of Pastoral Theology, Church Government, and Composition, and Delivery of Sermons.¹

An arrangement was made on June 30, 1853, between a committee of the General Assembly and the trustees of Centre College by which "the public buildings, belonging to said College, in the town of Danville, shall be subject to the use of said Theological Seminary, until proper buildings for said Seminary can be erected, so far as may be practicable, without interfering with the interests of the College itself, or the comfort of the teachers and students thereof; and the professors and pupils of both Institutions shall be entitled to use the libraries of both of them, on terms of mutual accommodation; and any of the pupils of said Theological Seminary, who may desire to do so, shall be allowed to attend upon any of the regular classes and instructions of said college, so far as the public accommodations of said college will permit, free of all charge for instruction during the time of their actual connection with said Seminary."²

At the meeting of Synod of Kentucky at Danville,

-
1. Minutes of The General Assembly of The Presbyterian Church in U.S.A., May 31, 1853, p. 446
 2. First Annual Catalogue of Danville Theological Seminary
"Documentary History of The Seminary." Hall and Brother,
1854, p. 25

October 12, 1853, the joint Committee of the Synod of Kentucky and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America presented their report which was received and approved. This act turned over to the Danville Theological Seminary funds held by Centre College and the Synod of Kentucky for theological education.¹

By a legislative act of January 28, 1854, a charter was secured for the institution which placed the management of its finances in the hands of a board of not more than eighteen trustees, none of whom must be from Kentucky and whose appointment was vested in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America. Its affairs, other than its finances, still remained under the control of its directors.²

The Seminary was opened on the appointed date, October 13, 1853, with Dr. Breckinridge and Dr. Humphrey as professors assisted by Joseph G. Reaser as instructor in Oriental and Biblical Literature. Dr. Garley and Dr. Palmer declined the chairs to which they had been appointed. The Seminary was conducted under a plan drawn up by a Committee of the General Assembly, the essential principle of which was that the students should not be arranged in regular classes except in Hebrew in which there were to be two divisions according to the stage of advancement, but

1. Minutes of The Synod of Kentucky, Oct. 12, 1853, pp. 87-95
 2. See Charter in Appendix, pp. 117-124

were to be taught together, as in other professional schools at the time, every student attending every public exercise of every professor as long as he was connected with the institution. The completion of a certain number of exercises in a creditable manner, which usually required three years, qualified for graduation. This plan was used continuously¹ until 1876.

The terms of admission were broad: "The design of the Seminary is to provide the means of professional education for candidates for the ministry,--in the first instance, in the Presbyterian Church; but all its advantages are offered to members of other Christian denominations desiring to prepare themselves to preach the Gospel. Every person applying for admission must, by written testimonials or otherwise, give satisfactory evidence that he is in good standing in some Evangelical Church, and that he has received a regular collegiate education. If not a graduate of some reputable literary institution, he must submit to an examination on the branches of literature and science usually taught in such an institution. Exceptions may be made, but in such cases the applicant must give evidence of such scholarship as will enable him to pursue successfully a theological course of study. When anyone has been received under the

1. Third Annual Catalogue of Danville Theological Seminary, 1855-56, Morton & Griswold, Printers, 1856, pp. 9-12

care of a Presbytery and has passed a satisfactory examination of 'the Latin language' and 'the arts and sciences', a certificate from the Presbytery to that effect will be accepted as a sufficient testimonial in regard to preparatory education. Students coming from other Theological Seminaries are expected to present certificates of good standing and regular dismissal."¹

The Seminary gave a certificate upon completion of the prescribed course of study of three years, and passing a satisfactory examination in the presence of the Board. Students who took only a partial course were entitled to receive from the Faculty a certificate showing the studies pursued and the time spent in the Seminary.²

There were 23 regular students from five of the Southern and Western states in attendance at the Seminary the first year. For the first eight years there was an average attendance of forty students. The Presbyterians of the West and South-west and especially of Kentucky rallied around this new Seminary with enthusiastic interest. By 1854 the church in Kentucky had done more than had been pledged, as she had subscribed \$65,000 toward the funds of the institution, and in the summer of 1854 a building was purchased for the accommodation of the Seminary.³ By 1859

-
1. General Catalogue of Danville Theological Seminary, 1853-75, Kentucky Advocate Pamphlet and Job Office Print., 1875, pp. 20-21
 2. Ibid., p. 21
 3. Alvin Fayette Lewis, History of Higher Education in Kentucky, Circular of Information No. 3, 1899, Washington Government Printing Office, 1899, p. 274

the funds of the institution had accumulated to \$131,749.

In 1856 Rev. Stuart Robinson, D.D. became professor of Pastoral Theology and Church Government, but he was connected with the Seminary for only two years. In 1857 Rev. Stephen Yerkes, D.D. took Instructor Reaser's place as professor of Oriental and Biblical literature. Thus, for the first time, the faculty as originally contemplated, was completed. Dr. Yerkes remained closely identified with the history of the Seminary until his death, and had a very potent influence on its later development.

The Seminary was in operation all during the Civil War, but the number of students was greatly reduced not only by the disturbed state of affairs, but also by the disruption which began in the church. The Synod of Kentucky was divided in 1866 between the original church organization and that of the new Southern Presbyterian Church, but the Seminary as well as Centre College remained under the control of the original assembly, ordinarily called that of the Northern Presbyterian Church. The results of the War practically isolated the institution and stripped it of the most valuable part of its constituency. Then the reunion of the Old School and the New School of the Northern Church organization in 1869 brought Lane Seminary at Cincinnati into direct competition with Danville. In addition to these very serious handicaps the Institution was at a serious disadvantage from the inadequacy of its financial resources,

for its endowments had never been completed.¹

For the reason stated above, only short summer sessions were held in 1868 and in 1869 eight students attending the first year and ten the second. On December 1, 1869 Dr. Breckinridge, after having taught with great distinction and success in the Seminary for sixteen years, resigned his professorship on account of failing health. He died on December 27, 1871. His influence was great not only in Kentucky but throughout the country especially in church and educational circles. He was noted as a preacher, debater, and Journalist as well as teacher.

After Dr. Breckinridge's resignation in 1869, Dr. Yerkes' chair was made that of Biblical Literature and Exegetical Theology, and as senior professor he became chairman of the faculty. He retained this position for twenty-seven years during which time he was the guiding hand in Seminary affairs. In 1870 a full faculty was secured and a regular session was held. However, from 1871 to 1874 its sessions were practically suspended. In 1876 the plan of instruction previously used in the institution was changed so as to become similar to that of the other seminaries, and its students were for the first time divided into three regular classes. Soon after this several re-

1. Lewis, op. cit., p. 275
 I. S. McElroy, The Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, The Presbyterian Standard Publishing Co., 1929, p. 42

signations occurred in its faculty and as the number of students was only seven in 1882-83 it was thought best to suspend its sessions for a time. This was done with the sanction of the General Assembly, and no regular session was again held for three years. Dr. Yerkes remained in charge and gave such instruction as was desired by a few students.

In May, 1883, a committee of seven men was appointed by the General Assembly, U.S. (Southern) to confer with a like committee of the General Assembly, U.S.A., (Northern) "in regard to any plans or methods looking to the more successful conduct of the work of the church in such regions, and concerning such interests as are more or less common to the two churches and that this committee report to the next Assembly."¹ This committee reported a recommendation concerning the joint occupancy of Danville Seminary by the two branches of the church (Northern and Southern). The Northern Synod was in full agreement with this plan and were willing to cooperate with the Southern Synod and the Southern General Assembly in this matter. The Southern Synod of Kentucky responded that they, too, felt the importance of having an institution for theological training in Kentucky, but in relation to the joint

1. I. S. McElroy, The Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary. The Presbyterian Standard Publishing Co., 1929, pp. 43-44

occupancy of Danville Seminary, they felt it would be premature for them to express an opinion until the Southern General Assembly acted on the matter.¹

In May, 1885, the Southern General Assembly declined to accede to the joint occupancy on the terms submitted by the committee referred to above. Their reason was not stated in the minutes of the General Assembly (Southern) but from the minutes of the committee it appeared that under the plan, the Southern Church would be only a tenant because it contained no recognition of any equitable right of the Southern Church in the endowment and emoluments of the Danville Seminary. This right, the Southern Assembly claimed should be recognized in order to have full and friendly cooperation.²

The failure of the joint conference of the two committees of the two General Assemblies to agree on a plan, led to definite action by the Directors of the Seminary. A joint meeting of the Trustees of Centre College and the Directors of the Seminary held April 13, 1886, determined unanimously, "that the time had come when provision should be made for enlarging the work of the Seminary--for putting it on a broader basis again."³

1. Ibid., p. 46-47

2. Ibid., pp. 47-48

3. Annual Catalogue of Danville Theological Seminary, 1887, Kentucky Advocate Steam Print., 1887, p. 7

Accordingly, the Seminary was to be opened the following September. Its management, especially in regard to the personnel of its faculty, was to be more closely associated with that of the college than formerly. Hence, the President, Dr. Ormand Beatty, and Vice-President, Dr. John L. McKee, of the College were appointed to act as professors, the former in the chair of Historical Theology, the latter in the chair of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology. At the same time the Rev. C. B. H. Martin, D.D. was appointed to fill the chair of Didactic and Polemic Theology. This plan continued until 1901 when Danville Seminary ceased to exist as a separate institution.

CHAPTER IV

THE LOUISVILLE PRESBYTERIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,

EARLY YEARS: 1893 - 1900

In the spring of 1893 the Synod of Kentucky and Missouri under the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, (Southern) through a Board of Directors, organized a Theological Seminary in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, under the corporate name of "The Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary".¹ This action was communicated to the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church in session at Macon, Georgia, in May, 1893, when the following report from the Committee on Theological Seminaries was adopted:

The General Assembly welcomes most cordially this new and vigorous foundation of theological learning, accepts the right of supervision over this Seminary proposed in the terms of its Constitution, and commends it most heartily to the love and sympathy and support of our entire Church. 2

By the constitution, the institution was under the direction and control of the Synods of Kentucky and Missouri with general supervision by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (South)

Article 1. The Seminary shall be under the direction and control of the Synods of Kentucky and Missouri and such other Synod or Synods as may hereafter be associated with them through the incorporated body known as the Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary.

-
1. Appendix p. 125
 2. Minutes of The General Assembly of The Presbyterian Church in U.S., May 27, 1893, p. 53

Article 2. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States shall have the right of general supervision over the interests of this Seminary, and for this purpose the directors shall lay before the Assembly at its annual meeting a report setting forth the existing condition of the Seminary, and the Assembly may advise and recommend measures for its welfare. 1

The new seminary stood in the same relation to the seminary at Danville as Central University did to Centre. The Louisville Theological Seminary and Central University were representative institutions of the Southern Presbyterian church, while Danville Theological Seminary and Centre represented the original organization, commonly called the Northern Presbyterian church. The establishment of the Southern Presbyterian church took place in 1861 and the division of the Synod of Kentucky between the two churches came about in 1866.

When the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church convened in Philadelphia in May, 1861, the Confederate States of America had already been formed and the Civil War begun. The Assembly was definitely pro-Union and in recognition of the seriousness of the situation it passed a resolution by a vote of 156 to 66 "fixing July 1, 1861, as a day of prayer for the United States and declaring the Church's obligation to support the Federal Government dur-

1. Minutes, op. cit., p. 53

ing the struggle of the Confederacy for independence".¹
 This action of the majority of the Assembly was regarded by the minority as contrary to the constitution and tradition of the Presbyterian Church which they said had always stood for separation of church and state and for aloofness from political controversies.

This discord in the General Assembly at Philadelphia was immediately followed by actions of the presbyteries and synods in the seceded states dissolving connections with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. The movement resulted in the organization of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America at Augusta, Georgia, in December, 1861.² During the Civil War, the Presbyterian Church of the Confederacy comprised only the synods in the eleven seceded states. The Synods in the slave states which did not secede remained loyal to the Northern Presbyterian Church.

The Kentucky Synod in 1861 declared its adherence to the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America but voiced its disapproval of the action of the General Assembly at Philadelphia committing the church to the support of the Union.³

At the next meeting of the Presbyterian General

-
1. Minutes of the General Assembly of The Presbyterian Church in U.S.A., May 28, 1861, p. 325
 2. Ibid., Dec. 4, 1861, p. 5
 3. Minutes of The Synod of Kentucky, Oct. 11, 1861, pp. 49-50

1

Assembly, U.S.A. in Columbus in 1862, it condemned the Kentucky Synod's criticism. The dissent continued to grow and finally culminated in the most objectionable of the Assembly's deliverances stated at the meeting in 1865. At this time loyalty to the Union was made a test for missionary service, opposition to state rights, to rebellion and to slavery was made a requirement for admission to church courts and churches; and recognition was given only to those churches and presbyteries in the Southern states that were loyal to the union and to the Northern Presbyterian Church.

2

Conditions had now come to the point where separation in the Kentucky Synod was inevitable. In September, 1865, the Louisville Presbytery adopted a long paper called "Declaration and Testimony" written by Rev. Samuel R. Wilson, D.D. of Louisville setting forth its opposition to the action of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church U.S.A. during the past four years. When the Synod of Kentucky met in October, 1865, it refused to adopt a paper condemning the "Declaration and Testimony", but still expressed the opinion that nothing had yet occurred to justify its withdrawal from the General Assembly.

3

-
1. Minutes of the General Assembly of The Presbyterian Church in U.S.A., May 24, 1862, pp. 624-625
 2. Ibid., May 25-26, 1865, pp. 549, 554
 3. Minutes of The Synod of Kentucky, Oct. 13, 1865, p. 169

In May, 1866, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. in session in St. Louis, Missouri, passed the "Gurley Ipso Facto Resolutions" which read as follows:

Resolved: That the signers of the 'Declaration and Testimony' and the members of the Presbytery of Louisville who voted to adopt the paper be summoned and they are hereby summoned to appear before the next General Assembly, to answer for what t they have done in this matter, and that until their cause is decided, they shall not be permitted to sit as members of any church court higher than the session.

Resolved: That if any Presbytery shall disregard this action of the General Assembly, and at any meeting shall enroll, as entitled to a seat or seats in the body, one or more of the persons designated in the preceding resolutions and summoned to appear before the next General Assembly, then that Presbytery shall ipso facto be dissolved and its ministers and elders who adhere to this action of the Assembly, are hereby authorized and directed in such cases to take charge of the Presbyterial records. 1

The Synods of Kentucky and Missouri with their twelve Presbyteries refused to execute these "Ipso Facto Resolutions" and were, therefore, cut off from all connection with the General Assembly (north). They worked as independent Synods until they were received into the General Assembly

1. Minutes of the General Assembly of The Presbyterian Church in U.S.A., June 1, 1866, pp. 60-61

(South)---Kentucky, in May, 1869,¹ and Missouri, in May,²
1874.

The question of church property was of necessity involved in this division of the Synods. The Supreme Court of the United States reversed, on appeal, the decision of the Kentucky Court of Appeals and thus the property of the Danville Theological Seminary and Centre College located at Danville, Kentucky was declared to be the property of the Synod of Kentucky affiliated with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (North). Shortly after this decision was made public, the Southern Synod of Kentucky felt that their Synod should³ have a college and a theological seminary. By 1889, however, no College of Theology had been established.

When the Synod of Kentucky (U.S.) met at Henderson, Kentucky in October, 1889, it was voted to establish a College of Theology that would meet the needs of the Church in the Mississippi Valley.⁴ Rev. I. S. McElroy, D.D., pastor of the Southern Presbyterian Church of Mount Sterling, Kentucky, and also financial agent of Central University, was appointed to represent the Synod in this important movement

-
1. Minutes of The General Assembly of The Presbyterian Church in U.S., May 20, 1869, p. 369
 2. Ibid., May 21, 1874, pp. 479-480
 3. I. S. McElroy, The Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, The Presbyterian Standard Publishing Co., 1929, pp. 50-51; Jonathan T. Dorris, "Central University" in Register of the Kentucky Historical Society, vol. 32, No. 99, Apr. 1934, pp. 92-94
Edward L. Warren, The Presbyterian Church in Louisville, 1816-1896, Reprinted from Memorial History of Louisville, 1896, pp. 17-20

and raise funds for the proposed institution. He secured in various parts of the state pledges for an endowment fund of \$104,311 and for a building fund of \$43,000. The latter fund was given by the denomination in Louisville on condition that the seminary be located there. Among those who should be mentioned as especially instrumental in furthering the plan of the proposed school and in assisting Dr. McElroy are: Rev. L. H. Blanton, D.D., Chancellor of Central University; Rev. E. M. Green, D.D.; Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, D.D.; Col. Bennett H. Young; Col T. W. Ballitt; Rev. C. R. Hemphill, D.D.; Rev. J. S. Lyons, D.D.; A. J. Alexander, esq.; William T. Grant, esq. and George W. Swearingen, esq.

When the Synod of Kentucky, U.S. met at Greenville, Kentucky, October 9, 1891, it was so greatly encouraged by Dr. McElroy's report that the following memorial was sent to its sister Synods of the Southwest:

In the judgment of this Synod, the time has, in the providence of God, now come when that portion of our Church lying along the valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries should have within its own bounds a thoroughly equipped and liberally endowed seminary for the theological training of its candidates for the ministry. Among the reasons upon which this judgement is based are the following:

1. The only institutions of this kind which our church now has, are located upon the Atlantic seaboard, too remote from us and from the institution in which our young men

are being educated to exert that wholesome influence in directing the minds of consecrated Christian young men to the ministry of the Word which, under the blessings of God, the proximity of the theological seminaries has in the history of the past so uniformly exerted.

11. Owing to the remoteness of our seminaries from us, their inaccessibility except by long and expensive railway journeys, and the relative proximity and accessibility of the theological institutions outside our bounds, there is constant danger, as in point of fact there is increasing tendency, that our candidates for the ministry seek their theological training in seminaries which are not under our ecclesiastical control, and in which, however excellent they may be in other respects, the associations and influences about the candidate are not favorable for his settlement and efficient service in fields in which his services are imperatively needed at home. We believe, therefore, that the establishment and maintenance of a theological seminary of the first-class, at some suitable point in the Southwest, is essential to the full development of the spirit of consecration to the ministry amongst our educated young men, and also to their most thorough equipment for efficient service in the great and growing fields around us.
111. We believe that with the rapid development of resources and enlargement of wealth in this section, God has given to our Christian people of these Synods ample means with which to endow and equip such an institution without interfering with

any of the great courses of beneficence which are now so properly appealing to them for aid and support. We believe that this cause of theological training is one that lies very near the heart of our people, and that if it is properly presented to them, men of wealth and liberality will be found ready to lay upon the altar of our God the means necessary for the full equipment and endowment of the institution.

