

of *Representatives* (1916); and *Four Famous New Yorkers* (1923).

*Biographical Directory of the American Congress* (1928); *Quart. Jour. N. Y. State Hist. Ass.* (Apr. 1925).

**ALEXANDER, JOHN WHITE** (1856-1915), painter, born Allegheny, Pa. Drew for periodicals and (1874-77) was associated with Harper & Brothers. Studied in Munich, Florence and Paris, and returned to New York (1881) to win fame as portrait painter. Among his sitters were Oliver Wendell Holmes, Walt Whitman, Maude Adams, Grover Cleveland, Mark Twain and Andrew Carnegie. Awarded French Legion of Honor. President of National Academy of Design (1909-15). *In the Café* was acquired by Philadelphia Academy, and *La Femme Rose* by Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh. Other works were placed in Boston Museum of Fine Arts and Metropolitan Museum of New York. His best mural work consisted of six panels in Congressional Library in Washington, D. C. (depicting "The Evolution of the Book") and several panels covering entrance hall to Art Museum of Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh.

J. W. McSpadden, *Famous Painters of America* (1916); *Outlook* (June 9, 1915); *Scribner's Mag.* (Sept. 1915).

**ALEXANDER, JOSEPH ADDISON** (1809-60), educator, born Philadelphia, son of Archibald Alexander. Graduated at Princeton (1826) and became co-founder of Edgehill Seminary at Princeton. Adjunct professor of ancient languages at Princeton (1830-33) and, at Princeton Theological Seminary, professor of oriental literature (1838-52) and of biblical and ecclesiastical history (1852-66). Possessed wide knowledge both of modern European and Oriental languages. Exegetical works included *The Earlier Prophecies of Isaiah* (1846); *The Later Prophecies of Isaiah* (1847); *Isaiah Illustrated and Explained* (1851); *The Psalms Translated and Explained* (1850); *Commentary on Acts* (1857); and *Commentary on Mark* (1858). Two works published after his death were *A Commen-*

*tary on Matthew* (1861) and *Notes on New Testament Literature* (1861).

Biog.: H. C. Alexander (1870).

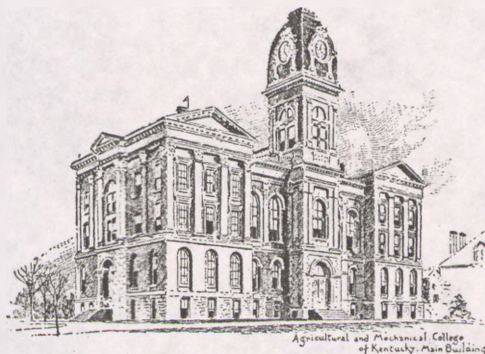
**ALEXANDER, STEPHEN** (1806-83), astronomer, born Schenectady, N. Y. Graduated at Union (1824) and at Princeton Theological Seminary (1832). At Princeton, tutor (1833), adjunct professor of mathematics (1834-40) and professor of astronomy (1840-45), mathematics (1845-54) and astronomy and mechanics (1854-77). Headed parties to observe solar eclipse on coast of Labrador (1860) and on Pacific seaboard (1869). Papers by him included *Physical Phenomena Attendant Upon Solar Eclipses*; *Fundamental Principles of Mathematics*; *Origin of the Forms and the Present Condition of Some of the Clusters of Stars and Several of the Nebulae*; *Harmonies in the Arrangement of the Solar System Which Seem to Be Confirmatory of the Nebular Hypothesis of Laplace*; and *A Statement and Exposition of Certain Harmonies of the Solar System*.

*Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts and Sci.*, vol. 19 (1884); *Biog. Memoirs Nat. Acad. Sci.*, vol. 2 (1886).

**ALEXANDER, WILLIAM** (1726-83), military officer, known as "Lord William Stirling," born New York City. Served in commissariat department of British Army in French and Indian War, and became aide-de-camp to Gen. Shirley. While in England (1756-61), defended Shirley against charges of negligence, and prosecuted unsuccessfully before House of Lords his claim to earldom of Stirling. Returning to New York (1761), became surveyor-general and member of Provincial Council; on outbreak of Revolutionary War was appointed colonel of New Jersey regiment. Promoted brigadier-general, built defenses of New York City and fought at Battle of Long Island, but was taken prisoner; after exchange, distinguished himself at Battle of Trenton and became major-general. Subsequently fought at Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. A founder and first governor of King's College (later Columbia University).



**PATTERSON, James Kennedy**, first president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky (1880-1901), was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 26, 1833, son of Andrew and Janet (Kennedy) Patterson. In 1842 his parents emigrated to America and settled on a farm in Bartholomew county, Ind., where James lived until 1849, when he was sent to a school in Madison, Ind. After a year spent there, he taught for one year, keeping up his studies meanwhile, until in May, 1851, he entered Hanover College, Ind. There, during the whole course, he led his class in almost every subject. He was graduated in 1856, and in the fall became principal of the Presbyterian Academy at Greenville, Muhlenberg co., Ky. Three years later he was appointed principal of the preparatory department of Stewart College, of Clarksville, Tenn., and in the following year was elected professor of Latin and Greek in the same institution. When the civil war began, Stewart College suspended and did not reopen until the conflict ended. Prof. Patterson, however, became principal of the Transylvania High School in Lexington, Ky., in 1861, remaining as such until 1865, when the school was consolidated with the Kentucky University. In 1866 Prof. Patterson was called to the chair of history and metaphysics in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of the consolidated institution. In 1869 he was made its



Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, Main Building.

president and still (1901) occupies this position. The connection of this college with the Kentucky University continued until 1878, when it was dissolved by the legislature, and two years later the Agricultural and Mechanical College was placed on an independent basis. After a long contest with the denominational institution, with which it had been previously incorporated, the persistent energy of the president brought the college victoriously through the struggle. It has since prospered and now has eight courses of study leading to a degree; there are sixteen professors and eight assistants in the faculty, while the property has increased in value more than \$500,000 since 1880. In 1875 Prof. Patterson was appointed by Gov. Leslie a delegate to represent Kentucky in the international congress of geographical sciences at Paris, France, and to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which met at Bristol, England, in the same year. In 1890 a leave of absence was given him for one year, and he visited Belgium, France, Italy, Austria, Germany and Switzerland, and also took part as a delegate in the meeting of the British Association at Leeds. In 1859 he received the degree of A.M.; in 1875 that of Ph.D. from Hanover College; in 1880 was elected fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain and fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh, Scotland, and in 1896 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Lafayette College, Pennsylvania.

He is the author of a report of the proceedings of the geographical congress and of numerous articles on foreign affairs. Dr. Patterson was married, in 1859, to Lucelia, youngest daughter of Capt. Charles F. Irving, of Greenville, Ky.

**ALEXANDER, Stephen**, astronomer, was born at Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1806, son of Alexander Stephenson and Maria (O'Connor) Alexander. His father was a native of Scotland, and died in 1809. His mother was born in New York state, and her father took part in the battle of Saratoga in the war of the revolution. He was educated at Union College, and after graduating in 1824 he taught in the Albany Academy until 1832, when he went to the College of New Jersey at Princeton. After teaching one year in the Theological seminary he became a tutor, and in 1834 adjunct professor of Mathematics. In 1840 he was appointed professor of astronomy. From 1845 to 1854 he also held the chair of mathematics; but from 1854 to 1878, when he retired, he was professor of astronomy only. He was emeritus professor until his death. Prof. Alexander was chief of the expedition to the coast of Labrador to observe the solar eclipse of August, 1869. He was the author of a great number of scientific papers, some of which have been translated. His principal writings are: "Physical Phenomena Attending Solar Eclipses," read before the American Philosophical Society in 1843; "On the Fundamental Principles of Mathematics," read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1848; "On the Origin of Forms and Present Condition of Some of the Clusters of Stars and Several of the Nebulae," read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1850; others on "Form and Equatorial Diameter of Some of the Asteroid Planets" and "Harmonies in the Arrangement of the Solar System," which seem to be confirmatory of the nebular hypothesis of La Place, were presented to the National Academy of Sciences, of which he was a member; "A Statement and Exposition of Certain Harmonies of the Solar System" was published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1878. Prof. Alexander's first wife was Louisa Meads, of Albany; he was married, Jan. 2, 1850, to Caroline Forman, of Princeton, N. J. He died in Princeton, N. J., June 25, 1883.

**CHESTER, Albert Huntington**, chemist and mineralogist, was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1843, son of Albert Tracy and Elizabeth (Stanley) Chester, both natives of Connecticut. His great-great-grandfather, William Powell, served in the revolutionary war with Washington's army in New Jersey and at the battle of Bennington. Mr. Chester studied for two years at Union College, and then entered the Columbia College School of Mines, where he was graduated in 1868. The high distinction he had won as a student under Profs. Egleston, Chandler and Newberry opened the way for his election, in 1870, as professor of chemistry, mineralogy and metallurgy in Hamilton College, New York, to succeed Prof. E. W. Root. For over twenty years he discharged the duties of this professorship with fidelity, enthusiasm and the largest success, and in 1891 became professor of chemistry and mineralogy in Rutgers College, where he still remains. During the year 1882 he was chemist to the New York state board of health. Prof. Chester has published a number of scientific works, and has embodied the results of an examination of the iron deposits of the Vermilion district of Minnesota in the "Eleventh Annual Report of the Geology of Minnesota." In 1886 he published "A Catalogue of Minerals," and in 1896, "A Dictionary of the Names of Minerals." Prof. Chester was married, in 1869, to Alethea S., daughter of Joseph Rudd,



state topographical engineer, issued annual reports during years 1833-1840, but voluntarily postponed work on accurate survey until U.S. Coast Survey had reached Maryland; in 1841, when accurate survey finally became possible, the state terminated its support. Greatly interested in matter of standardization of weights and measures [see Works]; prepared reports for U.S. Lighthouse Board, and reportedly on occasion was paid as much as \$1,000 for scientific opinions. Also an accomplished poet and linguist.

WORKS: *Report on the Standards of Weight and Measure for the State of Maryland* ([Baltimore, 1845]); *A Universal Dictionary of Weights and Measures, Ancient and Modern* (Baltimore, 1850); prepared edition, with extensive additional notes, of F. W. Simms's *Treatise on the Principal Mathematical Instruments Employed in Surveying, Leveling, and Astronomy* (Baltimore, 1836), with 2d ed. (Baltimore, 1848); *Contributions to a History of the Metallurgy of Iron* (Baltimore, 1840, 1842). Full bibliography of works, including number of journal articles, in Hilgard [below], and *Roy. Soc. Cat.*, vol. 1. MSS: Md. Hist. Soc. (NUCMC 67-1271). WORKS ABOUT: *DAB*, 1: 168-69 (Joseph S. Ames); J. E. Hilgard, "Memoir," *Biog. Mem. of Natl. Ac. Scis.* 1 (1877): 213-26.