- 1V. We conceive that the founding and equipment of such an institution need not and should not interfere in any way or trespass upon the work now being done in any of our institutions of learning in theological departments, or chairs of Bible instruction. But beyond this, we recognize the fact equally apparent, that there is imperative need for a theological school of the highest character and upon the broadest and most liberal basis, where are young men who have time and means may find all the facilities for thorough equipment which shall qualify them to stand as a bulwark against the tide of heterodoxy and rationalism that is sweeping in upon the church. The need of such an institution is apparent from the fact that some of our brightest and most gifted young men are now going beyond our bounds in search of advantages of this kind which should be furnished them at home.

In view of these reasons and others that might be mentioned, the Synod of Kentucky does now memorialize the other Synods lying along the valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, asking that they or so many of them as may agree, shall enter with the Synod of Kentucky into a covenant to take immediate steps to open at the earliest practicable moment, at such suitable point as may hereafter be agreed upon, a theological institution to be conducted under the joint auspices and control of the

covenanting Synods, and under the supervision of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. 1

Certified copies of this overture were carried to the following Synods: Missouri, Mississippi, Memphis, Nashville, Arkansas. Those appointed by the Synod of Kentucky to present this memorial were received with utmost courtesy and consideration. Missouri, however, was the only Synod which joined with Kentucky at this time and ten directors were elected to serve with the ten directors from the Synod of Kentucky.² These twenty directors constituted the first board of directors of the Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary.

On October 2, 1893 the Louisville Presbyterian Seminary began its first session with a faculty of six professors and with thirty-one students in attendance. At the outset the Seminary owned only one building which stood at the corner of Second and Jacob Streets next to the manse of the Second Presbyterian Church. This served as a dormitory and as the number of students increased, additional houses were rented. The only class rooms were the Sabbath school rooms of the Second Presbyterian Church which were generously offered by the Board of Trustees of that church. In a

-
1. I. S. McElroy, The Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, The Presbyterian Standard Publishing Co., 1929, pp. 59-62
 2. Papers (1893-1901) of Rev. J. S. Lyons, D.D., Secretary of the Board of Directors of Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary 1893-1901, April 25, 1893, in office of the President, Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary.

letter written by John H. Leathers, President of the Board of Trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church, Louisville Kentucky to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, it is stated:

On behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church of this City, I have the honor to tender to the Seminary, the Lecture Room and rooms contiguous thereto, in the Second Presbyterian Church, for such use as you may see fit to make of them and until you are provided with suitable rooms of your own. The Board desires further to express their hearty congratulations and good wishes upon the establishment of this great enterprise in our community. 1

Three valuable libraries were given by Rev. J. B. Adger, D.D., Rev. R. S. Symington, D.D., and Rev. Stuart Robinson, D.D.

In 1895 Mrs. U. W. Muir, of Bardstown, Kentucky, donated to the institution an outfit of gymnastic apparatus of the latest and most approved designs. Other friends fitted up a reading room and provided it with current literature. In 1896 by the foresight and liberality of Mr. Walter N. Haldeman, the property on Broadway at First Street, the present location of the Seminary, was secured. On the site was a very large old-fashioned brick residence that

1. John H. Leathers to Dr. J. G. Hunter, April 25, 1893, Lyons Papers, (1893-1901)

furnished a chapel, library space, classrooms, and rooms for a few students. This was the equipment with which the Seminary did its work until the completion of the new building which houses the Seminary today.¹

The Seminary was very fortunate in securing for its faculty men of recognized scholarship, Christian influence, and experience as pastors and teachers. The first faculty consisted of the following: Rev. William Hoge Marquess, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Old Testament Exegesis and English Bible, former president of Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri; Rev. Francis R. Beattie, D.D., PH.D., LL.D., Professor of Systematic Theology, The Standards and Apologetics, former Professor of Science and Revelation and Christian Apologetics at Columbia Theological Seminary, South Carolina; Rev. Charles Robert Hemphill, D.D., LL.D., Professor of New Testament Exegesis, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Louisville, Kentucky and former Professor of Biblical Literature in Columbia Seminary; Rev. Thomas Dwight Witherwpoon, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Pastoral Theology, Homiletics and Biblical Instruction, former Professor of English Bible and Christian Evidence at Central University, Richmond, Kentucky; Rev. Edwin Muller, D.D., Professor of Church History and Polity, pastor of the West-

1. Charles R. Hemphill, The Story of The Buildings of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky, 1922, p. 5; Minutes of The General Assembly of The Presbyterian Church in U.S., May 28, 1897, p. 50

minister Presbyterian Church of Louisville, Kentucky; Rev. Thompson M. Hawes, D.D., Professor of Elocution, pastor of the Highland Presbyterian Church, Louisville, Kentucky, and Professor of Elocution in the Southern Baptist¹ Seminary.

One of the most outstanding men of that first faculty was Dr. Hemphill, serving the Seminary for thirty-nine consecutive years. "He has been with the school almost all the years of its life and his wise counsels, his ripe scholarship, his Christian character, and his winsome personality have had much to do in moulding its policies and guiding its activities to the attainment of its present high place among the Seminaries of Theological learning in America."²

On May 24, 1885 he became pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Louisville, Kentucky. In addition to this he gave part of his time to this new Seminary (1893). In 1899 he severed his ties with the Second Church and became full-time Professor of New Testament Exegesis, Homiletics, Pastoral Theology, and Church Polity. He was relieved of Pastoral Theology in 1903 and of Homiletics in 1923. He served as President of the Seminary from 1910-20. At the time that his resignation as President was accepted,

1. Courier-Journal, Oct. 6, 1893

2. I. S. McElroy, The Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, The Presbyterian Standard Publishing Co., 1929, pp. 102-103

he was elected Dean of the Seminary which office he held until his death March 9, 1932.

He received many honors from his church in recognition of his works and worth--Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, U.S. 1895; Moderator of Synod of Kentucky in 1902; representative of the Presbyterian General Assembly, U.S. to the General Council of the Reformed Churches Throughout the World Holding the Presbyterian System, which met that year in Glasgow, Scotland; member of the International Sabbath School Lesson Committee from 1902 to 1914; Trustee of Centre College 1907-1932. He also rendered service to his community, for he served fifteen years on the Board of the Louisville Free Public Library.¹

On June 19, 1925 a community dinner was given at the Brown Hotel commemorating Dr. Hemphill's forty years of service in the city of Louisville to his church, to his school, and to his community. An editorial in The Louisville Times, June 20, 1920 describes the high esteem and love that his neighbors held for him -

Neighbor Hemphill

The community dinner for Dr. Charles R. Hemphill last night was an inspiring expression of appreciation of the ex-

-
1. I. S. McElroy, The Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, The Presbyterian Standard Publishing Co., 1929, pp. 103-104
Louisville Times, May 23, 1925.

cellent personal qualities and the fruitful public service of a man who has been for two score years a prominent citizen of Louisville.

"In his presence," said Dr. E. L. Powell, discussing Dr. Hemphill as The Friend, "one feels a desire to be better and finer and cleaner."

That is a good deal said in few words but it is no more than many men in various walks of life can say sincerely.

"In all the worth-while things that have contributed to the advancement of Louisville", said Young E. Allison speaking on The Citizen, "the name and presence of Dr. Hemphill have been felt". "Ardent, fiery, faithful to his own theology, respectful to the theology of others", said Rabbi Rauch speaking on The Liberal. "A good fighter", said Dr. Vander Meulen on The Dean. These and other tributes to the worth of Dr. Hemphill express happily the general view.

The course of study of this seminary was broad, thorough, and flexible, and it was distributed among distinct Schools of Instruction. These Schools were: The School of Biblical Introduction which made a thorough investigation of the whole question of the origin, form and character of Sacred Scripture, with specific study of each particular book; The School of Old Testament Exegesis: This work embraced the reading of the Hebrew text, the translation of an English version into Hebrew, the study of nearly every important principle of Hebrew Grammar and the constant application of these principles, the mastery of every form that occurs in the lessons and the acquisition of a vocabulary of several hundred words; The School of New Testament Exegesis: the interpretation of the New

Testament writings in the original tongue was necessary for entrance into its classes; The School of The English Bible and Biblical Theology: The work of this School was designed to give to students for the ministry: familiarity with the contents of the Bible, intelligent comprehension of the history it records, skill in making logical analyses of books or passages, knowledge of the distinctive design, historical setting and relations of the several books, acquaintance with sound methods of Biblical study, ability to discover and state the great teachings of the Book, some understanding of Biblical Theology; The School of Systematic Theology: this course included the main topics of Theology proper, Anthropology, Hamartiology, and Christology; The School of Church History and Polity: this course includes a history of the church with special attention given to the History of the Presbyterian Church in the United States and a thorough study of the government of the church; The School of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology: the general principles that underlie and condition sacred oratory are carefully studied and applied. The latter department included courses concerning the pastor and his work in the church and community; The School of Apologetics: this course included a study of the Theory of Knowledge and Belief, Origin and Growth of Religious and Theistic Belief, Criticism of Anti-theistic Theories, a study of Comparative

Religion, and general exposition and study of the relations between Scientific Research and Revealed religion; The School of Elocution: the object of this course was to secure the best possible development and control of the muscles used in reading and speaking, together with such studies in the principles of expression as will conduce to a better taste and greater skill in the management of the voice. Instruction was also given in the theory of music.

Thorough examinations were conducted in all the schools of study. The Faculty offered a certificate to a student that satisfactorily completed the studies in any department of a school, a diploma to a graduate in a school, and the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity on a student who graduated in all the schools of the institution. The grade required for graduation in any school is 75 out of a 100. The course is so framed that a diligent student, adequately prepared, may secure this degree in three years.¹

Admission to the Seminary was given to all students who were in full communion with some Christian church, and who were regularly educated at some college or university, or who upon examination proved to have made attainments necessary for the foundation of a course in theology. Students coming from other theological institutions were received on presenting certificates of dismissal, and were

1. The Annual Announcement of The Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, 1893-1894, Louisville, Ky. Courier-Journal Job Printing Co., 1894, pp. 10-25

given credit for work already done. The privileges of the Seminary were open to pastors who desired to pursue some special study for a longer or shorter time, and to Ruling Elders and other Christian men who wished to fit themselves for practical work in the Sunday School, in the Young Men's Christian Association, or in other lines of Christian activity.¹

The Seminary made steady progress from the time of its first session, October 2, 1893 up to the time of its consolidation with the Danville Seminary July 16, 1901. Each year the annual report of the Board of Directors of the Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary was sent to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. This was referred to the Committee on Theological Seminaries. This committee, after reviewing reports from the various seminaries, gave its report to the Assembly at-large. Excerpts from these show clearly the splendid work accomplished by the Louisville Seminary.

In 1893-1894, there were thirty-one students. The endowment was increased by a generous gift of \$100,000 by Mr. A. J. Alexander of Versailles, Kentucky.²

In 1894-1895, there were six professors and fifty-two students. Special efforts have been put forth to foster a true missionary spirit among the students both in and around the City of Louisville. More than three hundred books have been added to the library; a complete set of physical exercise equipment has been given; the endowment has been increased by the

-
1. Minutes of The General Assembly of The Presbyterian Church, in U.S., May 28, 1894, p. 242
 2. Ibid., May 21, 1895, p. 399

sum of \$50,000; a gentleman has bequeathed \$200,000 to the Seminary and has promised to pay annually a moderate interest on that sum during his life. 1

In 1895-1896, there were sixty students in attendance. The students have exhibited successful mission work in the city. One church in the western part of the city has been recently dedicated as a result of student labor while in the eastern part there is another flourishing mission maintained by some of the students, which, it is hoped will soon issue in a complete church organization. 2

In 1896-1897, there were sixty-seven students in attendance. The Seminary has come into possession, through the liberality of Mr. William N. Halderman, of Louisville, of a valuable piece of property, whose building is admirably adopted for seminary work. This building is located at First and Broadway. 3

1897-1898, there were forty-one students in attendance. The Board took steps toward establishing several scholarships to be awarded upon the principle of merit, which shall be ascertained by a strict examination upon entering the Seminary. An addition of three-hundred and thirty-seven valuable books were made to the library. 4

In 1898-1899, there were forty-one students in attendance. Practical mission work has been carried on by the students at several points in and about the city. The mission work among the colored people, begun last year, has been continued and enlarged this session. The movement, started last year, to increase the income of the Seminary by temporary subscriptions running from one to five years has proved of great service.

-
1. Minutes of The General Assembly of The Presbyterian Church, in U.S., May 21, 1895, p. 399
 2. Ibid., May 25, 1896, p. 572, p. 637
 3. Ibid., May 28, 1897, p. 50
 4. Ibid., May 24, 1898, p. 269

The library now has four thousand volumes. This year, 160 volumes have been added. The Missionary Library contains nearly three thousand volumes and it is carefully selected and very valuable. To it forty-five additions were made during the year. Three of the schools of the Seminary have useful special libraries. 1

In 1899-1900, there were thirty-one students enrolled. The Seminary, having now secured the full time of Professors Hemphill and Marquess, has been enabled to enlarge its course of study and carry on its work more efficiently. The plan in use in the Louisville Seminary in the administration of their scholarship funds is commended to other seminaries. Aid from this fund is bestowed for successful work in the seminary classes, or for mission work in the city or vicinity. The library has been increased by over 1,000 volumes. 2

In 1900-1901, there were twenty-eight students in attendance. Three hundred volumes have been added to the library. 3

In this report of 1901 made to the Presbyterian General Assembly, the Board of Directors of the Louisville Seminary submitted plans for consolidation with the Danville Seminary. This plan was accepted by the General Assembly.

That while the Assembly may not wholly approve the wisdom of the consolidation of the two seminaries, yet, in view of the fact that there was practical unanimity in the Synods of Kentucky and Missouri as to the measure, and because of the safeguards thrown about the

-
1. Ibid., May 24, 1899, p. 464
 2. Ibid., May 26, 1900, p. 642
 3. Ibid., May 20, 1901, p. 27

compact, this court hereby interposes no bar to such consolidation but gives it assent thereto, leaving the entire responsibility thereof to the Synods of Kentucky and Missouri. 1

The details of this consolidation will be given in the following chapter of this work.

1. Ibid., May 23, 1901, p. 38

CHAPTER V

THE LOUISVILLE PRESBYTERIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,

LATER YEARS: 1901-1944

On the 16th of July, 1901, the Presbyterians of Kentucky made a very important move for the advancement of their educational institutions, thereby rendering a greater service to the youth of the church. It was on this date that the governing boards of the Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary and the Danville Theological Seminary, and the governing boards of Central University and Centre College reached an agreement for the consolidation of these seminaries under the name of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky (later changed to Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary)¹ with location in Louisville, Kentucky, and for the consolidation of these colleges under the name of Central University² (later changed to Centre College)³ with location at Danville, Kentucky.

This agreed plan of consolidation having been properly approved by the governing boards was submitted for approval and adoption to the Synod of Kentucky (U.S.) and to the Synod of Kentucky (U.S.A.) at meetings called for this special purpose in Louisville, Kentucky, April 23, 1901. After careful consideration and ample discussion, the Articles of Agreement for consolidation were approved and adopted without opposition by the Synod of

-
1. Appendix, p. 125
 2. Jonathan Truman Dorris, "Central University" in Register of the Kentucky Historical Society, vol. 32, No. 99, Apr. 1934
 3. The Annual Announcement of The Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky, 1901-1902, pp. 13-18

Kentucky (U.S.A.)¹, and they were approved and adopted with limited opposition by the Synod of Kentucky (U.S.)².

The plan was likewise submitted to the Presbyterian General Assemblies (U.S.A.) and (U.A.). The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (U.S.A.) adopted the plan by more than a two-thirds vote.³ The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.) adopted the plan after several day's discussion.⁴ However, there were two protests with thirty-one signatures. The principal objections were: 1. that there is no provision for such action in the constitution of the church and it should have been referred to the Presbyteries; 2. it is an abandonment of the distinctive principles of the Presbyterian Church in the United States; 3. it tends toward organic union with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.⁵

The only reason given for this action of consolidation as recorded in the "Agreement for Consolidation" is as follows: "It is believed that the best interests of both institutions and of the churches that control and sustain them will be conserved and promoted by the consolidation of such institutions under the terms and conditions

-
1. Minutes of the Synod of Kentucky U.S.A., Apr. 23, 1901, pp. 789-796
 2. The Annual Announcement of The Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky, 1901-02, p. 20
 3. Minutes of the General Assembly of the U.S.A., May 27, 1901, p. 135
 4. Minutes of the General Assembly of the U.S., May 23, 1901, p. 38
 5. Ibid., May 24, 1901, pp. 60-61

herein set forth".¹ However, the Board of Directors of Louisville Seminary in their annual report to the General Assembly gave a more detailed account of the considerations that moved them to this course:

It is well known that after the division of the Synod of Kentucky in 1866, Centre College and Danville Seminary fell to the possession of that part of the Synod which continued in union with the old School Assembly. In 1874 the Southern Presbyterians organized Central University, which several years later passed under the control of the Synod of Kentucky in connection with our Assembly. In 1893 the Synods of Kentucky and Missouri united in founding the Louisville Seminary.

All these institutions have done good work, but conditions have suggested at different times some method of co-operation, and through a period of years conferences, formal and informal have been held with this end in view.

In this connection it may be noted that in 1870 the Southern Synod of Kentucky proposed co-operation with the other Synod in the Control of Centre College upon terms almost identical with those of the agreement recently adopted. The existing situation in Kentucky has for some months drawn the thoughts of many brethren on both sides to this whole question. The large and increasing resources and equipment of the State College of Kentucky, the concentration of several denominational colleges in the central part of the State, and other circumstances have made it appear unlikely that either of the Presbyterian colleges could maintain its position or secure the endowment and equipment demanded by the times. By uniting their forces the Presbyterians can sustain an institution of high order, strengthen

1. Appendix, pp. 125-131

Christian influence in the life of the commonwealth, and promote in many ways the kingdom of God. They once held the leadership in education in Kentucky, and there seems reason to believe that by this co-operation their former position may be regained. It is not to be forgotten that, though Kentucky Presbyterians are divided into two ecclesiastical bodies, they are kindred in origin, traditions, and sentiments and are alike conservative in their theology and ecclesiastical polity. Being so closely akin, and moved by the considerations to which reference has been made, they have found it possible to agree with warmest cordiality and almost unanimous judgment to the articles of consolidation of their respective colleges. All the bodies having any voice in the control of these institutions have approved these articles, with the exception of the Alumni Association of Central University, which does not meet until June, and which will doubtless add its approval. Consequently, the new institution, to be known as the Central University of Kentucky, may be regarded as established.

Although the General Assembly has, as we suppose, no jurisdiction in respect to this matter, it seems necessary to recite these facts in order to put the Assembly in possession of the conditions in Kentucky and to enable this venerable body to appreciate the reasons for a like agreement and co-operation in theological education. The consolidation of the colleges almost of necessity carries with it the consolidation of the seminaries. It would also seem most desirable to utilize to better effect, and for the advantage of our common Presbyterianism endowments originally contributed by all the Presbyterians of the State, and to build up by united effort at an important center a strong institution for the training of young men for the ministry under thorough Presbyterian influence. This would appear to be in keeping with the spirit

of co-operation, which has been commended by the two assemblies; and in the judgment of this board, there are no sufficient reasons to doubt the feasibility of the plan proposed in the articles of agreement. Particular attention is invited to the provisions in which the rights and powers of the respective Assemblies are declared, and to those which determine the character of instruction to be given in the new seminary. Happily the three Synods to whom the direct management of the institution will be committed not only have the same doctrinal standards, but they agree in the construction of their teachings. Being at one in their type of theological belief, and so nearly alike in all their ecclesiastical principles and usages, they have sought to impress these common characteristics upon the institution. 1

As noted in the above documents there was some opposition to the consolidation and most of this opposition was among the representatives of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.). However, time has proved the move to have been wise. Dr. I. S. McElroy writing on the history of the Seminary twenty-eight years after the consolidation says, "As a member of the Board of Directors of the Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary to whom these articles of agreement were submitted, and by whom they were approved and submitted to the Synod for favorable action, I most cheerfully bear witness to the purity of the motives of the men who led this movement, to their loyalty to their beloved church and to its distinctive principles.

1. Minutes of the General Assembly of the U.S., May, 1901,
pp. 96-97

We were not agreed among ourselves as to all the bearings and possible effects of this action, but we were agreed on one thing, that all things considered that it was right and wise and ought to be taken.

The popularity and prosperity of the consolidated institution and its progress in rendering a larger service to the Church may be claimed as justifying this consolidation.

Thus the Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, after eight years of unprecedented growth and development, and with a record for service of which any institution might with holy pride give thanks to the Great Head of the Church, passed under a new name into a new relation with larger resources and a future bright with widening vision of service to the Church.¹"

According to the Articles of Agreement for Consolidation and the resolutions of the controlling Synods, a Provisional Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky met in the Warren Memorial Church, Louisville, Kentucky, May 1, 1901 to make plans for the opening session of the Seminary. This Board consisted of twenty-four members. Twelve of these were elected by the Synod of Kentucky, U.S.A., and seven by the Synod of Kentucky, U.S., and five by the Synod of Missouri, U.S.

1. Isaac Stuart McElroy, The Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, The Presbyterian Standard Publishing Co., Charlotte, N. C., 1929, pp. 129-130

The Board elected to the faculty, professors of the Danville and of the Louisville Seminaries at the time of consolidation. This first faculty consisted of C. H. B Martin, D.D.; C. K. Crawford, D.D.; W. H. Marquess, D.D., LL.D.; C. R. Hemphill, D.D., LL.D.; F. R. Beattie, Ph.D., LL.D.; and J. M. Worrall, D.D., Professor Emeritus. ¹ At a later meeting the Rev. T. M. Hawes, D.D. was elected. ²

There were fifty-one students enrolled during the first year, of whom five were post-graduates. These represented fifteen States, Canada, Ireland, and Persia, and thirty-two institutions of learning. The financial condition of the Seminary at the end of this year of consolidation was good:

Real estate, buildings, ito., -----	\$ 44,941.00
General Endowment, -----	177,066.17
Scholarship Fund, -----	12,733.00
Special Funds, -----	352,398.51
Total -----	587,138.68
Total income -----	23,706.50
Total expenditures -----	23,706.50 ³

On March 13, 1902 the following action was taken by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Seminary to erect suitable buildings on the property at First and Broadway.

Whereas the Committee on Solicitation for Building Fund appointed by the Board of Directors, after careful comparison of plans submitted by several

-
1. Minutes of The Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky, May 3, 1901, p. 5
 2. Ibid., July 16, 1901, p. 11
 3. Minutes of the General Assembly of the U.S., May 1902,

architects have unanimously approved the plans submitted by Messrs. Dodd and Cobb, and whereas this approval was concurred in by the unanimous vote of the Faculty, meeting with the Committee and voting separately, and whereas these plans were the only ones that could be erected within the limits that seem reasonable to this Committee, and whereas the plans seem to this Committee eminently suitable, practical, and tasteful.

1. Resolved, That the action of the said Committee and the Faculty in approving the plans submitted by Messrs. Dodd and Cobb is hereby approved and ratified provided the buildings can be erected at the architects' estimate or not exceeding 5% additional thereto, and completed "Key Finish".

2. Resolved, That P. H. Hoge, John Stites, F. C. Nunemacher, Dr. Cornelius Skinner, Logan C. Murray, the Committee appointed on raising funds for buildings, be appointed also a building Committee to direct and execute the work in accordance with the following instructions.

3. That the proceeds of outstanding notes due the Seminary (not now included in the assets of the Seminary) unless given for other specific objects, be appropriated toward the erection of said buildings, the above notes being the ones originally given to or for Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary.

4. That as soon as the Building Committee has secured new subscriptions amounting to \$25,000 in cash or its equivalent, it be authorized to proceed with the erection of the East Wing, beginning immediately to the East of the Library Building and running to the partition wall between the two portions of the Dormitory Building, together with the foundation of the remaining portion, at a cost of not exceeding \$40,000.

5. That the President of the Board is hereby directed to sign contracts, entered into by the Building Committee within the limits of these resolutions, and the

Treasurer is directed to pay all sums called for in fulfilment of said contracts.

6. That any party desiring to provide the whole cost of any building as per plan above cited be allowed to name said building with any name acceptable to the Committee. 1

In 1903 the first buildings were commenced and completed without delay. Then followed other buildings, all of which are memorials, until the scheme was completed. The last of the group was dedicated in the Fall of 1909. The whole structure, including grounds and furnishings, involved an outlay of about two hundred and thirty thousand dollars. "The editor of the American Architect of New York is said to have remarked that there is nothing in this country and few buildings in Europe that can approach the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky in architectural beauty. The classic Oxford Quadrangle with its collegiate Gothic lines is now one of the show² places of Louisville. It was designed by W. J. Dodd and is generally recognized as his masterpiece.

"Probably no institution of its kind in United States has more complete or more comfortable accommodations for its student body. Dormitories, lounging rooms, library, lecture rooms, gymnasium, chapel, refectory carry an alluring atmosphere that make the lot of the student appear most attractive.

-
1. Minutes of The Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky, March 13, 1902, pp. 34-35
 2. W. J. Dodd and Arthur Cobb, Architects in Louisville, Ky. (1896-1903)

"The various buildings forming a continuous series grouped around three sides of the quadrangle, together with many other features of the Seminary are monuments of the God-fearing and generous citizens of Kentucky."¹

The buildings were constructed of white stone from the quarries near Bowling Green, Kentucky in the Collegiate Gothic or Oxford style of architecture, and form a continuous series grouped around three sides of the quadrangle. The Walter U. Haldeman Hall was the first building and was erected in memory of Mr. Walter Newman Haldeman, a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Louisville, by Mr. Haldeman's widow and children.² This building is a dormitory and houses a large number of students. Mrs. Haldeman made an additional gift by furnishing six of the rooms which bear the names of herself and the children. This building was dedicated October 13, 1904.³

The Mary Richardson Belknap Refectory was constructed at the same time as Haldeman Hall. This building contains a beautiful dining room, a kitchen and serving room, and rooms for students. It was given by Miss Lucy Belknap, Mrs. Mary Richardson Belknap, and Mrs. William R. Belknap.⁴ The refectionary was dedicated October 13, 1904.⁵

-
1. Courier-Journal, Mar. 25, 1913
 2. Minutes of The Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky, May 5, 1903, p. 67
 3. Charles R. Hemphill, The Story of the Buildings of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Ky., 1922, pp. 7-8
 4. Minutes, op. cit., May 7, 1907, p. 155
 5. Charles R. Hemphill, The Story of the Buildings of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky, 1922, p. 8

The Lucy Stites Barret Library was the gift of Mr. James R. Barret, an eminent citizen of Henderson, Kentucky, as a memorial of his wife.¹ The Library is the central building of the group, and contains an entrance hall, a reception room, a social centre for students, librarian's office, reference and reading room, and a fire-proof stock-room for thirty-two thousand volumes. The reference-room, which holds about four thousand volumes, was provided with handsome furniture in keeping with the Gothic style of the room by Mrs. H. O. Hausgen of Anchorage, Kentucky, in memory of her father and mother, Mr. George Fulton and Mrs. Elizabeth Marshall Fulton, members of the Anchorage Presbyterian Church.

The social and recreation centre for the students is a large and handsome room of the first floor of the Library the furnishings of which were given by the children of Mr. and Mrs. Barret, Mr. Henry P. Barret of Henderson and Mrs. Samuel G. Grant of New York. Dedication of the Library was held in October 1905.²

The John J. Harbison Chapel was given by Mrs. Rosa H. Harbison McLennan of the Second Presbyterian Church in Louisville in memory of her father.³ The structure is of rare beauty and richness of decoration. A distinctive

1. Minutes of the Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky, Mar, 3, 1904, p. 72

2. Ibid., Jan. 28, 1907, p. 11

3. Minutes, op. cit., p. 150

feature in the decoration of the walls and in the windows is the use of the seal of the Alliance of the Reformed Churches throughout the world holding the Presbyterian System. A beautiful memorial window from the studio of the Lambs of New York, representing the Apostle John receiving the Revelation on the Isle of Patmos, is the gift of Mr. Harbison's grand-children. An endowment of \$2,000 for the up-keep of the building has been added by Mrs. McLennan. The Chapel seats approximately two hundred and fifty persons and was dedicated December 17,¹ 1907.

The Annex is between the Chapel and Grant-Robinson Hall and was constructed at the same time with these. It contains two class-rooms with professors' studies, and² dormitory rooms for students.

Grant-Robinson Hall is the administration building, and it is the largest and most costly of the group. It contains four class-rooms, each with a Professor's study attached, the Directors' Room, and dormitory rooms for a large number of students. This building was erected from a part of the bequest of Mr. William T. Grant, a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Louisville, who in

-
1. Charles R. Hemphill, The Story of the Buildings of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky, 1922, p. 15
 2. Ibid., p. 16

his will provided for a building which should bear the name Grant-Robinson in his memory and in honor of Mrs. Grant, with the words of the Lord Jesus, "Lo, I am with you alway,"¹ as the inscription over its doorway. This building was² dedicated in 1907.

The last of the seven buildings to be constructed was the Todd Memorial Hall given by Mr. James Ross Todd and Mrs. Louise Todd Hange, members of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church of Louisville, in memory of their father and mother, Mr. James Todd and Mrs. Mary McGaveock Todd.³ This building is a dormitory and provides comfortable rooms for a large number of young men. It was dedicated on October 19, 1909.⁴

A set of chimes were installed in the towers of the Library building in 1911, the gift of Mrs. Bella O. Booker, a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Louisville, in memory of her husband, Mr. William Frederick Booker.⁵ In addition clocks in each dormitory and lecture room, and a massive electrical master-clock incased in carved wood in the hall of the Library were given. In 1915 the Booker children gave an endowment of \$1,000, the income

-
1. Minutes of The Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky, May 2, 1905, p. 116
 2. Charles R. Hemphill, The Story of the Buildings of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky, 1922, p. 16
 3. Minutes, May 5, 1908, p. 173
 4. Hemphill, op. cit., p. 18
 5. Minutes, May 2, 1911, p. 215

to be used to keep the chimes and clocks in good condition.¹

A very artistic and attractive gateway to the quadrangle was dedicated on December 17, 1907 in memory of Mr. John T. Cooper, a member of the Warren Memorial Presbyterian Church of Louisville.² The money for this came from a generous subscription given by Mr. Cooper to the Building Fund, and, on his death, supplemented by his sisters, Mrs. Annie Mary Parker, Miss Emma Cooper, and Miss Carrie Cooper.³

In 1911 two additional gifts were made: Mr. James A. Shuttleworth of Louisville gave two Bowling Alley installed in the basement of Grant-Robinson Hall and Mrs. Alexander McLennan gave a Estey Pipe organ for the Chapel.⁴

In writing of the buildings of this institution Dr. Hemphill says, "what seemed at first a dream, came to be a beautiful reality. To one who has known the inner history of it all it is a romance of Providence, an inspiration to faith in God and devotion to His service. A peculiar sacredness belongs to this noble pile when we think of the purposes for which it is dedicated and of the men and women held in honor and affection whose names and influence it perpetuates. Successive generations of aspiring young

1. Hemphill, op. cit., p. 19

2. Minutes of The Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky, May 7, 1907, pp. 160-161

3. Hemphill, op. cit., p. 20

4. Minutes, May 2, 1911, p. 215

men in preparation for the holiest of vocations will reverently cherish the memory of the loved ones whose names these buildings wear as their brightest ornament, and will not be forgetful of those who provided these admirable facilities for their training. The successful service of an institution of learning depends not on brick and mortar, but on the character, attainments, and teaching power of its Faculty, the quality of its students, and its spirit, atmosphere, and traditions. Yet the buildings that house it have no small part in its life and work, and gather about them, with the passing years, associations and memories like those that make sacred the very stones and timbers of the home in which we were reared and the church of our childhood's worship."¹

In his history of the buildings, Dr. Hemphill mentions time and again "the professor" who secured many of the gifts which made this edifice possible. He was too modest to mention himself, but he was "the professor" to whom the Presbyterian Church is greatly indebted for this "beautiful reality" which houses its Seminary.²

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Seminary held on May 3, 1910, it was deemed advisable to elect a President for the Seminary and Dr. Charles R.

1. Ibid., pp. 5 and 7

2. Ibid., Preface by Dr. John M. Vander Meulen

Hemphill was unanimously elected for this office, and¹
served in this capacity for ten years.

In 1914, upon recommendation of the faculty, the Board authorized the introduction into the curriculum of additional courses; namely, Christian Sociology and Christian Ethics. The courses in Missions, Religious Education and the Sunday School, and Biblical Theology were enlarged. The course in Church Polity was made more practical and effective by organizing the students in such a way as to give them training in the methods of conducting the various Church courts, from the Session to² the General Assembly.

In 1915 the Synod of Appalachia, organized in November 1915 by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, was invited by the Seminary Board to become associated with the Synods controlling the Seminary, and to be represented on the Board by two³ members. This invitation was accepted and the following amendment was made to the charter to be added at the close of Article VI. It was submitted to the controlling Synods at their sessions in October, 1916, and was adopted by⁴ each of them.

-
1. Minutes of The Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky, May 3, 1910, p. 201
 2. Minutes of the General Assembly of the U.S., May 1914, pp. 153-154
 3. Ibid., May 1916, p. 163
 4. Ibid., May 1917, p. 149

"The Synod of Appalachia is associated in the control of the Seminary with the Synod of Kentucky and the Synods of Kentucky and Missouri, and shall be entitled to such representation on the Board of Directors as shall be agreed upon by the Synods of Kentucky and Missouri, within the limits of one-half of the members of the Board to which the said two Synods are entitled." This proposed amendment has received the concurrence of the Board of Directors, and in accordance with Article IX of the Charter, 1 is submitted to the General Assemblies."

By agreement the Synods of Kentucky and Missouri, U.S., the Synod of Kentucky was to elect seven members of the Board, the Synod of Missouri three, and the Synod of Appalachia two.² This amendment was accepted by the two General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church U.S. and U.S.A. in 1917.³

In May, 1915, the financial resources of the Seminary were greatly strengthened. A campaign for an increased endowment was made in Louisville and vicinity, with the result that the amount of \$66,000 was subscribed, payable within two and a half years. These subscriptions, unless otherwise indicated by a donor, were to constitute the Charles R. Hemphill Foundation. By the successful issue of this campaign, the Seminary also secured the sum of \$50,000 from Mrs. John S. Kennedy, of New York, who had offered this generous gift on condition that the Seminary

-
1. Appendix, p. 129
 2. Minutes of the General Assembly of the U.S., May 1916, p. 163
 3. Minutes of The Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky, May 7, 1918, p. 285

1

should obtain an equal amount.

In May, 1920, Dr. Hemphill, beloved President of the Seminary asked to be relieved of the duties of this position in order to devote himself entirely to his professorial duties. Dr. Hemphill's resignation was accepted and he became Dean of the Seminary. The Board elected to the office of President the Rev. John M. Vander Meulen, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Oak Park, Illinois.
2

Dr. Vander Meulen received his A.B. degree from Hope College, Holland, Michigan. He attended Princeton Theological Seminary in 1893-95, and graduated from McCormick Theological Seminary in 1896. He was pastor of several churches in Michigan and in New York City before accepting the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church, Louisville, Kentucky in 1912. In 1917 he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Oak Park, Illinois, and returned to Louisville in 1920 as President of the Seminary. He served in this capacity until 1930, resigning to become professor of Systematic Theology until his death June 7, 1936.
3

Dr. Vander Meulen served as President of the Seminary from 1920-1930 and during that ten year period the

-
1. Minutes of the General Assembly of the U.S., May 1916, pp. 163-164
 2. Ibid., May 25, 1920, p. 49
 3. Who Was Who In America, The A. N. Marquis Company, Chicago, U.S.A., 1943, vol. 1, 1897-1942, p. 1269

institution showed a marked progress. The curriculum was broadened by the addition of two new departments: Religious Education, Sunday School, Young People, and Church Efficiency established in 1921 by the Mary Hamilton Duncan Memorial Fund¹ and Missions and Evangelism established in 1924 by the Reynolds Memorial Fund.² In 1926 two more important changes were made, namely, the introduction by action of the Faculty of electives in the Senior Year and the creation of a fourth or Post-graduate year, which entitles all those who have the degree of B.D. from this Seminary or from any other with like requirements to the degree of Master of Theology.³

During this ten year period the endowment was increased by \$635,041.14. This was an era of prosperity in the United States and consequently the Seminary enjoyed large material gains. "In 1921 a gift of \$100,000 to be known as the Mary Hamilton Duncan Memorial Fund was made by Mr. William G. Duncan and his sons, Mr. A. W. Duncan, and Mr. W. G. Duncan, Jr., of Greenville, Kentucky, and his daughter, Mrs. Katie Bell Swallow, of Kansas City, Missouri, in memory of Mrs. Duncan. Under the conditions of the donation, the amount of \$80,000 was to endow a chair of Religious Education and the Sunday School, Young

-
1. Minutes of the General Assembly of the U.S., May, 1921, p. 178
Minutes of The Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky, Feb. 15, 1921, p. 21
 2. Ibid., May 1924, p. 111
 3. Ibid., May 6, p. 59
Ibid., May 1926, p. 124

People's Work, and Church Efficiency. The income of the remaining \$20,000 was to be used to provide a special library on these subjects."¹ In 1924 Mr. R. S. Reynolds, a member of the Board of Directors of the Seminary gave a sum sufficient to endow a chair of Missions and Evangelism.²

During 1922-23 a million dollar campaign was carried on within the two Synods of Kentucky to raise funds for their educational institutions, of which amount the Seminary was to receive \$300,000. The Campaign was very successful and the following special funds were contributed to the Seminary:

- A. "Eighty-six thousand dollars by the Second Presbyterian Church of Louisville to endow the School of New Testament exegesis, in honor of Rev. Charles R. Hemphill, D.D., pastor of the Second Church from 1885-1899, and since 1893 professor in this Seminary and also its first President.
- b. Twenty thousand dollars by the Highland Presbyterian Church of Louisville, to endow the Department of Public Speaking in memory of the Rev. Thompson McDonald Hawes, D.D., pastor of the Highland Church from 1893 to his death in 1919, and Professor of Public Speaking in this seminary for the same period.
- c. Twenty thousand dollars by Mrs. Margaret Duncan Johnson, of Louisville, a member of the Warren Memorial Presbyterian Church of Louisville, toward the endowment of the School of Homiletics in memory of her husband, the Rev. Herrick

1. Ibid., May 1921, p. 179
Ibid., Feb. 15, 1921, p. 21
 2. Ibid., May 1924, p. 111
Ibid., May 6, 1924, p. 57

Johnson, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Homiletics in Auburn Theological, 1874-1880 and in McCormick Theological Seminary 1880-1906, and Professor Emeritus in the same until his death in 1913.