**ALEXANDER, STEPHEN** (September 1, 1806, Schenectady, N.Y.—June 25, 1883, Princeton, N.J.). *Astronomy*. Son of Alexander Stephenson, successful merchant, and Maria (O'Connor) Alexander; cousin and brother-in-law of Joseph Henry [q.v.]. Married Louisa Meads, 1826; Caroline Forman, 1850; three children by first marriage, and two by second. EDUCATION: 1824, A.B., Union College; 1832-ca. 1833, attended Princeton Theological Seminary. HONORS: LL.D., Columbia Univ., 1852. CAREER: 1824-1830, teacher, including several years at academy at Chittenango, N.Y.; ca. 1830-1832, associated with J. Henry at Albany Academy; at Princeton University, tutor in mathematics (1833-1834), adjunct professor in mathematics (1834-1840), professor of astronomy (with several changes of title) (1840-1877). MEMBERSHIPS: Natl. Ac. Scis. and other societies; president, Am. Assoc. Advt. Sci., 1859. SCIENTIFIC CONTRIBUTIONS: As early as 1830, made observations of star occultations and solar eclipse; in 1834, observed total eclipse in Georgia with new three-and-one-half-inch telescope; made observations of annular eclipses of sun in 1831, 1838, 1854, 1865, and 1875, and during career observed four transits of Mercury as well as 1882 transit of Venus; 1860, led expedition to observe solar eclipse in Labrador, results of which were published in annual report of Coast Survey. Laplace's nebular hypothesis was of particular interest, and this and other philosophical

concerns were presented in "Certain Harmonies" [see Works]; interest in nebular hypothesis also instigated drive for large telescope facility at Princeton, which arrived too late for his personal benefit.

WORKS: "Certain Harmonies of the Solar System," *Smithson. Contr. Knowl.* 21 (1875); series of articles entitled "On the Origin of the Forms and the Present Condition of Some of the Clusters of Stars and Several of the Nebulae," in Gould's *Astronomical Journal* 2 (March 13-July 10, 1852); "Fundamental Principles of Mathematics," *Am. Journ. Sci.* 2d ser. 7 (1849): 178-87, 329-43. See works listed in *Roy. Soc. Cat.*, vols. 1, 6 (additions), 9, 13; and in Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, vol. 3. MSS: Joseph Henry Papers at Smithson. Instn.; miscellaneous items in Princeton Univ. Library—Rare Books and Special Collections. WORKS ABOUT: *DAB*, 1: 174-75 (Frederick E. Brasch); Charles A. Young, "Memoir," *Biog. Mem. of Natl. Ac. Scis.* 2 (1886): 249-59.

**ALGER, FRANCIS** (March 8, 1807, Bridgewater, Mass.—November 27, 1863, Washington, D.C.). *Mineralogy*. Son of Cyrus, wealthy inventor and iron manufacturer, and Lucy (Willis) Alger. Married and had children. EDUCATION: Attended common schools. HONORS: A.M., Harvard Univ., 1849. CAREER: Engaged in business, probably with father, and took over iron-manufacturing and ordnance business after father's death in 1856. MEMBERSHIPS: Am. Ac. Arts Scis.; Am. Assoc. Advt. Sci.; and other societies. SCIENTIFIC CONTRIBUTIONS: Father a well-known metallurgist, and Francis's interest in mineralogy began as early as 1824; went with father to Nova Scotia in 1826, brought back first collection of minerals from that region to appear in U.S., and subsequently published list [see Works]; 1827 and 1829, returned to Nova Scotia with C. T. Jackson [q.v.] to pursue mineralogical investigations; also conducted number of other mineralogical explorations in New Hampshire and elsewhere; wrote on zinc mines in Sussex County, N.J., and on crystallized gold from California, and gathered important cabinet of minerals. All mineralogical labors were carried out during hours not devoted to normal business pursuits. Also interested in mechanical arts, and at time of death was in Washington to test improved shrapnel that he had invented.

WORKS: List of Nova Scotia minerals in *Am. Journ. Sci.* 12 (1827): 227-32; results of Nova Scotia mineralogical investigations with C. T. Jackson in *ibid.* 14 (1828): 305-30, in *ibid.* 15 (1828): 132-60, 201-17, and in *Memoirs of Am. Ac. Arts Scis.* n.s. 1 (1833): 217-330; Alger's Phillips's *Mineralogy* (Boston, 1844) more than doubled size of original work, and had at his disposal the papers of William



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York. He published Latin and English grammars; Essay on the Deity of Christ; The Columbian Dictionary; Grammar Elements: a literal prose version of Virgil.