- d. Ten thousand dollars by Judge Alexander P. Humphrey, a member of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church of Louisville, to found a Fellowship in memory of his father, the Rev. Edward Porter Humphrey, D.D., LL.D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Louisville 1836-1853, Professor of Church History in the Danville Seminary, 1853-1866, pastor of the College Street Presbyterian Church 1866-1879; his death occurring in 1887.
- e. Twelve scholarships were established: one for \$1,000, one for \$1,500, nine for \$2,500 each, and one for \$3,000.
- f. Five thousand dollars by the Haldeman children (Mr. and Mrs. Walter U. Haldeman) for the upkeep of Haldeman Hall." 1

Also in 1923 Mr. Robert W. Bingham of Louisville, Kentucky, gave \$10,000 toward building a dormitory for married students.

"The Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky gratefully accepts this offer and ask that the dormitory be called after the name of Mr. Bingham's father, who has been an adornment to the Presbyterian Church in the United States both as an elder and as an educator. This dormitory will fill a long felt and pressing need in the life of our Seminary and the blessings of it will reach the entire constituency which this institution serves. 2

The Gheens property at 112 East Gray Street, lying just behind the Seminary was purchased in 1926 at a cost of \$23,900 to be used as a dormitory for married students. 3

1. Ibid., May 1923, pp. 103-104
 2. Ibid., May 1, 1923, p. 44
 3. Ibid., Mar. 22, 1926, p. 82

This building was in use until the end of the academic¹ school year 1941, at which time it was razed.

Mr. Brainard Lemon of Louisville established in the Seminary a Department of Archaeology in May, 1929. Rev. Melvin Grave Kyle, D.D., LL.D., Palestinian Archaeologist, was appointed professor of this department. In connection with this gift Mr. Lemon also gave a very² valuable collection of Palestinian Antiquities. The following editorial in the Louisville Herald-Post shows an appreciation of the cultural value of this gift.

"The announcement that the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of this city has become the beneficiary of the generosity of Mr. Brainard Lemon, that it will house his valuable collection of Palestinian antiquities and enjoy by his endowment a lectureship in Biblical archaeology is of interest and importance to the whole community. Apart from the distinction it lends to the Seminary itself there is the peculiar prestige thus acquired by the city.

"These things are not to be measured in terms of dollars alone. They are part of the cultural equipment of the nation and they stamp the institutions lucky enough to be thus set apart with a stamp of unusual and most honorable credit.

"The Presbyterian Theological Seminary is most heartily to be congratulated and it is difficult to find words with which to mark the public appreciation which welcomes Mr. Lemon's noble gift." 3

1. Ibid., Feb. 4, 1941, p. 255

2. Ibid., May 1930, p. 124

Ibid., May 7, 1929, p. 101

3. Louisville Herald-Post, Feb. 20, 1929

At this time there were those who thought that the Seminary should be located in one of the attractive suburbs of Louisville. At the annual meeting of the Board¹ in 1927, a committee was appointed to find a new site. Dr. Charles H. Pratt, Professor of Missions and Evangelism, found this ideal location in a twenty-acre tract of land located on Cannons Lane opposite Seneca Park. He and his three friends, Mr. R. S., Mr. C. K., and Mr. A. D. Reynolds purchased this site at a cost of \$50,000 and presented it to the Seminary. This was to be called the² Reynolds-Pratt campus. It was the purpose of the Board to transfer to this new site the present structure. However, the Board voted in May, 1930 "not to move for the present time."

Several changes were made in the charter of the institution which give evidence of its growth and progress. In 1928 the following amendment was made:

"---the Synod of Kentucky, in connection with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America shall elect one-third of the Directors of the Seminary, and the Synods of Kentucky, Missouri, and Appalachia, in connection with the Presbyterian Church in the United States, together with any other Synod or Synods of the said Church that may be hereafter associated with these Synods in the control of the Seminary shall elect two-thirds of the Directors.

-
1. Minutes of The Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky, May 3, 1927, p. 88
 2. Ibid., May 7, 1929, p. 103
Ibid., May 6, 1930, p. 115

That the number of Directors be changed by agreement of the Synods from twenty-four to thirty-six as provided for in the first part of Article VI of the Charter, and that the Synod of Kentucky, U.S.A., shall continue to elect, as heretofore, twelve Directors and that unless or until the representation of the Synods in connection with the Presbyterian Church in the United States equals twenty-four, the number they are entitled to according to the proposed change in the Charter, the members of the Board from the Synods of said Church shall elect sufficient members to complete the required number of twenty-four. 1

Two other Southern Synods, Alabama and Tennessee in 1924 joined with Kentucky and Missouri in the control of the Seminary.

At the Board of Directors meeting on May 1, 1928 three noteworthy actions were taken:

- a. the final adoption of the amendment to change the name of the Seminary from "The Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky" to "The Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary".
- b. the passing of an amendment to Article III, Section 8 of the constitution to be operative two years hence, which states that when a Professor has reached the age of seventy (70) years, his Chair shall be ipso facto vacated, and that an annual pension of \$1,800 shall be given to the retired professor.
- c. the acceptance of the resignation from the presidency of the Seminary by Dr. Vander Meulen, at his urgent request, that he might give his full time to the department of Homiletics. 2

1. Ibid., May, 1922, pp. 165-166
 2. Ibid., May, 1928, p. 147
Ibid., May 1, 1928, pp. 94-98

A new president of the Seminary was not elected until May 6, 1930 at which time Rev. John Rood Cunningham,¹ D.D. was unanimously elected by the Board of Directors. His election was approved by the two Assemblies in May of 1930.² Dr. Vander Meulen had continued his duties as President until Dr. Cunningham's acceptance. At the same time Rev. Lewis J. Sherrill, Ph.D., D.D. was elected Dean³ of the Seminary.

Dr. John R. Cunningham received his A.B. degree from Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, in 1914, his B.D. degree from the Louisville Presbyterian Seminary in 1917, and his LL.D. from King College, Bristol, Tennessee in 1931. He served with the Y.M.C.A. in world war I and with the war work Council of the Presbyterian Church, 1918-1919. He held pastorates in Mississippi, Florida, and Tennessee before coming to Louisville as President⁴ of the Seminary.

During the early part of 1930, at which time our country was undergoing a critical economic period--that period known as "The Depression", the Seminary, too, suffered materially. The investments, of course, failed to render as large an income as before. In spite of all this, the Seminary continued to give opportunity and in-

1. Ibid., May 6, 1930, p. 108

2. Ibid., May 1930, p. 123,

Minutes of the General Assembly of the U.S.A., June 1930, p. 108

3. Ibid., May 6, 1930, p. 108

4. Minutes of the Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky, May 3, 1932, p. 134

struction, striving always to "prepare men to preach an ancient Gospel to a modern world". The Faculty in a fine spirit of cooperation voluntarily offered to receive a 10% decrease in salary.¹ The permanent endowment was increased by \$222,552.

In 1932 Dr. Sherrill presented to the Board the revised curriculum which Dr. Vander Meulen stated "represented the best theological thinking in the ministry along pedagogical lines".² (The details of this are given on page 134 of this work).

On February 10, 1936 Dr. John R. Cunningham resigned as President of the Seminary to accept the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Winston-Salem, North Carolina.³ Dr. Frank Hill Caldwell was unanimously elected by the Board of Directors on May 5, 1936 as President of the Seminary.⁴ Dr. Caldwell graduated from Centre College, the Louisville Presbyterian Seminary, and received his Ph.D. at Edinburg (Scotland) University in 1934. He held pastorates in Bradfordsville, Kentucky and McComb, Mississippi. He served as acting Professor of Bible at Centre College, 1927-28, and returned to Louisville Seminary as professor of Homiletics in 1930.⁵

-
1. Minutes of the Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky, May 3, 1932, p. 134
 2. Ibid., May 3, 1932, p. 135
 3. Ibid., Feb. 10, 1936, p. 184
 4. Ibid., May 5, 1936, p. 196
 5. Who's Who In America, vol. 22, 1942-43, The A. N. Marquis Company, 1942, Chicago, Ill., p. 458

In November of 1939, a committee was appointed by the Board of Directors to make plans to raise \$500,000 over a three year period to stabilize the work of the Seminary.¹ "Through the "League of Support" (as this campaign was called) the Seminary realized in the two Synods of Kentucky during 1942, gifts for current operations amounting to 3% interest on more than \$200,000."² The goal of the campaign is to realize annual individual contributions amounting to a total of \$15,000 or 3% income on the \$500,000 that Louisville Seminary lacks of being adequately endowed.

An outstanding and progressive feature of the work done by the Seminary during the year 1942 was the inauguration of a Rural Church Project under the instruction and supervision of Professor C. Morton Hanna.

This project embraces eleven churches in New Albany Presbytery, U.S.A., centering around Charlestown, Indiana. Professor Hanna serves as pastor in relation to all these churches, but without any preaching schedule in any of them, Seminary students serving as his assistants and doing the preaching and much of the pastoral and organization work in these fields under Mr. Hanna's constant and thorough supervision and direction. In addition to the supervision of their work on the field, Mr. Hanna spends two days a week at the Seminary conducting courses in the Rural Church."³

-
1. Minutes of The Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky, Nov. 13, 1939, p. 242
 2. Minutes of the General Assembly of the U.S., May 1942, p. 159
 3. Ibid., May 1942, p. 152

This work has already proven to be very beneficial both to the churches and to the students. The field has definitely been built up with an increase in membership and in self-supporting churches. The Seminary students have been able to acquire practically useful procedures in relation to rural churches, and have discovered possibilities in what have heretofore been determined "impossible fields."¹

The Seminary has since its earliest history maintained very high scholastic standards. Since June 1938, the Seminary has been accredited by the American Association of Theological Schools, when the first list of accredited theological schools was published.² The terms of admission to the Seminary have always been very high and are at the present time as follows:

The Faculty will admit to full standing in the Seminary any male applicant who complies with the following conditions: (1) He should be a member of some evangelical church and should submit a letter from the pastor or the session of his home congregation, testifying to his good standing and recommending him as a candidate for the Gospel ministry. (2) He should be a graduate of some accredited college or university and should submit a transcript of his college credits. If his college is not approved by its regional accrediting agency, the student may be admitted only on probation, until he has demonstrated his ability to carry graduate work. A man who has no college degree may be admitted to the Seminary only in highly ex-

1. Ibid., p. 152

2. The Register, The Louisville Presbyterian Seminary,
vol. XXXIII, No. 1, Mar. 1944, p. 19

exceptional cases. He must bring a statement from his Presbytery requesting the Faculty to make an exception in his case on account of his promise of usefulness and the Presbytery's confidence of his ability to take the course. Such a student does not receive a degree from the Seminary. (3) He should be received under the care of a Presbytery as a candidate for the ministry, if a Presbyterian; or if a member of some other church, he should be officially under its care as required by that church for its candidates.

A student coming from another accredited seminary will be received upon the presentation of a certificate showing his good standing, the courses he has completed and the fact of his honorable dismissal. A student who applies for the Master's degree should submit proofs of his graduation from an accredited college. (All such credentials are kept on file in the office, permanently). 1

The expenses for the academic year are approximately

\$325.00 including the following items:

Board-----	\$192.00
Room-----	82.00
Registration-----	40.00
Health-----	2.00
Library-----	5.00
Student Activities-----	4.00
Books, Laundry, and Incidentals extra	

The Seminary provides opportunities for financial aid and self-help as follows:

The Seminary has received certain funds, listed elsewhere in the catalog, the income from which is administered as Student Grants (i.e., financial help given outright to needy and worthy students under conditions set forth below). It also has

1. Ibid., Vol XXXIII, No. 1, Mar. 1944, pp. 21-22

certain Scholarship Awards which are made strictly on the basis of academic achievement and in accordance with the terms of the will of Dr. Walter Kennedy Patterson. Work Grants are made as remuneration for such non-professional work as waiting on tables, assisting in the library, etc. Also, Field Appointments are available primarily to upperclassmen, and many such appointments afford adequate compensation to meet the expenses of students in Seminary.

These opportunities for financial aid and self-help are described more in detail as follows:

Student Grants. Such aid is granted strictly on the basis of need, and only after a full and frank accounting of the student's resources in a written application. The Maximum amount of such aid, except in unusual cases, is \$200 for the academic year. No such grant can be made by the Seminary until after the student has first applied for a loan from the Committee of Christian Education (U.S.) or from the Board of Christian Education (U.S.A.) through his Presbytery.

Patterson Seminary Scholarship Awards. These awards amount to \$250 per year. They are available only to students who have been Patterson Contributory Scholars while in College, or who have met the strict requirements as to Latin, Greek, general average of scholarship, etc. If a Patterson Scholar fails to maintain an average of at least B in his work at the Seminary, the Scholarship is to be withdrawn for the following semester, or until the student's average returns to the required level.

Work Grants. For waiting tables in the dining room or assisting in the library credit remuneration is made at the rate of \$100 a semester, or \$200 for the academic year.

Field Appointments. The Faculty expects every student to be engaged throughout the school year in some sort of Christian Service in connection with the churches, missions, settlements, etc., of the vicinity.

Juniors are not permitted to engage in regular remunerative supply of churches without special permission of the Faculty. When such permission is granted, the Faculty reserves the right to expect a student to take four years for his degree. Upperclassmen are urged against undertaking such constant supply work as would tend to injure their best work in the Seminary. Whenever such supply work is accompanied by unsatisfactory scholarship, the Faculty may require the student either to drop part of his Seminary work, and thus lengthen the time of his residence for the degree or to drop part, or all, of the supply work. Field appointments in Louisville and vicinity afford remuneration in varying amounts up to \$100 per month. No remunerative Field Appointments are made by the Seminary itself. They are made directly by the administrative officers of churches, missions, settlements, Presbyteries, and Synods. The Seminary, however, does seek to aid students in finding appointments through the Faculty Supervisor of Student Field Work. 1

Various changes have been made in the curriculum as has been noted elsewhere in this work. Today the curriculum is quite flexible. Students can plan a program of theological study which gives large place to their personal aptitudes, without neglecting study of those fields of theological learning with which every minister must gain a working familiarity. Opportunity for independent study is also provided in seminars and group seminars. 2

-
1. The Register, The Louisville Presbyterian Seminary,
Vol. XXXIII, No. 1, March 1944, pp. 24-25
 2. Appendix, pp. 134-137

Two degrees are offered by the Seminary, the degree of Bachelor of Divinity (B.D.) and the degree of Master of Theology (Th.M.). To qualify for the Bachelor of Divinity degree, the student shall have previously received a bachelor's degree from some college or university of recognized standing; he shall spend at least three years in residence, in study for the degree, satisfactorily completing thirty units of work and passing three comprehensive examinations in English Bible, Church Polity, and in one of the three Groups (Biblical, Historical and Doctrinal, or the Church at Work).¹

To qualify for the degree of Master of Theology, a student shall have received his B.D. degree from this Seminary or from some other whose standards are practically equivalent; he shall select a special field of study and must complete this study within three years; he must pass an oral examination on his special study, he must write a thesis, and must stand an oral examination on that work.²

This Seminary has always been proud of the splendid record of its Alumni. It would be impossible to evaluate the far reaching service these men have rendered to the community, to the country, and to the world. The following list of Alumni achievements, however, is of interest in this connection:

-
1. Appendix, p. 134
 2. Appendix, p. 135

30 alumni and faculty members are known to be listed in Who's Who in America.

In the field of theological education:

3 alumni have been seminary presidents

1 alumnus is a seminary dean

1 alumnus is President of the American Association of Theological Schools.

11 alumni have been seminary professors and instructors.

In the field of college and university education:

7 alumni have been college presidents

9 alumni have been college professors

9 alumni, former students, and faculty members have been Moderators of General Assemblies.

7 alumni have served as secretaries in the Boards or Executive Committees of the Presbyterian Churches, U.S. and U.S.A.

1 alumnus is editor of the largest and oldest denominational weekly newspaper in the world. 1

The General Assemblies of 1940, 1941, 1942 of the Presbyterian Church in the United States inaugurated, approved, and commended the Christian Education Movement to arouse the members of the Presbyterian Family to the serious conditions faced by these institutions and to lead the church to undergird them with stronger financial support.² As a significant part of this movement a survey of the seminaries connected the Presbyterian Church (U.S.) was made in 1941-42. These Seminaries were: Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Virginia, Columbia Theological Seminary,

-
1. The Register, The Louisville Presbyterian Seminary, vol. XXVIII, No. 2, June 1939, p. 1, Article by Frank H. Caldwell, "That Alumni and Friends May Know."
 2. Minutes of the General Assembly of the U.S., May 20, 1940, p. 57; May 27, 1941, p. 56; June 2, 1942, p. 71

Decatur, Georgia, Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky, and Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Austin, Texas. This survey was made under the direction of Dr. George A. Works, a recognized authority on educational surveys, who had associated with him Dr. W. A. Stumpf to collect and assemble the data on the seminaries; Dr. E. C. Colwell, Dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago; Dr. E. H. Roberts, Dean of Students of Princeton Seminary; and Dr. Henry Wade DuBose, then Pastor of the Highland Park Church in Dallas. The Survey report was in two parts: Part I containing information and judgments about the seminaries; Part II presenting the recommendations of the Committee.