**Alexander, James Waddel.** *Va.*, 1804-1859. Son of A. Alexander, *supra*. A Presbyterian clergyman of New York city. Plain Words to a Young Communicant; Sacramental Discourses; Thoughts on Preaching; Life of Archibald Alexander; Consolation; The American Mechanic and Workingman, are among his writings. *Ran. Scr.*

**Alexander, John Henry.** *Md.*, 1812-1867. A once noted Maryland scientist. History of the Metallurgy of Iron; Universal Dictionary of Weights and Measures, Ancient and Modern; International Tonnage; Treatise of Mathematical Instruments; Introits; Catena Dominica: a collection of religious poems.

**Alexander, Joseph Addison.** *Pa.*, 1809-1860. Son of A. Alexander, *supra*. A Presbyterian clergyman, professor at Princeton College, and Theological Seminary, 1820-60. He was the author of Commentaries on the Psalms, Isaiah, Acts, Matthew, and Mark; and many theological reviews, often as sarcastic as they were forcible. See *Life*, by H. C. Alexander; *Hart's American Literature*. *Scr.*

**Alexander, Samuel Davies.** *N. J.*, 1819-1894. Son of A. Alexander, *supra*. A Presbyterian clergyman of New York city from 1855. Princeton College in the 18th Century. *Scr.*

**Alexander, Stephen.** *N. Y.*, 1806-1883. An astronomer who was a professor at Princeton College, 1834-78. Physical Phenomena of Solar Eclipses; Certain Harmonies of the Solar System.

**Alger [äl'jër], Horatio, Jr.** *Ms.*, 1832-1899. The author of a long series of popular juvenile tales, among which the Ragged Dick stories are best known. *Co.*

**Alger, William Rounseville.** *Ms.*, 1822——. A Unitarian clergyman and lecturer of Boston. Symbolic History of the Cross; The School of Life; History of the Doctrine of a Future Life; The Solitudes of Nature and Man; The

Friendships of Women; Poetry of the Orient; Life of Edwin Forrest. *A. U. A. Lip. Rob.*

**Alice, Aunt.** See *Graves, Mrs.*

**Alice, Cousin.** See *Haven, Mrs.*

**Allan, William.** *Va.*, 1837-1889. A lieutenant-colonel in the Confederate army during the Civil War. Battlefields of Virginia; Jackson's Valley Campaign; Army of Northern Virginia. *Hou. Lip.*

**Allen, Alexander Viets Griswold.** *Ms.*, 1841——. An Episcopal clergyman, prominent among leaders of modern religious thought, and a professor in the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge. The Continuity of Christian Thought: a Study of Modern Theology in the Light of its History; Life of Jonathan Edwards; The Greek Theology and the Renaissance of the 19th Century; Religious Progress. *Hou.*

**Allen, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann [Chase] [Akers], "Florence Percy."** *Me.* 1832——. A writer of verse, whose song, "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother," is her most famous though not her best poem. The Triangular Society; Queen Catharine's Rose; Forest Buds; Poems by Florence Percy; The Silver Bridge; The High Top Sweeting. *Hou. Scr.*

**Allen, Frederick De Forest.** *O.*, 1844-1897. A professor of classical philology at Harvard University from 1880. Remnants of Early Latin; Greek Versification in Inscriptions.

**Allen, Fred Hovey.** *N. H.*, 1845——. A clergyman, author of the text of a number of popular art works, such as Great Cathedrals of the World; Modern German Masters; Recent German Art; Famous Paintings; Grand Modern Paintings; Glimpses of Parisian Art; History of the Reformation.

**Allen, Harrison.** *Pa.*, 1841-1897. A surgeon of Philadelphia, professor in the University of Pennsylvania from 1865. Outlines of Comparative Anatomy; System of Human Anatomy. *Lip.*

**Allen, Ira.** *Ct.*, 1751-1814. An officer in the American army during the Revolutionary War, who was afterwards instrumental in settling the disputes



though not aspiring to the dignity of a treatise, it forms a most compact and convenient text-book. . . . The author has had a clear perception of the limits of his subject, and has not aimed at making it a manual of the whole duty of man. . . . It is a calm, clear stream of abstract reasoning, flowing from a thoughtful, well-instructed mind, without any parade of logic, but with an intuitive simplicity and directness which gives an almost axiomatic force. From this characteristic we could almost have conjectured what is stated in the preface, that the study of ethical philosophy was the author's favourite pursuit for at least three score years, and that for forty years it formed a branch of academic instruction in connection with his theological course."—*Westm. Rev.*, Jan. 1853.

**Alexander, B., M.D.**, d. 1768, trans. Morgagni's Seats and Causes of Diseases inves. by Anatomy, Lon., 1769.

**Alexander, Caleb, D.D.**, of Mass., U. S. of America, d. 1828. 1. Essay on the Deity of Jesus Christ, &c., 1793. 2. Latin Grammar, 1794; and an English Grammar.

**Alexander, D.** Con. to Annals of Med., vi. p. 303, 1801.

**Alexander, D., M.D.** Treatise on Croup, Hudd., 1794.

**Alexander, D. T.** A Call to the Jews, Lon.

**Alexander De Hales**, d. 1245, a celebrated English theologian, was called by his contemporaries the Irrefragable Doctor and the Fountain of Life. So highly was he esteemed by Pope Innocent that he ordered him to compile the Summa Theologica. He also wrote some commentaries on the Scriptures. The comments were printed at Venice, 1496, 1575; Leipsic, 1594; Cologne, 1621. The Summa, at Venice, 1475, '96, 1576; Nuremb., 1481-82; Paris, 1489; Basel, 1502, &c.

**Alexander, E.** Con. to Med. Com., xv. p. 373, 1790.

**Alexander Essebiensis**, an English poet and theologian, flourished about 1220. He wrote a Chronicle of England; A Medical Compendium of Bible History; A Life of St. Agnes, &c. See Bale; Tanner's Bibliotheca.

**Alexander, J.** God's Covenant Displayed, Lon., 1684.

**Alexander, J.** Theological works, Lon., 1680, 1727.

**Alexander, J.** Con. to Phil. Trans., 1740.

**Alexander, J.** Dissert. on Quick Lime, Glasg., 1760.

**Alexander, J.** Essays, Lon., 1768.

**Alexander, J.** Con. to Med. Com., iii. p. 186, 1775.

**Alexander, J.** Eau de Luce, &c.; Med. Com., xiv. p. 297, 1789.

**Alexander, Sir J. E. (Captain.)** This celebrated traveller has given us his adventures and observations in fourteen volumes, pub. 1827-38. 1. Travels from India to England, 1825-26, Lon., 1827.

"Containing many lively and interesting descriptions, more particularly of scenes in Burmah."—*Quar. Rev.*

2. An Expedition of Discovery into the Interior of Africa, &c., Lon., 1838.

"In this narrative we find Captain Alexander, as hitherto, lively and entertaining."—*Lit. Gaz.*

3. Life of the Duke of Wellington, 2 vols. 8vo.

"It condenses within popular limits the dry military details."—*London Globe.*

**Alexander, James Waddell, D.D.**, b. 1804, Louisa county, Va., eldest son of Dr. Archibald Alexander, successively Prof. at Princeton in College and Theol. Sem., Pastor in Charlottesville, Va., Trenton, N. J., and Fifth Ave. Presb. Church, N. York.

"He is highly appreciated as an author; and his works have a practical utility which renders them highly popular.

1. Gift to the Afflicted. 2. A Geography of the Bible, Phila., 1830, 12mo, compiled by J. W. and J. A. Alexander. 3. The American Mechanic and Workingman's Companion, N. York and Phila., 2 vols.

"We can but touch upon these excellent little volumes; for the variety which they contain forbids all hope of giving a just idea of their contents without numerous extracts. We hope their circulation will widen until better books of the same kind are written,—which is allowing them a long lease of public favour."—*Lit. World.*

4. Thoughts on Family Worship, 12mo. 5. Consolation; or, Discourses to the Suffering Children of God, N. York, 3vo. 6. Memoir of Rev. Archibald Alexander, N. York, 8vo. 7. Plain Words to a Young Communicant, 12mo; also in Welsh. He has written more than thirty juvenile works for the Amer. Sunday-school Union, of which the best-known are: Infant Library, Only Son, Scripture Guide, Frank Harper, Carl The Young Emigrant, &c. 8. The American Sunday-School and its Adjuncts, Phila., 1856: a valuable book to all interested in Sunday-schools. Contributed to Princeton Rev. since its commencement in 1825.

**Alexander, John**, 1736-1765, an Irish Unitarian minister. 1. A Paraphrase upon the 15th Chapter 1 Corinth.: see Monthly Rev., O. S., vol. xxiv. 443-451. 2. Commentary on the 6th, 7th, and 8th Chapters of Romans; and a Sermon on Eccles. ix. 10, composed the day preceding his death, Lon., 1766.

"This work contains a few good critical remarks; but the theological creed of the writer occupies a most prominent place throughout. The denial of the doctrine of the atonement is a state of

however, could Mr. Alexander read here."—*CRME.*

**Alexander, John Henry**, b. 1812, at Annapolis, Md. 1. Treatise on Mathematical Instruments used in Surveying, Levelling, and Astronomy, by F. W. Simms; edited, with Copious Additions, Balt., 1835, 8vo; 1839, 8vo; 1843, 8vo. 2. Treat. on Levelling, by F. W. Simms; with large Additions, Balt., 1838, 8vo. 3. Contrib. to a History of the Metallurgy of Iron: Pt. 1, Balt., 1840, 8vo, pp. xxiv., 264, plates. 4. Contributions, &c.: Pt. 2, Balt., 1842, 8vo. 5. Introits; or, Ante-Communion Psalms for the Sundays and Holy-Days throughout the Year, Phila., 1844, 12mo. 6. Report on Standards of Weights and Measures for the State of Maryland, 1846, 8vo, pp. iv., 213. 7. Universal Dictionary of Weights and Measures, Ancient and Modern, Balt., 1850, r. 8vo, pp. viii., 158. 8. Catena Dominica, Phila., 12mo. 9. Reports on the New Map of Maryland; annual from 1838 to 1840,—Annapolis Public Printer. Various papers, to be found in the scientific journals of America, England, France, and Germany.

**Alexander, Joseph Addison**, D.D., b. 1809, Philadelphia, third son of Dr. Archibald Alexander, (q. v.), grad. at Coll. of N.J., Princeton, 1826; was appointed Adjunct Prof. of Ancient Languages and Literature in his alma mater, 1830, which office he resigned in 1833; elected Prof. of Biblical Criticism and Ecclesiastical History 1838, and in 1852 he was transferred to the Chair of Biblical and Ecclesiastical History. 1. The Earlier Prophecies of Isaiah, N. York, 1846, 8vo. 2. The Later Prophecies of Isaiah, N. York, 1847, 8vo. The two reprinted in 1 vol., 968 pp., by Collins, of Glasgow, with an Introduction by the Rev. John Eadie, LL.D., Prof. of Biblical Literature to the United Presbyterian Church.