President Frank H. Caldwell in a series of "Open Letters To The Alumni and Friends of Louisville Seminary" states clearly in the first letter, "what the Survey said about your Seminary". In the second letter a discussion of "those recommendations of the Survey which have any bearing on Louisville Seminary, indicating to you what we have already done about these matters and what we propose yet to do." In the third letter, a frank discussion of "the judgment of the Survey that the number of seminaries should be reduced through merger, outlining to you the policies of our Board with respect to the proposal. Parts of Dr. Caldwell's letters will be quoted in the following pages.

1. Standards of Admission.

Louisville is given decidedly the highest rating on standards. It is commended on the small number of students enrolled without college degrees, the consistent practice of placing on probation students from unaccredited colleges, the procedure of having students who enter without the prescribed pre-seminary studies make up their deficiencies at the University of Louisville or in some other prescribed way, and for "a serious and successful effort--to orient students to the life and work of the Seminary through the Personnel Committee of the faculty. By this means many men are saved to the ministry, and at the same time the standards of the institution are upheld." It should be noted that this paragraph refers not merely to the Seminary's adherence to high academic standards as they may be measured by grades, but also to personality, character standards as they bear upon vocational fitness. 1

2. Student Body.

No judgment of the comparative quality of seminary student bodies is expressed in this section; it is only implied in the judgments expressed under "Standards" - noted above. 2

3. Student Aid.

The Committee commends the Seminaries upon their recent agreement to "set their charges at the common sum of approximately \$300 a year", but feels that further cooperative measures should be taken by all the seminaries to the end that the students should bear a larger proportion of the cost of their education. Louisville Seminary has acknowledged for at least ten years the wisdom of this proposal and has sought increasingly to put student aid on a realistic basis so that students would bear a larger proportion of the cost of their seminary preparation. 3

-
1. A Report On The Colleges and Seminaries of The Presbyterian Church In The United States Made To The Executive Committee of Christian Education and Ministerial Relief, 1941-1942, p. 2
 2. Ibid., p. 3
 3. Ibid., p. 5

4. Curriculum.

Here again Louisville is given the highest rating. "A carefully worked-out curriculum has been adopted. This seminary gives a large amount of attention to extra-seminary student work during the school session. This is done particularly through its supervised Country-Church Project, and the assignment of all first-year men to Louisville churches for practical work under the supervision of the pastors". 1

5. Faculty.

With respect to adequacy of the size of the faculty, the Committee recognizes that "the question of the minimum adequate faculty can be answered only with reference to the specific tasks attempted by the individual institution." On this basis, the Committee explicitly states that it regards Louisville as the only seminary in the group whose faculty is quantitatively adequate to the task which is being attempted. 2

6. Library.

At this point, Louisville Seminary clearly takes a second place among the seminaries surveyed. The goal set up is (1) an adequate building with well-lighted reading room and adequate and accessible stock space, (2) a budget for annual book purchases of not less than \$2,500. There, then, is a weakness and a need which the Seminary itself recognized, but which the Survey has emphasized. We need at least \$150,000 in additional endowment and an expenditure of \$50,000 on building and equipment for this purpose. 3

7. Graduate Study.

With respect to graduate work leading to the Th.M degree, Louisville is again given first place. After expressing some explicitly comparative judgments of the graduate work being done in the several seminaries, which it is not appropriate to quote in this letter, the report says

-
1. Ibid., p. 7
 2. Ibid., pp. 9-10
 3. Ibid., p. 14

of Louisville graduate work: "Of the theses examined by the Committee, all were of good quality. Louisville Seminary's graduate work is thus seen to be small in quantity but of good quality. The Faculty clearly conceived its graduate work (Th.M. only) as research-graduate work. The limited number of students, and the absence of a doctor's program, are as important as the high ability of the faculty in the achievement of a fine quality of graduate work here." 1

8. Administration.

In this section only the composition of the Boards of Trustees and some observations concerning the charters, constitutions, and by-laws of the seminaries are reported upon. In general it is the opinion of the Committee that the Boards of the several seminaries are too large, having from 18 to 36 members, and that "with the possible exception of Louisville Seminary," the proportion of laymen on the Board is too small. It is the judgment of the Committee that a seminary board should have some five to nine members serving for terms of from five to nine years. 2

9. Finances.

Here, along with the consideration of the library, Louisville Seminary clearly must take a second place. The seminary with the strongest financial resources has approximately one million dollars more endowment than Louisville Seminary. Even that endowment is, however, clearly inadequate to provide the scope and quality of theological education which the Survey indicates is needed by the Church of our day. 3

The Seminaries were rated on nine points and Louisville Seminary rated first on all but two, thus it is evident that the quality of educational work being done in this seminary is very high. The two points on which

-
1. Ibid., pp. 18-19
 2. Ibid., pp. 21-22
 3. Ibid., pp. 23-24

Louisville was given second rating were "Library" and "Finances". These two are essentially one, for the strengthening of the library is very dependent on the increasing of the institution's financial resources.

In his second and third letters, Dr. Caldwell discusses those recommendations which have any bearing on Louisville Seminary and states the action of the Louisville Seminary Board on this matter.

Recommendations to Reduce the Number of Seminaries.

"The Committee recommends that the number of seminaries be reduced from four to two". 1

"The Committee recommends that the two seminaries of the church be located the one, at Nashville, Tennessee, and the other at Richmond, Virginia". 2

"The Committee recommends that the Seminary located at Nashville should continue the double relationship to the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. and the Presbyterian Church in the U.S. now enjoyed at Louisville Seminary". 3

In September, 1942, negotiations to such an end were begun. Five joint meetings of Executive Committees were held. The Board of Austin Seminary reaffirmed its conviction that a seminary is needed in Texas, but declined to participate further. 4

The Board of Columbia Seminary: (1) approved in

1. Ibid., p. 27

2. Ibid., p. 28

3. Ibid., p. 28

4. Frank Hill Caldwell, A Series of Open Letters To The Alumni and Friends of Louisville Seminary on "The Works Survey", 1943, p. 14

— principle a merger of that seminary with Louisville Seminary, (2) reaffirmed its conviction that Columbia Seminary should remain in its present location because of certain moral obligations and because it was considered to be an ideal seminary location, (3) agreed to undertake the raising of certain funds to complete its plant and to strengthen the endowment of the merged institution, and (4) expressed the preference that the merged institution be wholly under control of the Presbyterian Church, U.S., but agreed to reconsider the question of joint control if Louisville Seminary were unwilling to merge in Decatur on the basis proposed.¹

Meanwhile, the Board of Union Seminary (Richmond, Virginia) learned that negotiations looking toward a merger of Austin, Columbia, and Louisville seminaries in Nashville had apparently failed. That Board then extended to the Louisville Board an invitation to appoint a Committee to explore with them the possibility of a merger of Louisville and Union Seminaries in Richmond, Virginia and under joint control of the two Presbyterian churches. This invitation was accepted, the Committee of the Louisville Board being instructed also to receive and consider any proposals which might be made by the Special Committee on Seminaries of the General Assembly, U.S.A.²

1. Ibid., p. 14

2. Ibid., p. 15

At the annual board meeting held on May 16, 1944, the committee appointed to explore the possibilities of merger with Union Seminary at Richmond, Virginia, reported that it did not seem feasible at this time for the following reasons:

- (1) the removal of Louisville Seminary from the Mississippi Valley would weaken Presbyterian theological education in that region to both U.S. and U.S.A. churches;
- (2) the U.S.A. church is committed to a policy of Assembly-related seminaries and the approval of all professors and directors by the two General Assemblies would not be acceptable to the Board of Union Seminary;
- (3) the laws of Virginia state that trustees of a corporation in that Commonwealth may not be elected by bodies outside of the state;
- (4) as long as the Presbyterian church is divided into U.S. and U.S.A., the U.S.A. faculty members and students would be out of touch with the active program of their church;
- (5) When the two churches (U.S. and U.S.A.) are united, the regional distribution and balance of Presbyterian theological education in the church as a whole would be significantly upset by the proposed consolidation of Louisville and Union because of the proximity of Richmond to Princeton. 1

Dr. Caldwell in the conclusion of his "Open Letter To The Alumni and Friends of Louisville Seminary" states: "The Board of Louisville Seminary does not pretend at present to see clearly and assuredly just what the will of God may

1. Minutes of The Board of Directors of Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, May 16, 1944

be for theological education in general, or for Louisville Seminary in particular, in our church tomorrow. It believes, however, in the Providence of God, and is convinced that His will for the seminary is most likely to be realized if an attitude of open-minded consideration of all pertinent facts is maintained, together with a readiness to act courageously when the clear implication of those facts may become evident.

"Meanwhile, the seminary will continue to function exactly as if the Works Survey had never been made, striving always to 'prepare men to preach an ancient Gospel to a modern World'. In order to do so, we shall continue to rely upon the unswerving loyalty and generosity of our Alumni and friends who, in years gone by, have helped to make Louisville Seminary a symbol of Leadership in theological education."¹

1. Caldwell, op. cit., p. 15

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

An examination of Kentucky's record in the training of Presbyterian ministers reveals many progressive steps from the establishment of the first Presbyterian Church in Kentucky in 1783 to the present time. The educational requirements of the Presbyterian Church and her general high standards, have been a direct result of strict adherence to the letter of Presbyterian law on the matter.

As a result, the Presbyterian colleges and Seminary in Kentucky have contributed well trained and educated leadership to the commonwealth. Since these schools are supported by contributions of liberal Presbyterians, it is evident that Kentucky Presbyterians respect and desire the continuance of high educational standards for their ministers.

During the pioneer days when it was necessary for young men preparing for the ministry to study under some "Approved Divine", Kentucky's leaders realized the necessity of establishing schools of higher education and training in the west. The first progressive step in this direction was the Presbyterian leadership and influence in the establishment of Transylvania Seminary in 1780, and the withdrawal of the Presbyterians from this school to establish one of their own, Centre College, in 1819. It was by this bitter experience with Transylvania that the church learned the necessity for a church-controlled college.

Often Kentucky Presbyterians appealed to the highest authority of their Church, the General Assembly, seeking the establishment of a theological seminary within their own borders. Finally, in 1853, the Danville Theological Seminary was established, and for eight years was very successful. Then came the War between the States and ultimately the division of the Presbyterian Church. The Southern Presbyterian Church took definite steps in 1893 to establish its own theological Seminary, the Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Louisville, Kentucky. The Danville Seminary, remaining under the control of the Northern Presbyterian Church, suffered greatly during this period. Then in 1901, the two seminaries were merged with location at Louisville, Kentucky. This merger makes the Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary unique, in that it is under the control of both the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Church.

This institution has grown spiritually and materially during the years. The group of memorial buildings which house the school and the steady increase in endowment attest the interest and pride which Kentucky Presbyterians have in their school. The high rating given this Seminary on curriculum and faculty by the Survey, are proof of the high educational standards of the school. Presby-

terians believe that men must attain, through concentrated study of various branches of theology and through practical field experiences, the necessary equipment to prepare them "to preach an ancient gospel to a modern world".

APPENDIX

C H A R T E R

AN ACT to incorporate the Trustees of the Theological Seminary, under the care of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, at Danville, in the state of Kentucky.

Section 1st.--Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that Charles Henderson, J. F. Boyle, James S. Hopkins, Charles Caldwell, J. S. Berryman, Peter R. Dunn, William Thompson, Mark Hardin, W. C. Brooks, J. P. Curtis, Robert J. Breckinridge, Edward P. Humphrey, John C. Young, Robert C. Grundy, William M. Scott, William L. Breckinridge, John Montgomery, and Robert A. Johnstone, and their successors, duly elected and appointed in manner as is hereinafter directed, be, and they are hereby made, declared, and constituted, a Corporation and body politic and corporate, in law and in fact, to have continuance by the name, style, and title of the Trustees of the Theological Seminary, under the care of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, at Danville, in the state of Kentucky; and by the name, style, and title aforesaid, shall be able and capable in law to take, receive, and hold, all, and all manner of lands, tenements, rents, annuities, franchises, and other hereditaments, which at any time or times heretofore have been granted, bargained, sold, enfeoffed, released, devised, or otherwise conveyed for the use of the Theological Seminary under the care of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, located at Danville, in the state of Kentucky, or any other person or persons, to the use of the said Seminary, or in trust for the same; and the said lands, tenements, rents, annuities, liberties, franchises and other hereditaments are hereby vested and established in the said Corporation and body politic, and their successors, according to the original use and interest for which such gifts and grants were respectively made: and the said Corporation and their successors are hereby declared to be seized and possessed of such estate and estates therein, as in and by the respective grants, bargains, sales, enfeoffments, releases, devises, and other conveyances thereof, is or are declared, limited, and expressed; also, that the said Corporation and their successors shall be able and capable to purchase, have, receive, take, hold, and enjoy in fee simple or of lesser estate, or estates, any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, franchises and other hereditaments, by gift, grant, bargain, sale, alienation, enfeoffments, release, confirmation, or devise of any person or persons, bodies politic and corporate, capable and able to make the same; and further, that the said Corporation and their successors may take and receive any sum or sums of money, and any portion of goods and chattels that have been given to and

for the use of the Theological Seminary at Danville, or the Directors thereof, or to any other person or persons, body politic or corporate, in trust, or for the use of the said Seminary, or that hereafter shall be given, sold, leased, or bequeathed to the said Corporation, by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, that are able or capable to make a gift, sale, bequest, or other disposal of the same;--such money, goods, or chattels, to be laid out, and disposed of for the use and benefit of the aforesaid Corporation, agreeably to the intention of the donors, and according to the objects, articles, and conditions of this Act.

Section 2nd.--That no misnomer of said Corporation and their successors, shall defeat or annul any gift, grant, devise, or bequest, to or for the use of said Corporation, provided the intent of the party or parties shall sufficiently appear upon the face of the gift, will, grant, or other writing, whereby any estate or interest was intended to pass to or for said Corporation.

Section 3rd.--That the said Corporation and their successors shall have full power and authority to make, have, and use a common seal, with such devise and inscription as they may adopt, and the same to break, alter, and renew at their pleasure.

Section 4th.--That the said Corporation and their successors, by the names, titles, and style aforesaid, shall be able and capable to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this state.

Section 5th.--That the said Corporation and their successors shall be, and hereby are, authorized and empowered to make, ordain, and establish, by-laws and ordinances, and do everything incident to and needful for the support and due government of the said Corporation, and managing the funds and revenues thereof, provided, the said by-laws be not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States, to the Constitution and laws of this state, or to this Act.

Section 6th.--That the said Corporation shall not at any time consist of more than eighteen persons, at least nine of whom shall at all times be citizens of this state, whereof the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, at any meeting thereof held in the State of Kentucky, may change one-third, in such manner as to the said General Assembly shall seem proper, and fill all vacancies then existing.

Section 7th.--That the said Corporation and their successors shall have power and authority to manage and dispose of all monies, goods, chattels, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and other estate whatsoever, committed to their care and trust by the said General Assembly, and in such cases where special instructions for the management and disposal thereof, shall be given by the said General Assembly,

in writing, under the hand of their clerk. It shall be the duty of said Corporation to act according to such instructions, provided, the said instruction shall not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, or to the Constitution and laws of this state, or to this Act.

Section 8th.--That six members of this Corporation shall be a sufficient number to transact the business thereof, and to make by-laws, rules, and regulations, provided, that previous to any meeting of the Board of Corporation for such purposes, not appointed for adjournment, ten days' notice shall be previously given thereof by the President or Secretary, by advertisement in some newspaper published in this state, or by written notice sent by mail to each member of the Board of Trustees. And said Corporation shall and may, as often as they shall see proper, according to their rules and by-laws, choose out of their number a President and Vice-President and Secretary; and shall have power to appoint a Treasurer and such other officers and agents, as shall by the said Corporation be deemed necessary; to which officers and agents, the said Corporation may assign such duties to be performed by them, and award such compensation for their services, and fix the tenure of their office in such way and manner as the said Corporation shall direct.

Section 9th.--That the said Corporation shall have the power and authority to take and receive a bond or bonds from the Treasurer and other officers and agents, in such penalty and with such conditions as said Corporation may prescribe.

Section 10th.--That the members of the Board of Trustees of this Corporation, before acting as such, shall each make and sign a declaration that each of them will truly and faithfully, to the best of his ability and skill, exercise the office and perform the duties of Trustees, under this Act and the by-law of this Corporation; and in case of the refusal or neglect of any Member of the Board of Trustees to make and sign such declaration and perform the duties of Trustee aforesaid, for more than one year, or decline the same, the Board of Trustees shall have power and authority to declare the said office of Trustee vacant, and fill the vacancy by appointment of some fit and proper person to said vacancy, who shall hold the same and remain in office until such vacancy shall be filled by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, under the provisions of this Act.

Section 11th.--That said Corporation shall keep regular and fair entries of their proceedings and a just account of their receipts and disbursements, in a book or books to be provided for that purpose, and shall, once in a year, exhibit to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, an exact statement of the accounts and funds of said Corporation.

Section 12th.--That the Board of Trustees appointed by this Act, and their successors, shall have no power to exercise any authority touching the course of instruction and study in said Theological Seminary, or the appointment of Professors or teachers in said Seminary; their compensation, their tenure of office, and the course of study in said Institution, shall remain under the exclusive power and control of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and of such person and persons as shall be appointed by the said General Assembly from time to time, and the said Corporation shall provide out of the estate, funds, or income thereof, in their keeping, control, and management, for the payments from time to time of such salaries and compensations of professors, and other teachers and officers of said Seminary as shall be allowed, directed, and established by said General Assembly at any of its annual Meetings.

Section 13th.--That the Board of Trustees appointed by this Act of Incorporation, and their successors, shall have power and authority to purchase ground, erect buildings for the use of said Seminary, and provide libraries and the accommodations, out of, or by means of, any funds or estate in their hands, not necessary to the annual support of the said Seminary, or out of any money or estate collected or received by them from time to time, for those especial objects and purposes.

Section 14th.--That the said Corporation may take, receive, purchase, possess, and enjoy messuages, lands, tenements, rents, annuities, and other hereditaments, real and personal estate of any amount provided, that the same do not yield a net annual income exceeding the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

Section 15th.--Be it further enacted, that the General Assembly shall have power to alter, modify, or repeal this Act at any time.