"Truly such a theologian as Professor Alexander is a credit to his country and a blessing to the age. His introduction alone to his commentary on Isaiah is a contribution of surpassing value. It evinces a vast range of acquaintance with the early and modern schools of interpretation."—*Evangelical Mag.*

"We reckon it among the best commentaries on Isaiah of any age or language."—*DR. EADIE.*

3. The Psalms Translated and Explained, 3 vols. 12mo, N. York, 1850. Of this work 10,000 volumes were sold in less than four years.

"Dr. Alexander's recently-published work on the Psalms is well known in the literary world. It is a splendid exegetical work, and places its author at once in the highest rank of this department of literature."—*Knickerbocker.*

4. Isaiah Translated and Explained, [An abridgment of Nos. 1 and 2,] 2 vols. 12mo. N. York, 1851.

5. Essays on the Primitive Church Offices, [reprinted from the Princeton Review,] N. York, 1851.

Dr. A., in connexion with Dr. Hodge, is preparing a Commentary on the New Testament, several vols. of which have been published.

**Alexander, L.** Jewish Poor in London, &c., 1802.

**Alexander Le Partiger**, an English ecclesiastic of the thirteenth century. See Tanner for a list of his works.

**Alexander Neckam.** See NECKAM.

**Alexander, Stephen**, LL.D., b. 1806, at Schenectady, N.Y., grad. at Union Coll. 1824, and matriculated at the Theol. Sem. at Princeton, 1832; was elected Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics in the same institution, 1834, which position he filled until 1840, when the Professorship of Astronomy was created and assigned to him. In 1845, he succeeded to the Chair of Mathematics, which he exchanged, in 1854, for the Professorship of Mechanics and Astronomy. He occupies a deservedly high position as an astronomer. Among his papers which attracted the most attention is one on the Physical Phenomena attendant upon Solar Eclipses, read before the Amer. Phil. Soc. at their centenary meeting, 1843, and pub. in their proceedings. Fundamental Principles of Mathematics, in Amer. Jour. Sci., 1849. On the Origin of the Forms and the Present Condition of some of the Clusters of Stars and several of the Nebulæ, pub. Amer. Ast. Jour. This valuable paper has attracted the notice of the leading astronomers of the world. He has contributed other important papers to many of the principal scientific journals. See Appleton's New Amer. Cyc.

**Alexander, Thomas S.** Practice of the Court of Chancery and County Courts as Courts of Equity, in Maryland, Balt., 8vo, 1839.

**Alexander, W. L.** 1. The Connection and Harmony of the Old and New Testaments, Lon., 1841. 2. High Catholicism not Apostolical, Edin., 1843. 3. Switzerland and the Swiss Churches, Glasg., 1846. 4. Life and Correspondence of Dr. Wardlaw: 2d ed., p. 8vo.

**Alexander, Wm.** Medulla Historia Scotiæ, &c.

**Alexander Wm.** de Roman to Paul Meagher

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Alexander's Critical Dictionary of English Literature

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ion in the legislative council of Canada from 1858 until the union of the provinces, and was called to the senate 30 May, 1873. He is a conservative.

**ALEXANDER, James**, lawyer, b. in Scotland about 1690; d. in New York, 2 April, 1756. His American career began in 1715, when he was obliged to leave England on account of his active partisanship with the pretender in his vain attempt to seize the English crown. He became the first official recorder of the town of Perth Amboy, N. J., in 1718, but, having served as an officer of engineers in Scotland, he was appointed surveyor-general of New York and New Jersey. In his intervals of leisure he studied law and became eminent at the colonial bar. He was a constant contributor, with Chief Justice Morris, to the "New York Weekly Journal," established in 1733. In 1735 he was temporarily disbarred because he served as counsel for Peter Zenger, a popular printer of that day, who was accused of sedition, but he was reinstated on a change of administration two years later. He held many public offices, served for several years in the colonial legislature and council, and was attorney-general in 1721-'23, and secretary of the province of New York. He acquired large wealth, and was among the staunchest of the pre-revolutionary friends of civil liberty. In company with Franklin and others, he founded the American philosophical society. His son William was the "Lord Stirling" of revolutionary fame. In 1756 a ministerial project threatening the rights of the colony was proposed, and, when it came up for consideration at Albany, Sec. Alexander undertook the journey from New York to oppose the measure, although he was suffering from severe illness. His death resulted from the fatigue and exposure then incident to the trip.