CHARLES G. WINTERSMITH, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

H. G. BIBB, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved January 28th. 1854, by the Governor,
L. W. POWELL.

J. P. METCALFE, Secretary of State.

AN ACT, supplemental to an Act incorporating the Trustees of the Theological Seminary under the care of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, at Danville in the state of Kentucky.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that Section Fifteen of an Act incorporating the Trustees of the Theological Seminary, under the care of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, at Danville, in the state of Kentucky, approved January 28th, 1854, which said Section reserves to the Legislature the right to repeal, alter, or annul said Charter at any time,--be, and the same is, hereby repealed.

CHARLES G. WINTERSMITH, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

H. G. BIBB, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, February, 25th, 1854, by the Governor,
L. W. POWELL.

J. P. METCALFE, Secretary of State.

AN ACT to incorporate the Trustees of the Theological Fund of the Synod of Kentucky.

WHEREAS, It is represented to this General Assembly, that the Synod of the Presbyterian Church, in the State of Kentucky, associated with six other Synods of said Church, in the Valley of the Mississippi, has established, and is supporting, in New Albany, Indiana, a Theological Seminary, which is under the management of a Board of Directors, appointed by all the Synods aforesaid, designed especially for the theological education of young men of the Presbyterian denomination; but at which those of all Christian denominations may receive instruction in Theology--none being required to pay tuition fees; and that the Synod of Kentucky has agreed with said Board of Directors, to support, for such time as it may choose, and has been allowed by said Board, in consideration of such support, to nominate one Professor in said Seminary; and the Synod of Kentucky having good prospect of obtaining, from benevolent persons, a sum of money, whose annual interest will be sufficient to compensate said Professor, and meet other expenses connected with the Institution, and desiring to be invested with power to receive, hold, and manage the same, without difficulty; therefore,

SECTION 1.--Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the

Commonwealth of Kentucky, That William L. Breckinridge, Edward P. Humphrey, Leroy J. Halsey, Samuel Casseday, and William Richardson, and their successors in office, are constituted a body corporate, to have continuance forever, by the name and style of the "Trustees of the Theological Fund of the Synod of Kentucky;" and by that name may contract, sue, and be sued, in law and in equity.

SECTION 2.--The ministers and ruling elders of the Synod of Kentucky, shall have power, at any regular meeting, under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe, to elect five Trustees, to whom shall be entrusted the property and affairs of said corporation. But the above named Trustees, and those who may hereafter be elected, shall continue in office until their successors are elected.

SECTION 3.--The said corporation is hereby made capable of receiving, taking, and holding any lands, moneys, or chattels not exceeding in value fifty thousand dollars in the aggregate; and the Trustees of said corporation are hereby invested with power to dispose of, or manage, said lands, moneys, and chattels, in such manner as shall seem to them best, so as to raise an annual sum not exceeding five thousand dollars; and such annual sum, when so raised, after paying all charges incident to its collection and management, shall be applied by said Trustees to the support of such Professor in the Theological Seminary at New Albany, as may, from time to time, be nominated by the Synod of Kentucky, and to meet all proper expenses incident to said Synod's connection with said Seminary; but should the Synod of Kentucky, in the exercise of its right, under the terms of its contract with the Board of Directors of said Seminary, fail, at any time, to nominate a Professor in said Seminary, or dissolve its connection with said Seminary, said Trustees shall then hold said fund, and apply the annual interest thereon elsewhere, under the direction of the Synod of Kentucky, to the same object contemplated by this act, and no other, viz: to the Theological instruction of candidates for the Christian ministry.

SECTION 4.--Any funds heretofore contributed, granted, or otherwise set apart, for purposes of Theological instruction, to be used through the Trustees of Centre College, or otherwise, under the direction of the Synod of Kentucky, may, at the option of said Synod, and with the consent of the Trustees of Centre College, be united with the fund now proposed to be raised, and invested in the "Trustees of the Theological Fund of the Synod of Kentucky," for the purposes above set forth.

SECTION 5.--The said corporation is hereby empowered to appoint its own officers, and establish such by-laws for its own government as may be deemed proper: Provided, The same be not repugnant to the Constitution and Laws of this State, or the United States; and in all matters appertaining to

the affairs of said corporation a majority of the Trustees shall concur.

SECTION 6.--No misnomer of said corporation shall defeat any gift, grant, devise, or bequest, to or from said corporation: Provided, The intention of the party sufficiently appears upon the face of the gift, will, grant, or other writing whereby any estate or interest was intended to pass to or from said corporation.

SECTION 7.--The said corporation is authorized to use a common seal, but a scroll used by it shall be equally binding and obligatory.

SECTION 8.--This Act shall be subject to amendment or repeal at the pleasure of the Legislature.

THOMAS W. RILEY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN L. HELM, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, March 1st, 1850, by the Governor,
J. J. CRITTENDEN.

J. F. BELL, Secretary of State.

An Act of the Legislature of Kentucky, to amend an Act incorporating the Centre College of Kentucky, at Danville.

WHEREAS, The present state of the Treasury of this Commonwealth does not admit, at this time, of any further appropriations for Literary purposes, and it is represented to the present General Assembly, that donations and probable bequests to a considerable amount, can be obtained in aid of the fund of Centre College, by which the prosperity and usefulness of said Institution will be much increased, provided the funds so obtained or procured can be secured and faithfully applied, to meet the objects and wishes of the donors under the control and management of the Board of Trustees of said College as at present organized: therefore,

SECTION 1.--Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it shall and may be lawful for the Trustees of said College to receive, acquire, hold and procure from any individual or society, religious or otherwise, donations, gifts or bequests, of any sum or sums of money, Books, Charts, Maps, Philosophical apparatus, or estate of any kind, which shall be applied wholly and exclusively to the uses and purposes that may be specially designated by the donors respectively, or to the establishment and maintenance of one or more Professorships of Theology or other Professorships, to be separate and distinct

from the internal concerns of said College: Provided, that the present fundamental law of said College, which forbids doctrines peculiar to any one sect of Christians to be taught by any Professor in said College, shall remain unchanged and inviolate except in the Theological department of which he is Professor, where he or they hold any other Professorship in said College. Each and every department of Theology that may be established, shall remain, as to the internal concerns, separate and distinct from the Literary department, and shall at all times regulate their own affairs without interfering in any way with the by-laws or statutes of the College or of any department thereof, and the privilege is hereby reserved to each and every denomination of Christians, to establish a Professorship of Theology in said College, they severally furnishing the funds necessary for its support.

SECTION 2.--The funds or estate of any kind which may be obtained, received or procured by virtue of the first section of this Act, shall be by the said Trustees, at all times, appropriated and applied to the specific objects and purposes of the donors, should such a purpose be designated at the time of such gift, grant, or devise, and should the funds or any part thereof, be diverted from the objects and purposes designated as aforesaid, without the consent first had and obtained of the donor or donors, or of his, her or their heirs or successors, the grant, gift or devise so misapplied, in part or in whole, shall revert and be re-vested in the donor, grantor or deviser, his, her or their heirs or successors, to be recovered by due course of law, or bill in equity. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive the Trustees of the management and control of the affairs and concerns of the College, but as intended to guard against the abuse or misapplication of any funds that may be received or procured as aforesaid.

SECTION 3.--Said College shall at all times, be conducted upon liberal, free and enlightened principles, and no student shall be excluded in consequence of his religious opinions, or those of his parents, guardians, or relatives.

SECTION 4.--Provided, That any donation be made without a designation of any specific object to which it shall be applied, it shall be devoted to the regular Literary department.

Approved, January 27, 1824.

AGREEMENT FOR CONSOLIDATION

Of the Presbyterian Theological Seminaries at
Danville and Louisville, Creating

THE PRESBYTERIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF KENTUCKY

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this the 16th day of July, 1901, by and between the Trustees of the Theological Seminary under the care of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America at Danville, in the State of Kentucky, (hereinafter designated as the Danville Seminary), party of the first part, and the Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary (hereinafter designated as the Louisville Seminary), party of the second part, and the Trustees of the Theological Fund of the Synod of Kentucky (hereinafter designated as Synodical Trustees), party of the third part;

WITNESSETH: Each of the parties hereto is a corporation created, organized, and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Kentucky as follows, viz:

The Danville Seminary under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of Kentucky entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Theological Seminary under the care of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, at Danville, in the State of Kentucky," approved January 28, 1854, and an act supplemental thereto, approved February 25, 1854:

The Louisville Seminary under and by virtue of Articles of Association dated May 3, 1893, entered into by and between Wm. T. Grant and others, creating thereby a corporation under the name of the "Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary," which Articles of Association were executed and delivered pursuant to the general incorporation laws of the State of Kentucky, and recorded in the County Clerk's office of Jefferson County, Kentucky, in Corporation Book No. 8, page 350:

The Synodical Trustees under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of Kentucky entitled "An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Theological Fund of the Synod of Kentucky," approved March 1, 1850.

The Danville Seminary was organized and has always continued in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and has received the income from the Synodical Fund; the Louisville Seminary was organized in connection with and is under the control of the Synod of Kentucky and Missouri in connection with the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

Each of said institutions was organized and has been conducted for the same general purpose, namely, the

education and training of young men as ministers of the gospel, the Danville Seminary according to the confession of faith, catechisms, and other standards of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and the Louisville Seminary according to the confession of faith, catechisms, and other standards of the Presbyterian Church in the United States; and the confession of faith and catechisms of said churches are the same, and their other standards are nearly the same.

Each of said parties owns funds and property, real, personal, and mixed; part of said property and funds being held for specific or defined purposes.

It is believed that the best interest of both institutions and of the churches which control and sustain them will be conserved and promoted by the consolidation of such institutions under the terms and conditions herein set forth.

NOW, IN CONSIDERATION OF THE PREMISES, and of the mutual undertakings of the parties hereto, it is agreed between them as follows, to-wit:

1. Said Danville Seminary, said Synodical Trustees, and said Louisville Seminary, the corporations hereinabove designated and made parties hereto, shall be and are hereby consolidated into a single corporation under the corporate name and style of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky, which, for convenience, is hereinafter designated as the Kentucky Seminary.

Said Kentucky Seminary is hereby located at Louisville, Kentucky, and there shall be its principal office and place of business.

11. The Kentucky Seminary shall be vested with and own all property, business, credits, assets, and effects of said constituent corporations without further deed or transfer, and shall be bound for all the contracts and liabilities of each of the constituent corporations.

Said first, second, and third parties, for the consideration herein stated, have bargained and sold, and each of them does hereby assign, transfer, grant, and convey to the said Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky all property, real, personal, and mixed, situated in the State of Kentucky or elsewhere, including choses in action, and all interest in such property and all business credits, assets, and effects of said parties respectively.

111. The Danville Seminary and the Louisville Seminary shall be conducted by the Kentucky Seminary at or near Louisville, as one theological seminary, under this agreement; and the Danville Seminary shall no longer be conducted at Danville.

IV. The Kentucky Seminary shall hold the property and funds hereby vested in it and all property and funds which may hereafter be acquired, in trust for and the same shall be devoted to, the education and training of young men as ministers of the gospel according to the confession of faith, catechisms, and other standards of the Presbyterian Churches aforesaid, and for the support and maintenance of young men while in attendance on their studies in so far as the same may by said Seminary be deemed advisable and practicable; provided, however, that such training and education shall at all times be in accordance with those standards which are now common to both of said churches, and with such modifications thereof, if any, as may hereafter be made and adopted by both of said churches; but said Seminary shall not adopt, authorize, or pursue any course of education or training which is not in accordance with those standards which are now common to both churches, and modifications thereof which may hereafter be made by both, and shall thereby become common to both of said churches.

The education and training of young men as ministers of the Gospel and their support and maintenance, as above set forth in this section, shall constitute the business, objects, and purposes proposed to be transacted, promoted, and carried on by the said Kentucky Seminary.

V. All Property and funds which have been donated or contributed to either of said constituent corporations for the support or maintenance of special chairs, or for any specific purpose or purposes, in accordance with the terms of the gift or contract under which the same shall have been received.

VI. The management and control of said Kentucky Seminary shall be vested in a board known as the Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky. Said Board shall consist of twenty-four members, unless and until the number of said Board shall be changed (which may be done) by agreement between the Synod of Kentucky, which is in connection with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, on the one side, and the Synods of Kentucky and Missouri, which are in connection with the Presbyterian Church in the United States, on the other side.

For purposes of convenience, said first-named Synod will be hereinafter designated as the "Synod of Kentucky," and the other two Synods will be designated as the "Synods of Kentucky and Missouri."

One-half of the members of said Board shall be elected by the Synod of Kentucky, and one-half shall be elected by the said Synods of Kentucky and Missouri. Said bodies respectively shall regulate the time and mode of election as to the members of the Board to be elected by them; and it shall be competent for the Synods of Kentucky and Missouri, by agreement between themselves, to regulate the number to be elected by each.

The members of the first Board of Directors to be constituted by election by said Synods shall hold office for the following terms; to-wit: One-fourth of said members shall hold office for one year; one-fourth for two years; one-fourth for three years; and one-fourth for four years; and thereafter the term of office of the members shall be four years.

Each member of the Board shall hold office until his successor shall have been duly elected and qualified. If any member shall fail to qualify at or before the next regular annual meeting of the Board after his election, or shall resign or otherwise cease to be a Director, the other members of the Board appointed by the Synod which elected the member whose office shall have become vacant, shall fill such vacancy, and the appointee shall serve out the term of office of his predecessor, unless the Synod which originally elected such member shall, by election at its next meeting thereafter, substitute another person, in which event that person shall serve out such unexpired term in lieu of the appointee aforesaid.

Elections of members of the Board shall be so made that said Synod of Kentucky, on the one side, and said Synods of Kentucky and Missouri, on the other side, respectively, shall at all times have an equal number of representatives in the Board.

The election of Directors by the said Synods respectively shall be submitted to each of the General Assemblies hereinabove mentioned at their next annual meetings, respectively, and if either of said Assemblies shall, at said meeting, by resolution, object to and disapprove of such election, the same shall not become effective, or shall cease to be effective, from and after the time when said Kentucky Seminary shall, in writing, have been notified of such disapproval.

VII. The Board of Directors shall have power to elect, appoint and remove, or provide for the appointment and removal of such officers, professors, teachers, and employees generally as in their judgment shall make the work of the Seminary most effective.

It may adopt and prescribe a constitution and by-laws for the government and control of the institution in all its parts and with respect to its entire conduct, and may from time to time alter the same; provided, however, that it shall have no power to adopt any rule or regulation in conflict with this agreement, or with any joint resolution of or agreement between said Synod of Kentucky and the said Synods of Kentucky and Missouri.

The election, appointment, or transfer of any teacher or professor in said Seminary shall be submitted to the said General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States at their next meetings,

respectively, and if either of said bodies shall at said meeting by resolution object to and disapprove of such election, appointment, or transfer, the same shall not become effective or shall cease to be effective from and after the time when the said Seminary shall, in writing, have been notified of such disapproval. This proviso, however, shall not apply to or permit the veto of the election, appointment, or transfer at the opening of said Seminary of any of the Professors or teachers now employed in either of the Seminaries, constituent parties hereto.

In the event of the violation by said Kentucky Seminary of the terms of these articles of agreement, or of the misuse or diversion of the funds or property held by said Seminary, then either of said General Assemblies shall have power to proceed against such violation, misuse, or diversion, through any officer or committee, person or corporation, appointed by it, sue in any civil court to enforce this agreement and to protect the trusts under which property and funds are held by the said corporation, and said corporation shall not, in such suit, object that said General Assembly can not acquire a standing in Court through the intervention of its said officer, committee, or appointee.

VIII. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum. The Board may appoint an executive committee and vest in said committee such powers of the Board as it may deem fit.

IX. This agreement shall not be altered except with the concurrence of the Board of Directors, and of said Synod of Kentucky, and said Synods of Kentucky and Missouri, respectively. Any alteration so made and agreed upon shall be submitted to each of said General Assemblies above mentioned at their next regular annual meetings, and, unless disapproved at such meeting by one of said Assemblies, the same shall become operative.

X. The first Board of Directors of said Kentucky Seminary shall be selected, one-half by the present Directors of Danville Seminary and one-half by the present Directors of the Louisville Seminary--in each case, preferably, from their own members--to hold office until the Board shall be regularly constituted by the Synod of Kentucky and the Synods of Kentucky and Missouri.

XI. Each Director of the Board hereby constituted before entering upon the duties of his office shall qualify by taking an oath faithfully to perform the duties thereof.

XII. This corporation shall be perpetual.

XIII. The corporation may acquire by gift, purchase, or

otherwise, and hold and use for general and special purposes real and personal estate; and sell, convey, lease, pledge, or mortgage its real or personal estate, and generally it may exercise all corporate powers conferred by general law upon incorporated bodies. It may incur such indebtedness as its said Board of Directors may deem advisable in the conduct of its business and affairs, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars at one time. It has no capital stock, and neither its members nor directors shall be subject to payment of the corporate debts.

XIV. This agreement shall become effective when and not until it shall have received the assent of the three constituent corporations herein named, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, the Synod of Kentucky in connection therewith, the Synods of Kentucky and Missouri in connection with the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, each of the said first, second, and third parties hereto has caused its corporate name to be signed and its corporate seal to be attached to this agreement by its proper executive officers and signed by a majority of its Directors, or Trustees, the day and year first above mentioned--the Trustees of said first and third parties being the Directors thereof.

TRUSTEES OF THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
UNDER THE CARE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AT DANVILLE,
IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

()
(SEAL)
()

By GAVIN E. WISEMAN,
Pres't.

Attest:
G. W. Welsh,
Sec'y.

LOUISVILLE PRESBYTERIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

By J. G. HUNTER,
President.

()
(SEAL)
()

Attest:
J. J. Harbison.

TRUSTEES OF THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
UNDER THE CARE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA, AT DANVILLE, IN THE
STATE OF KENTUCKY.

AMD. C. KEMPER.
ROBERT ROSS SUTHERLAND.
E. L. SAMUEL.
R. P. JACOBS.
J. A. CHEEK.
G. W. WELSH.
C. E. WISEMAN.
PEYTON H. HOGE.
E. W. C. HUMPHREY.
F. J. CHEEK.
A. B. NELSON.

DIRECTORS OF LOUISVILLE PRESBYTERIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

SHACKELFORD MILLER
J. S. MCELROY.
J. G. HUNTER.
L. H. BLANTON.
BENNETT H. YOUNG.
W. L. NOURSE.
WM. IRVINE.
JOHN STITES.
JNO. F. CANNON.
GEO. L. LEYBURN.
W. R. BOBYNS.
S. M. NEEL.
J. J. HARBISON.

TRUSTEES OF THE THEOLOGICAL FUND OF THE SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.
BY J. R. COLLIER,
Vice-President.