**ALEXANDER, John Henry**, scientist, b. in Annapolis, Md., 26 June, 1812; d. in Baltimore, Md., 2 March, 1867. He was graduated at St. John's college in 1826, and studied law, but turned his attention to science. His first work was in engineering, and having submitted to the legislature a plan for the survey of Maryland, in connection with the geological survey, he became in 1834 the topographical engineer of his state. As such he was engaged until 1841, and during the intervening years he regularly prepared the annual reports. The opening of various iron and coal deposits was promoted by these reports, and by his efforts capital was enlisted in the working of the mines. As an authority on standards of weight and measure, his opinion was highly regarded, and he was associated in much of the work conducted under the direction of the coast survey during the superintendency of Hassler and Bache. In 1857 he was sent to England by the national government as delegate to the British commission on decimal coinage. His views on this subject were highly appreciated in this country, and he was about to be appointed director of the mint in Philadelphia when he died. He served on various government commissions, and his numerous reports are of great value. At various times he was professor of physics in St. James's college, Md., in the university of Pennsylvania, and in the university of Maryland. He was a member of many scientific societies, among them the American philo-

Levelling, and Astronomy" (Baltimore, 1835. 1839, and 1848), and also Simms's "Treatise on Levelling" (1838). Among his larger works are "History of the Metallurgy of Iron," Parts 1 and 2 (1840-'42), and "Universal Dictionary of Weights and Measures, Ancient and Modern" (1850). He also wrote several collections of religious verse, of which "Intraits" (Philadelphia, 1844) and "Catena Dominica" (1854) were published. Several works in manuscript remained unpublished at the time of his death, of which the most important was "A Dictionary of English Surnames" (12 vols., 8vo). See "Biographical Memoir of John H. Alexander," by J. E. Hilgard, in vol. i of the "Biographical Memoirs" of the national academy of sciences; also "Life of J. H. Alexander," by William Pinkney (1867).

**ALEXANDER, Nathaniel**, physician, b. in Mecklenburg, N. C., in 1756; d. in Salisbury, 8 March, 1808. In 1776 he was graduated at Princeton. After studying medicine he entered the army and served through the latter part of the revolutionary war. At its close he began the practice of his profession in the high hills of Santee, whence he removed to Mecklenburg. He was for several years a member of the state legislature, was a member of congress in 1803-'5, and was elected by the legislature governor of North Carolina in 1805.

**ALEXANDER, Stephen**, astronomer, b. in Schenectady, N. Y., 1 Sept., 1806; d. in Princeton, N. J., 25 June, 1883. He was graduated at Union in 1824 and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1832, was a tutor at Princeton in 1833, and became adjunct professor of mathematics in 1834, and professor of astronomy in 1840. From 1845 to 1854 he occupied the chair of mathematics, and afterward that of astronomy and mechanics until he retired in 1878. He has written a great number of scientific papers, some of which have been translated into other languages. He was chief of the expedition that went to the coast of Labrador to observe the solar eclipse of 18 July, 1860, and was the leader also of that sent to the west to observe the eclipse of August, 1869. His principal writings are "Physical Phenomena attendant upon Solar Eclipses," read before the American philosophical society in 1843; a paper on the "Fundamental Principles of Mathematics," read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1848; another on the "Origin of the Forms and the Present Condition of some of the Clusters of Stars and several of the Nebulae," read before the American Association in 1850; others on the "Form and Equatorial Diameter of the Asteroid Planets" and "Harmonies in the Arrangement of the Solar System which seem to be Confirmatory of the Nebular Hypothesis of Laplace," presented to the National Academy of Science; a "Statement and Exposition of Certain Harmonies of the Solar System," which was published by the Smithsonian Institute in 1875.

**ALEXANDER, Thomas**, earl of Selkirk, b. in 1774; d. in Pau, France, 6 April, 1820. He was the founder of the Red river settlement, and wrote a volume on "Emigration," containing a statement respecting that attempt at colonization of the western territory of Canada (London, 1817).

**ALEXANDER, Sir William**, earl of Stirling, b. in 1580; d. in London, 12 Sept., 1640. When a



## Alexander

(Waddell) Alexander, was born in Princeton, N. J. He was prepared for college chiefly by his two older brothers, James and Joseph Addison Alexander [q.v.]. He graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1838. He then spent two years as a resident graduate in Princeton, assisting Prof. Henry; three years as a civil engineer; and one year in studying law. Having determined to devote his life to the ministry, he now took the regular course in Princeton Seminary (1844-47). Ordained by the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia on Nov. 16, 1847, he served the Richmond Church of Philadelphia till 1849, when he accepted the position of assistant secretary of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church. In the year 1851 he began a five years' pastorate of the church at Freehold, N. J. In 1856 he accepted a call to the Fifteenth Street Church of New York City, later known as the Phillips Church. His service here, the main work of his life, continued to 1889, when he became pastor emeritus. He continued to reside in New York until, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, he succumbed to an attack of pneumonia. He was unmarried.

Faithful and beloved as a pastor, he had unusual resources of scholarship with which to sustain his ministry in a metropolitan pulpit. As stated clerk of the Presbytery of New York he commanded the respect and admiration of his fellow presbyters by reason of his knowledge of Presbyterian law, his accuracy and thoroughness in keeping the records, and his self-sacrificing spirit. Besides contributing the last four chapters to his father's work on the *History of Colonization on the Western Coast of Africa* (1846), and numerous articles in the *Princeton Review* (see especially his "Editions of Pilgrim's Progress" in the volume of 1859, pp. 232-257), he was the author of the following works: *Life Sketches from Scottish History* (1855); *History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Condensed from the Standard Work of Reid and Killen* (1860); *Princeton College during the Eighteenth Century* (1872)—mainly a biographical dictionary of alumni; and *The Presbytery of New York 1738 to 1888*, even yet a valuable work of reference. Alexander possessed capacity for painstaking, scholarly research but lacked originality and had an imperfect grasp of the principles underlying historical facts. His writings were devoid of literary charm.