Attest:

K. W. Smith,
Sec'y.

K. W. SMITH,
Trustee.

J. R. COLLIER,
Trustee of Theol. Fund of Synod of Kentucky.

H. S. IRWIN,
Trustee Theol. Fund of Synod of Kentucky.

COPY OF AMENDED ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF
PRESBYTERIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF
KENTUCKY

Recorded in Corporation Book 39, page 297

The undersigned, being more than two-thirds of the Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky duly authorized thereto by vote of the Board of Directors, hereby amend the articles of incorporation of said corporation as follows:

The name of the corporation shall be changed from Presbyterian Seminary of Kentucky to Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary.

S. French Hoge
H. A. Walker
B. J. Bush
Geo. R. Hemingway
Chas. W. Welch
John Stites
W. R. Debyns
J. Carleton Pelgrim
Clinton H. Gillingham
Robert Stuart Sanders
Peyton H. Hoge
J. N. Erwin
J. H. Lacy
Robt. I. Canon
Frank A. Nelson
Horace Cady Wilson
A. F. Fogartie
E. F. Abbott
J. B. Carpenter
I. F. Swallow
S. J. Cassels
J. V. Logan
John M. Vander Meulen
John J. Davis

State of Kentucky)
County of Jefferson) SS.

I, Mattie Witherspoon, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, do hereby certify that on this day the foregoing Amended Articles of Incorporation of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky were produced to me and acknowledged and delivered by S. French Hoge, H. A. Walker, B. J. Bush, Geo. R. Hemingway, Chas. W. Welch, John Stites, W. R. Dobyne, J. Carleton Pelgrim, Clinton H. Gillingham, Robert Stuart Sanders, Peyton H. Hoge, J. H. Erwin, J. H. Lacy, Robt. H. Gamon, Frank A. Nelson, Horace Cady Wilson, A. F. Fogartie, E. F. Abbott, J. S. Carpenter, I. F. Swallow, S. J. Cassels, J. V. Logan, John M. Vander Meulen and John J. Davis and each of them to be their act and deed as Directors of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky.

Witness my hand this 7th day of May, 1929.
My commission expires April 29, 1933.

Mattie Witherspoon
Notary Public
Jefferson County, Kentucky

I, W. G. Stiglitz, Clerk of the County Court of Jefferson County, in the State of Kentucky, do certify that on this day at 11:45 A. M. the foregoing Amended Articles of Incorporation were produced to me in my office and that I have recorded them, this and the foregoing certificate in my said office.

Witness my hand this 11th day of June, 1929.

W. G. Stiglitz, Clerk.

DEGREES

THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF DIVINITY (B.D.)

1. The candidate for the degree shall have received, previous to the conferring of the B.D., a bachelor's degree from some college or university of recognized standing.
2. He shall spend at least three years in residence, in study for the degree. If in the judgment of the faculty, the extra-seminary work carried by a student is such as to interfere with his theological preparation, he may be required to spend more than three years in residence. Students transferring to this Seminary from other accredited theological schools will be admitted to the same standing they would have had in the schools from which they came; but before being graduated they are expected to meet the requirements of this Seminary including the comprehensive examinations. The degree will not be granted for less than one year of residence in this Seminary, with a program of five units per semester in courses.
3. The Candidate for the degree shall satisfactorily complete thirty units in courses, distributed as follows:
 - (a) Fifteen units in the following prescribed fields:

Old Testament in Hebrew-----	2 units
New Testament in Greek-----	2 units
Biblical Theology-----	2 units
The History of the Christian Church-----	2 units
The Doctrinal Interpretation of Christianity	
Doctrinal Theology-----	2 units
The Philosophical Interpretation of	
Christianity (Apologetics)-----	1 unit
The Work of the Minister:	
Pastoral Theology-----	1 unit
Homiletics-----	1 unit
The Work of the Church at Home (Educational)---	1 unit
The Work of the Church Abroad (Missions)-----	1 unit
Total in prescribed fields-----	15 units
 - (b) Five units selected from the three groups---- 5 units
 - A. Biblical
 - B. Historical and Doctrinal
 - C. The Church at Work
 - (c) Four units as group electives, two from each of the two other Groups----- 4 units
 - (d) Six units selected from other courses----- 6 units
4. The candidate shall satisfactorily pass the three comprehensive examinations:
 - (a) In the content of the English Bible
 - (b) In Church Polity
 - (c) In one of the three Groups (Biblical, Historical and Doctrinal, or the Church at Work)

These examinations are given toward the end of the Junior, Middle, and Senior years respectively. In the event a student fails to pass a given comprehensive examination, at the discretion of the Faculty he may be given a second opportunity to pass the examination. A second failure to pass a comprehensive examination will be regarded as evidence of incompetence in that examination.

Students transferring to this Seminary from other theological schools as candidates for the degree of B.D. are expected to pass the three comprehensive examinations as conditions of being granted the degree.

5. The degree will not be conferred on any candidate who does not demonstrate his ability to speak and write English correctly.

6. Students will be graduated only after their debts to the Seminary have been paid and all other financial obligations have been met, or arrangements made which are satisfactory to the creditors.

THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF THEOLOGY (TH.M.)

The Seminary offers work beyond the B.D. degree to qualify students, in two ways.

First, there are ministers who may wish to take "refresher" courses, or continue certain lines of study, without becoming candidates for a degree. The Seminary invites college graduates, and graduates of this or other Seminaries, to register for desired courses.

Second, the Seminary confers the Th.M. degree in recognition of a program of work in which the candidate has demonstrated mastery of some particular field of theological education. The degree is conferred on the following conditions.

1. The Candidate for the Th.M. shall have received, previous to the conferring of the Th.M., the degree of B.D. or an equivalent degree, from this Seminary or from some other whose standards for graduation are practically equivalent.

2. The Candidate shall spend at least one full academic year in residence, doing work under the supervision of this Faculty. In the event he has other major responsibilities, he may be required to extend the time of residence.

3. He shall select a major field, and shall then apply to the Professor in charge who shall discover the candidate's qualifications for postgraduate study in that field. On the certification of this Professor, the Dean will register the student as a candidate for the Th.M.

4. The major Professor, in consultation with the Dean and the candidate, shall recommend to the Faculty two other Professors in the fields most closely related to the candidate's field; and these three Professors become a special committee of the Faculty to supervise the candidate's work.

5. As soon as possible after registration, the candidate shall present to the Dean a program of work approved by his Faculty committee, outlining clearly the scope of his field

of study in candidacy for the Th.M. He accept responsibility for the mastery of this chosen field and is expected to demonstrate that mastery in three ways, representing as many stages of his work.

6. One is by an oral examination before his special committee of the Faculty, ordinarily held at least two months before the degree is conferred. Preparation for this examination consists primarily of independent study under the supervision of his major Professor and his Faculty committee.

7. The second test of his mastery of his field is a thesis, due at such time as the Faculty committee shall prescribe. It is expected that the thesis shall show his ability to treat in an independent and scholarly way, some restricted phase of, or problem within, his chosen field. A typewritten, bound copy of the thesis is to be deposited in the Library before the degree is conferred.

8. The third test of his mastery of his field is an oral examination on his thesis and questions directly related to it. This examination is before his Faculty committee, and is held at least two weeks before the conferring of the degree.

9. As an aid in his preparation for the examination and the thesis he may, if he desires, take any courses offered in his chosen field, or in the most closely related fields. But his approach toward mastery of his field is not measured by courses taken; and no courses are counted as "credits" toward his degree.

10. The candidate for the Th.M. degree pays a fee of \$30 at the time of registration. A fee of \$10 for each additional year is assessed, to keep the candidacy alive. The total period allowed for the completion of the program is three years. This regulation becomes effective September, 1943. Candidates registered prior to that time have two years in which to complete the program for the degree.

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

By an action in May, 1937, taken by the respective Boards of the University of Louisville and the Seminary, a reciprocal arrangement was approved whereby an exchange of work toward the master's degree in each institution has been made possible.

The University of Louisville will accept as partial fulfillment of their M.A. degree a maximum of six semester hours of credit, to be applied on the minor of that degree, for work taken in the Seminary.

The Seminary will accept a maximum of two units or six semester hours of work done in the Graduate Department of the University, as a part of the candidate's work in preparation for his examinations or for his thesis.

In each case, for both University and Seminary students, the courses taken are to be subject to the approval of the

major Department or Professor. Courses taken under this provision may be presented in candidacy for only one degree, the M.A. or the Th.M. as the case may be; but no course may be presented in candidacy for both degrees.

The purpose of this reciprocal arrangement is to stimulate a closer relationship between the two institutions, and in the case of the Seminary to make available to theological graduate students a wider choice of subjects in their field of study.

**PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS IN DANVILLE PRESBYTERIAN
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY**

Founded at Danville, Kentucky, in 1853. Consolidated with
Louisville Theological Seminary in 1901.

1853-1869 Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D., LL.D.,
Exegetical, Didactic and Polemic Theology

1853-1866 Edward P. Humphrey, D.D., LL.D.,
Biblical and Ecclesiastical History

1853-1857 Joseph G. Reaser, D.D., (Instructor),
Biblical and Oriental Literature

1856-1858 Stuart Robinson, D.D.,
Church Government and Pastoral Theology

1857-1896 Stephen Yerkes, D.D.,
Biblical and Oriental Literature
Biblical Literature and Exegetical Theology
New Testament Literature and Exegesis

1860-1862 Joseph T. Smith, D.D., LL.D.,
Church Government and Pastoral Theology

1864-1865 Robert L. Stanton, D.D.,
Church Government and Pastoral Theology

1867-1869 Robert W. Landis, D.D.,
Church Government and Pastoral Theology

1868-1873 Nathaniel West, D.D.,
Biblical and Ecclesiastical History
Didactic and Polemic Theology

1870-1883 George D. Archibald, D.D.,
Church Government and Pastoral Theology

1870-1872 Samuel J. McMullen, D.D.,
Biblical and Ecclesiastical History

1874-1877 Nathan L. Rice, D.D.,
Didactic and Polemic Theology

1874-1883 John S. Hays, D.D.,
Biblical and Ecclesiastical History

1877-1881 Jonathan Edwards, D.D., LL.D.,
Didactic and Polemic Theology

- 1886-1901 Claude B. H. Martin, D.D.,
Didactic and Polemic Theology
Systematic Theology and English Bible
- 1886-1890 Ormond Beatty, LL.D. (Instructor),
Historical Theology
- 1886-1896 John L. McKee, D.D. (Instructor),
Homiletics and Pastoral Theology
- 1887-1889 John W. Redd, A.M. (Instructor),
Biblical Greek and New Testament History
- 1887-1894 Clarence K. Crawford, A.M. (Instructor),
Hebrew and Old Testament History
- 1889-1896 William C. Young, D.D. (Instructor),
Homiletics, Theoretical and Practical
- 1890-1901 John M. Werrall, D.D.
Ecclesiastical History, Church Government,
and English Bible
- 1894-1901 Clarence Kerr Crawford, D.D.,
Old Testament Exegesis and Biblical Antiquities
- 1896-1897 R. R. Sutherland, D.D. (Instructor),
Practical Theology
- 1897-1901 William Hallock Johnson, A.M. (Instructor),
New Testament Literature and Exegesis
- 1897-1899 John Calvin Ely, D.D. (Instructor),
Homiletics

**PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS IN LOUISVILLE PRESBYTERIAN
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY**

Founded in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1893. Consolidated with
Danville Theological Seminary in 1901.

- 1893-1901 William Hoge Marquess, D.D., LL.D., L.H.D.,
Professor in the School of Old Testament Exegesis
and in the Fullerton Alexander School of the
English Bible and Biblical Theology.
- 1899-1901 Charles R. Hemphill, D.D., LL.D.,
Professor in the School of New Testament Exegesis
1893-1901, and in the School of Homiletics and
Pastoral Theology.
- 1893-1901 Francis R. Beattie, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.,
Professor in the School of Apologetics and in the
School of Systematic Theology.
- 1893-1898 Thomas Dwight Witherspoon, D.D., LL.D.,
Professor in the School of Homiletics and Pastoral
Theology. Died in office November 3, 1898.
- 1893-1901 Thompson M. Hawes, D.D.,
Professor in the School of Public Speaking.
- 1893-1901 Edwin Muller, D.D.,
Professor in the School of Church History and
Church Polity.
- 1898-1901 John Sprole Lyons, D.D.,
Acting Professor of Homiletics.

PROFESSORS IN THE CONSOLIDATED INSTITUTION, KENTUCKY,
 NOW LOUISVILLE, PRESBYTERIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,
 LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

- 1901-1913 John M. Worrall, D.D.
 Professor Emeritus of Practical Theology
- 1901-1911 Wm. Hoge Marquess, D.D., LL.D., L.H.D.
 Biblical Introduction, English Bible, Biblical
 Theology
- 1901-1932 Charles R. Hemphill, D.D., LL.D.
 President 1910-1920, Dean 1920-1930
 New Test. Exegesis 1901-1930, Church Polity 1901-
 1930, Homiletics 1901-1923, Relig. Education
 1913-1920, Pastoral Theology 1901-1903
- 1901-1906 Francis R. Beattie, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.
 Apologetics, Systematic Theology
- 1901-1902 Claude B. H. Martin, D.D.
 Church History
- 1901-1909 Clarence K. Crawford, D.D.
 Old Testament Exegesis, Hermeneutics
- 1901-1919 Thompson McDonald Hawes, D.D.
 Voice Culture, Public Speaking
- 1903-1926 Henry E. Dosker, D.D., LL.D., L.H.D.
 Church History 1903-26, Pastoral Theology 1903-26
 Missions 1911-1924
- 1908-1919 Robert Alexander Webb, D.D., LL.D.
 Apologetics 1908-1919, Systematic Theology 1908-
 1919, Christian Ethics 1914-1919
- 1909-1925 J. Gray McAllister, D.D.
 Acting Professor 1909-11, Professor 1911-25
 Biblical Introduction, English Bible, Biblical
 Theology
- 1919-1936 Jesse Lee Cotton, D.D., LL.D.
 Old Test. Exegesis 1910-36, Hermeneutics 1910-36
 Christian Sociology 1914-36
- 1920-1936 John M. Vander Meulen, D.D., LL.D.
 President 1920-1930, Religious Education 1920-24,
 Homiletics 1923-1930, Systematic Theology 1930-36
 Vice President 1930-36

- 1921-1929 Thornton Whaling, D.D., LL.D., Litt.D.
 Apologetics, Systematic Theology, Christian Ethics
- 1924- Charles H. Pratt, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.
 Missions and Evangelism
- 1924- Lewis J. Sherrill, Ph.D., D.D., Litt.D.
 Religious Education, Church Efficiency
 Dean 1930-
- 1925-1929 Andrew W. Blackwood, D.D.
 Biblical Introduction, English Bible, Bib. Theology
- 1927- Andrew Kerr Rule, Ph.D.
 Church History, Apologetics
- 1928- William Douglas Chamberlain, Ph.D., D.D.
 Associate Professor of New Testament Exegesis
 1928-30, Professor 1930-
- 1929- Melvin Grove Kyle, D.D., LL.D.
 Permanent Lecturer in Archaeology
- 1930-1936 John R. Cunningham, D.D., LL.D.
 President 1930-36, Pastoral Theology 1930-36
 History of the Church in America 1935-36
- 1930- Frank H. Caldwell, Ph.D., D.D.
 Homiletics 1930-, President 1936-
- 1931- Julian Price Love, Ph.D., D.D.
 Biblical Introduction, English Bible, Biblical
 Theology
- 1936-1940 Hugh Thomson Kerr, Jr., Ph.D.
 Instructor in Doctrinal Theology, 1936-37
 Assistant Professor, 1937-38; Associate Professor,
 1938-40
- 1940- William A. Benfield, Jr., Th.M., Th.D.
 Instructor in Hebrew and Old Testament, 1940-41;
 Assistant Professor, 1941-42; Associate Professor,
 1942-43; Professor, 1943-
- 1942- Walter Alexander Groves, Ph.D.
 Doctrinal Theology, 1942-

ACTING PROFESSORS, ASSISTANT PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS

- 1906-1907 J. Sprole Lyons, D.D.
Homiletics
- 1919-1920 Angus R. Shaw, D.D.
Systematic Theology, Christian Ethics
- 1919-1920 Dunbar H. Ogden, D.D.
Apologetics
- 1920-1921 Finley D. Jenkins, B.D.
Apologetics, Systematic Theology,
Christian Ethics
- 1925-1928 Glover A. Daniel, B.D.
New Testament Greek
- 1929-1930 William M. Elliott, B.D.
Assistant Professor in Homiletics and
Church History
- 1930-1931 Julian Price Love, Ph.D.
English Bible
- 1930-1931 G. F. Bell, D.D.
Church Polity
- 1930-1931 F. W. A. Bosch, B.D., Th.M.
English Bible
- 1936-1937 Gordon R. Conning, Ph.D.
Old Testament
- 1936-1940 Peter H. Pleune, D.D.
Church Polity and Pastoral Theology
- 1938-1940 Robert F. Ogden, M.A., S.T.M., D.D.
Old Testament
- 1940-1942 Glenn Maxwell, A.B., B.D.
Doctrinal Theology
- 1940-1941 Teunis E. Gouwens, D.D.
Homiletics
- 1941- C. Morton Hanna, B.D., Th.M.
The Rural Church

LIBRARIANS

- 1902-1931 Edward L. Warren, D.D.
Librarian, Emeritus
- 1922-1929 Miss Mattie Witherspoon
Assistant Librarian
- 1931- Miss Louise Conn
Librarian

LIBRARY GIFTS AND ENDOWMENTS

THE JAMES R. BARRET LIBRARY FUND. In 1925, Mr. James R. Barret, Henderson, Kentucky, made a gift of \$25,000 to the Seminary to be used as the Board of Directors deemed best. The Executive Committee decided that it should be dedicated to the library and should bear the name of Mr. Barret, who had previously given the money to erect our beautiful library building. Income from this endowment is used to pay the salaries of the Librarian and student-assistants.

THE WILLIAM G. DUNCAN ALCOVE IN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION. This alcove was endowed in the sum of \$5,000 by the late Mr. William G. Duncan, Greenville, Kentucky.

THE L. L. WARREN ALCOVE IN BIBLIOGRAPHY was endowed in the sum of \$1,000 by the Rev. E. L. Warren, D.D., in memory of his father.

THE MARY A. WARREN ALCOVE IN SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK was endowed in the sum of \$1,000 by Mr. Eugene C. Warren and Miss Ella M. Warren, of the Warren Memorial Church, Louisville, in memory of their mother.

THE ANTHONY DEY ENDOWMENT was provided in the sum of \$1,000 by Mr. R. V. Dey and Miss Mary L. Dey, of New York City, in memory of their brother, who founded the David C. Humphreys Library. The income is to be used in adding to the Humphreys Library.

THE WILLIAM KENNEDY PATTERSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY FUND was bequeathed by Dr. Walter Kennedy Patterson, in the sum of \$1,000 for the endowment of the Alcove in New Testament.

THE PEYTON H. HOGE ALCOVE IN HOMILETICS was endowed in the sum of \$3,400, of which \$1,000 was given by Mr. William L. Hoge, of Louisville, and \$2,400 by Mrs. Cary H. Mead, of West Hartford, Connecticut, in memory of their father, who was for many years Vice President of the Board of Directors of the Seminary.

THE JOHN M. VANDER MEULEN ALCOVE IN THEOLOGY was endowed in the sum of \$1,000, in 1938, by Mrs. Henry A. Walker, Louisville, in memory of her former pastor and warm personal friend, Rev. John M. Vander Meulen, D.D., LL.D., who was President of Louisville Seminary, 1920-1930, and Vice President and Professor of Doctrinal Theology, 1930-1936. In 1941 Mrs. Charles B. Castner, Louisville, gave \$2,500 to be added to her mother's gift, bringing the total endowment of this alcove to \$3,500.

THE EMMETT C. MCKOWEN COLLECTION. This collection of photostatic reproductions of famous New Testament manuscripts has been presented to the library by Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Chamberlain in memory of Mrs. Chamberlain's father, Emmett C. McKowen, M.D. It included Codex Sinaiticus, a fourth century manuscript containing the entire New Testament; Codex Bezae, a fifth century Graeco-Latin manuscript of the four Gospels and Acts; Codex Washingtonensis, a fifth or sixth century manuscript of the four Gospels; Codex Rockefeller-McCormick, a thirteenth century manuscript containing nearly all of the New Testament, with some ninety beautifully colored miniatures, illustrating the New Testament narrative; the complete New Testament text of the Chester-Beatty papyri with some photostatic reproductions in natural color; and a number of lesser fragments.

THE W. M. RUSH ALCOVE IN OLD TESTAMENT was endowed in February, 1943, in the amount of \$2,000 by Dr. W. M. Rush, Fern Creek, Kentucky, an honored Ruling Elder of the Beulah Presbyterian Church.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTION. In the spring of 1929, through the generosity of one of the Directors of the Seminary, the late Mr. Brainard Lemon, the Seminary became the recipient of a rare collection of archaeological discoveries dug from the ruins of buried cities in Palestine and collected in Jerusalem through a period of twenty years. No Palestinian collection equal to it in completeness exists in America, in the judgment of the late Dr. Melvin G. Kyle. The collection consists of four hundred pieces, mostly pottery, but also including battle axes, spears, etc. The pieces date from the time of Abraham on. The collection is housed in the Seminary in special cases.

SPECIAL FUNDS

1. **THE LAIRD FOUNDATION.** Established in the Danville Seminary in 1857, as an endowment of the Chair of Exegetis, Didactic, and Polemic Theology, by a gift of \$20,000 from Samuel Laird, Esq., of Kentucky.
2. **THE BROADNAX FOUNDATION.** Established in the Danville Seminary in 1857 by a bequest of \$20,000 by Judge Henry P. Broadnax, of Kentucky, and set apart as the endowment of the Chair of Biblical and Ecclesiastical History.
3. **THE FULLERTON ALEXANDER FOUNDATION.** In 1894 Mr. A. J. Alexander, of Woodburn, Woodford County, Kentucky, gave to the Louisville Seminary real estate in Chicago of the value of \$75,000 in memory of his son, Fullerton Alexander, for the endowment of the School of The English Bible and Biblical Theology.
4. **THE GRANT-ROBINSON FOUNDATION.** By the bequest of Mr. William T. Grant, of Louisville, Kentucky, in 1901, the Seminary received the sum of Approximately \$300,000 to be known as the Grant-Robinson Memorial Fund in memory of Mr. Grant and his wife, Mrs. Mary Robinson Grant.
5. **THE KENNEDY FOUNDATION.** In 1915 Mrs. John S. Kennedy, of New York City, gave to the Seminary the sum of \$50,000. This amount is designated "The Kennedy Foundation."
6. **THE CHARLES R. HEMPHILL FOUNDATION.** In 1915, the Presbyterians and other friends of the Seminary, in Louisville and vicinity, contributed to the Seminary the sum of \$50,000 to be designated "The Charles R. Hemphill Foundation."
7. **THE MARY HAMILTON DUNCAN MEMORIAL FUND.** In 1920 Mr. William G. Duncan and his children, of Greenville, Kentucky, gave the Seminary \$100,000, in memory of Mrs. Duncan, to be known as "The Mary Hamilton Duncan Fund." This fund constitutes the endowment of The Department of Religious Education and Church Efficiency.
8. **THE CHARLES R. HEMPHILL SCHOOL OF NEW TESTAMENT EXEGESIS ON THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, OF LOUISVILLE, FOUNDATION.** In 1922 the Second Presbyterian Church, of Louisville, Kentucky, subscribed the sum of \$36,000 to endow the School of New Testament Exegesis in honor of the late Rev. Charles R. Hemphill, D.D., LL.D., who was pastor of the Second Church from 1885 to 1899, and who was professor of New Testament Exegesis in this Seminary from 1893 until his retirement in 1930.

9. THE HERRICK JOHNSON SCHOOL OF HOMILETICS. In 1922, Mrs. Margaret Duncan Johnson (now Mrs. Arthur O. Dodges), of Louisville, a member of the Warren Memorial Presbyterian Church, gave \$50,000 for the endowment of the School of Homiletics in memory of her husband, Rev. Herrick Johnson, D.D., LL.D. Dr. Johnson was Professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology in Auburn Theological Seminary from 1874 to 1880, Professor of Homiletics in McCormick Theological Seminary from 1880 to 1905, and Professor Emeritus in the same until his death in 1913. He was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1882.

10. THE THOMPSON McDONALD HAWES DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SPEAKING ON THE HIGHLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, OF LOUISVILLE, FOUNDATION. In 1922 the Highland Presbyterian Church of Louisville, Kentucky, subscribed the sum of \$20,000 to endow the Department of Public Speaking in memory of the Rev. Thompson McDonald Hawes, D.D. Dr. Hawes was pastor of the Highland Church from 1893 to his death in 1919 and was Professor of Public Speaking in this Seminary for the same number of years. He also gave instruction in the Baptist Theological Seminary, of Louisville, on the same subject from 1884 to the time of his death.

11. THE REYNOLDS CHAIR OF MISSIONS AND EVANGELISM. In May 1924, Mr. R. S. Reynolds gave to the Seminary securities to provide the full endowment of this Chair in the Seminary.

12. THE GARLAND H. MOURNING FUND. In 1926, Mr. Garland H. Mourning, of Louisville, Kentucky, bequeathed to the Seminary the sum of \$50,269.89, this amount to be applied to the general endowment of the Seminary and to be known as The Garland H. Mourning Fund.

13. THE JOHN W. PRICE ANNUITY ENDOWMENT FUND. In 1930, the John W. Price Annuity Endowment Fund in the sum of \$10,000 was established by Mrs. John W. Price of Louisville, Kentucky in memory of her husband, John W. Price, for many years an officer in the Second Presbyterian Church of Louisville and an honored Director of this Seminary. The income on this fund is to pay the annual premium for one of our Professors in the Ministers' Annuity Fund of the U.S. and U.S.A. Churches.

14. THE EDWARD P. HUMPHREY ANNUITY ENDOWMENT. In 1922 Judge Alexander P. Humphrey, of Louisville, Kentucky, gave the sum of \$10,000 in memory of his father, Rev. Edward Porter Humphrey, D.D., LL.D. Dr. Humphrey was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Louisville from 1836 to 1853 and resigned to become Professor of Church History in the Danville Seminary at its opening in 1853. He was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1845. Judge Humphrey permitted the Board discretion in their use of this memorial endowment.

The Board therefore established our first Fellowship, same to be awarded to the member of the graduating class who, in the judgment of the Faculty, was best entitled to it by reason of ability, attainments, character, and promise of usefulness. It was so awarded from 1922 to 1930. Since that time the Board, with the full consent of the family of Judge Humphrey, has discontinued the Fellowship and created with the amount the Edward P. Humphrey Annuity Endowment, income from which is to be used in providing retirement pension for our Professors in their old age.

15. THE PHILLIP A. GAERTNER CHAIR OF APOLOGETICS. By bequest of the late Phillip A. Gaertner, of Louisville, who died in 1931, the Seminary received in cash and real estate the sum of \$67,500 for the establishment of a Chair of Apologetics.

16. In July, 1933, a bequest of \$1,000 was made to the Seminary through the will of Mrs. Jennie Calloway Hornsby, of Eminence, Kentucky. This fund is applied to the general endowment of the institution.

17. THE HENRY A WALKER ANNUITY FOR THE CHAIR OF DOCTRINAL THEOLOGY. In 1933, Mrs. Ida Thames Walker, of Louisville, Kentucky, gave the sum of \$10,000 to establish an annuity for the Professor of Doctrinal Theology. This endowment was given by Mrs. Walker in memory of her husband, Mr. Henry A. Walker, who was a loyal friend of the Louisville Seminary and who, from 1924 until his decease in May, 1930, served as a faithful member of the Board of Directors.

18. THE SARAH S. BARNES ENDOWMENT. By the will of Mrs. Sarah S. Barnes, formerly of Louisville, whose death occurred in 1920, Mrs. Florence S. Hanley was made the life tenant of her estate. On the death of Mrs. Hanley, in 1935, this estate, in the amount of \$8,000 came to the Seminary to be added to the general endowment.

19. THE HENRY CRAIK BEQUEST. By the will of Mr. Henry Craik, a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church, Frankfort, Kentucky, whose death occurred in 1936, the Seminary received a residuary legacy in the amount of approximately \$30,000 the income from which is used for general expenses.

20. THE BRAINARD LEMON BEQUEST, made by Mr. Brainard Lemon, Louisville, in the amount of \$5,000 was received from the executors of his estate in 1939. This sum is to be used as deemed wise by the Board of Directors.

21. THE GRAVES GRIFFITHS BEQUEST, made by Mr. Graves Griffiths, Georgetown, Kentucky, in the amount of \$1,200 was received in 1940, to be used as a student loan fund.

22. In 1941 a father and son, who wish to remain anonymous, gave to the Seminary securities in the amount of \$1,700 to be used at the discretion of the Board. With the hearty approval of the donors, the income from this fund is being used to provide awards to students in practical preaching.

23. THE MATTIE WALTER VANARSDALE BEQUEST, made by Mrs. Louis M. VanArsdale, of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, who died in 1941, was received in 1942 for the General Endowment of the Seminary.

FELLOWSHIPS

1. THE WALTER KENNEDY PATTERSON FELLOWSHIP IN NEW TESTAMENT GREEK-- \$500.

2. THE JAMES KENNEDY PATTERSON MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP IN HEBREW, established by Walter Kennedy Patterson in remembrance of his brother -- \$500.

3. THE ANDREW PATTERSON MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP IN BIBLICAL THEOLOGY, established in memory of Dr. Patterson's father-- \$500.

4. THE JANET KENNEDY PATTERSON MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP IN CHURCH HISTORY, established in memory of Dr. Patterson's mother--- \$500.

Beginning with the class of 1942, only two of these fellowships will be awarded each year--the particular two being determined by the Faculty with a general view to their alteration, but with due consideration for the interests and aptitudes of the Patterson Scholars in the class concerned.

REPAIR FUNDS

1. Harbison Chapel Fund. Mrs. Alexander McLennan, donor of the Harbison Memorial Chapel, has given the amount of \$2,000 the income of which is to be used for keeping the Chapel in good condition.

2. The Elizabeth M. Haldeman Fund. Gen. W. B. Haldeman, Mr. Bruce Haldeman and Miss Isabella M. Haldeman have each given the sum of \$2,000 in memory of their mother, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Haldeman, the income to be used in keeping Haldeman Hall in repair and renewing the furnishings of the rooms.

3. Booker Chimes Fund. Provision for keeping the chimes in condition has been made by the gift of \$1,000 from the children of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Booker.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

PRIMARY SOURCES:

A Report On The Colleges and Seminaries of The Presbyterian Church In The United States Made To The Executive Committee of Christian Education and Ministerial Relief, 1941-1942.

Baird, Samuel J., A Collection of The Acts, Deliverances, and Testimonies of The Supreme Judiciary of The Presbyterian Church, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia, 1856.

Henning, The Statutes At Large: Being a Collection of All The Laws of Virginia From The First Session of The Legislature, in the year 1619, Richmond, 1822.

Littell, William, Statute Law of Kentucky, 1931, vol. 11

Minutes of Faculty Meetings of the Louisville Presbyterian Seminary, October, 1901 - May, 1907 and October, 1909 - May, 1914.

Minutes of The Board of Directors of The Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, 1928-1944.

Minutes of The Board of Directors of The Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky, 1901-1928.

Minutes of The General Assembly of The Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America, 1861-1865.

Minutes of The General Assembly of The Presbyterian Church in the United States, 1865-1943.

Minutes of The General Assembly of The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, 1789-1943.

Minutes of The Synod of Kentucky United States of America, 1802-1943.

Minutes of Transylvania Presbytery, 1786-1837, Presented to the Synod of Kentucky by L. Eddy, October, 1899.

Papers, (1893-1901) of Rev. J. S. Lyons, D.D., Secretary of the Board of Directors of Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, (1893-1901), in office of the President, Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky.

Report to the Louisville Presbyterian Seminary Board of Directors of The Committee to Explore Possibilities of Seminary Consolidations, May, 1944.

The Constitution of The Presbyterian Church in The United States, Adopted by The General Assemblies of 1876-79 and 1893; with amendments embodied up to and including the year 1938, Richmond, Va., Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1942.

The Constitution of The Presbyterian Church in The United States of America as Ratified and Adopted By The Synod of New York and Philadelphia in The Year of our Lord 1788 and as Amended in The Years 1805-1942, Philadelphia, 1942.

CATALOGUES:

Annual Catalogue of Danville Theological Seminary, 1887, Kentucky Advocate Steam Print., 1887.

First Annual Catalogue of Danville Theological Seminary, 1853-54, Hull and Brother, 1854.

General Catalogue of Danville Theological Seminary, 1853-1875, Kentucky Advocate Pamphlet and Job Office Print., 1875.

The Annual Announcement of The Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky, 1901-1902.

The Register, The Louisville Presbyterian Seminary, vol. XXXIII, No. 1, March 1944.

Third Annual Catalogue of Danville Theological Seminary, 1855-56, Morton & Griswold, Printers, 1856.

NEWSPAPERS:

Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky., March 25, 1913, October 6, 1893.

Louisville Herald Post, Louisville, Ky., February 20, 1929.

Louisville Times, Louisville, Ky., May 23, 1925.

INTERVIEWS:

Dr. Frank Hill Caldwell, President, Louisville
Presbyterian Theological Seminary, 1936 -- .

Mr. Paul Keith Darnall, Student, Louisville
Presbyterian Theological Seminary, 1941-1944.

Dr. Walter A. Groves, Instructor of Doctrinal Theology,
Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary.

Miss Mattie Witherspoon, Bursar and Intendant,
Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary.

SECONDARY SOURCES:

- Bishop, Robert H., An Outline of The History of The Church In The State of Kentucky containing The Memoirs of David Rice, 1824.
- Caldwell, Frank Hill, A Series of Open Letters To The Alumni and Friends of Louisville Seminary on Louisville Seminary and The Works Survey, 1943.
- Clark, Thomas D., History of Kentucky, Prentice-Hall Inc., 1937.
- Collins, Lewis and Collins, Richard H., History of Kentucky, Collins & Co., Covington, Ky., 1882, vol. 1.
- Davidson, Robert, History of The Presbyterian Church In The State of Kentucky, Robert Carter, New York, 1847.
- Dorris, Jonathan Truman, "Central University", article in Register of the Kentucky Historical Society, vol. 32, No. 99, April 1934.
- Fackler, Calvin Morgan, Early Days In Danville, The Standard Printing Company, 1941.
- Geiger, C. Harve, The Program of Higher Education of The Presbyterian Church in U.S.A., Laurance Press, 1940.
- Hamlett, Barksdale, History of Education In Kentucky, Department of Education Bulletin, vol. 7, No. 4, 1914.
- Hemphill, Charles R., The Story of the Buildings of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky, 1922.
- Humphrey, Edward P. and Cleland, Thomas H., Memoirs of The Rev. Thomas Cleland, D.D., Moore, Wilstach, Keys, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 1859.
- Kentucky. A Guide To The Blue Grass State, Compiled and written by the Federal Writers' Project of the Work Projects Administration for the State of Kentucky, Harcourt, Brace, and Company, New York, 1939.
- Leaflets regarding Presbyterian educational movement in Kentucky, Kentucky Presbyterian educational movement, 1922.
- Lewis, Alvin Fayette, History of Higher Education in Kentucky, U.S. Bureau of Education Circular of Information, No. 3, 1899, Washington Government Printing Office, 1899.

McElroy, Isaac Stuart, The Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, The Presbyterian Standard Publishing Co., Charlotte, N.C., 1929.

Of Our Own Household, Tasks of the Presbyterians in Kentucky.
Published by the Synod of Kentucky of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, 1927.

Patton, Jacob Harris, A Popular History of The Presbyterian Church In The United States of America. R. S. Mighill and Co. Publishers, 1900.

Peter, Robert and Peter, Johanna, Transylvania University. John P. Morton and Company, 1896.

Stephens, John Vant, The Story of the Founding of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1929.

Sweet, William Warren, Religion On The American Frontier, vol. 11, (1783-1840), Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1936.

Sweet, William Warren, The Story of Religions In America. Harper and Brothers, 1930.

Sweets, Henry H., Source Book on Christian Education as related to the Colleges and Theological Seminaries of the Church, The Executive Committee of Christian Education of The Presbyterian Church In The United States, Louisville, Kentucky, 1942.

The Centenary of Kentucky, Proceedings at The Celebration by The Filson Club, Wednesday, June 1, 1892 of The One Hundredth Anniversary of The Admission of Kentucky As An Independent State into the Federal Union, John P. Morton and Company, Louisville, Kentucky and Robert Clarke and Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1892.

The Centennial Celebration of The Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church In The United States of America at Princeton, N. J., May 5-7, 1912.

Warren, Edward L., The Presbyterian Church In Louisville, 1816-1896, Reprinted from Memorial History of Louisville, 1896.

Who Was Who In America, The A. N. Marquis Company, 1943, Chicago, U.S.A., vol. 1, 1897-1942.

Who's Who In America, vol. 22, 1942-43, The A. N.
Marquis Company, Chicago, Ill., 1942.

Who's Who In the Louisville Presbyterian Seminary, By
the Executive Committee of The Board, (no date).