[*Princeton Theo. Sem. Biog. Cat.*, ed. by Joseph H. Dulles (1909), gives the main facts of Alexander's life; see also *Princeton Theo. Sem. Necrological Rep.*, 1895, p. 314.]

F. W. L.

**ALEXANDER, STEPHEN** (Sept. 1, 1806-June 25, 1883), astronomer, was the son of Alexander Alexander, a descendant of Scotch Presby-

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## Alexander

terians, who had settled in Schenectady, N. Y., in a mercantile career in which he proved successful. He died at the age of forty-four years, leaving a widow, Maria, and two small children. Little is known of Stephen's mother except that she had the qualities necessary to dominate the circumstances now facing the future of the young boy and girl. She gave special attention to the education of her son, who was delicate in physique, quiet and sensitive in disposition, and very studious and observant. His early education was thorough, and with the natural habit of study he completed the academic course at Union College with honors at the age of eighteen. Subsequently he taught in the academy at Chittenango, N. Y. In 1830, his sister, Harriet, married her cousin, Joseph Henry [q.v.], who was then entering upon a distinguished career at the Albany Academy as an investigator in magneto-electricity and related problems. Alexander gave up his teaching and became associated with his cousin-brother-in-law. Just what position he held is not known, but he was soon at work upon astronomical problems. His observations upon star occultations and solar eclipses in 1830 and 1831 were communicated to the Albany Academy. In the latter year he made an expedition to Maryland to observe an annular eclipse of the sun, which was in those days a scientific event of note. The next year, 1832, was the turning-point of his life, for the trustees of the New Jersey College at Princeton extended an invitation to Henry to become the professor of natural philosophy, and Alexander accompanied him. He entered the Theological Seminary, but in 1833 accepted an appointment as tutor in mathematics, thereby beginning a long and distinguished service to the college. In 1834 he was advanced to adjunct professor in the same department, in 1840 he became professor of astronomy and, with several later changes of title, he remained on the faculty until his retirement in 1877. He was twice married: on Oct. 3, 1826 to Louisa Meads of Albany, who died in 1847, leaving three daughters; and on Jan. 2, 1850 to Caroline Forman of Princeton, by whom he had two daughters.

In conjunction with Henry, he published his observations of terrestrial magnetism in the *American Journal of Science*, April 1832, and his determination of the difference of longitude by the fall of meteors in the *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, December 1839. We find him directing a large party to Labrador to observe the solar eclipse of 1860, the scientific results being published in the *United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Report* of that year. In 1869 he was chairman of the committee appointed by



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the National Academy of Sciences to organize the observation of the solar eclipse at Ottumwa, Ia. In 1838, 1854, 1865, and 1875 he observed the annular eclipses of the sun of those years, as well as a partial eclipse and a transit of Mercury. He terminated his astronomical observations of more than fifty years in December 1882 by observing with great interest and care the transit of Venus. Aside from his strictly scientific work Alexander carried on his duties as college professor with exactitude, and found time to publish many scholarly papers upon subjects bordering on the philosophy of the sciences. The most important of these were as follows: "On the Origin of the Forms and the Present Condition of Some of the Clusters of Stars and Several of the Nebulae," *Astronomical Journal*, Mar. 13-July 10, 1852, II, Nos. 12-20; "Lecture on the Vastness of the Visible Creation," *Smithsonian Institution Annual Report*, 1857; "Lecture on the Relation of Time and Space," *Smithsonian Institution Annual Report*, 1861; *Address by Prof. Stephen Alexander, LL.D. with an Account of the Subsequent Proceedings at the Laying of the Corner Stone of the Astronomical Observatory of the College of New Jersey*, June 27, 1866; "Statement and Exposition of Certain Harmonies of the Solar System," *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge*, 1875, XXI, art. 2. Alexander was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1839, and a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1850. He received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia University in 1852; in 1859 he became president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1862 he was selected as one of the original fifty members of the National Academy of Sciences.

[C. A. Young, "Mémorial of Stephen Alexander," *Natl. Acad. Sci. Biog. Memoirs*, 1886, II, 249-59; *Am. Acad. Arts & Sci. Proc.*, 1884, XIX, 504-11; *A Memorial of Joseph Henry* (Smithsonian Institution, 1880); *Princeton. Theol. Sem. Necr. Report*, 1884.]

F. E. B.

**ALEXANDER, WILLIAM** (1726-Jan. 15, 1783), Revolutionary soldier, was better known as Lord Stirling. Sir William Alexander, from whose family he claimed descent, was a court poet and favorite of James I, from whom he received an immense grant of land in North America. The grant, afterward enlarged, included Nova Scotia, Long Island, and a large part of Canada, but was never carried into effect. The favorite was created Earl of Stirling, and the peerage became extinct with the death of the fifth Earl in 1739. William Alexander's father, James Alexander [q.v.], was a Jacobite who emigrated to America after the unsuccessful rising of 1715. He became a lawyer, and held various public offices. The son

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was born in New York City, was well educated, and, like his father, an excellent mathematician and astronomer. He was associated with his mother as a merchant in New York, and in the early stages of the French and Indian War he was a commissary, and aide and secretary to Gov. Shirley. He accompanied that unfortunate commander to England in 1756, and defended him, the next year, as a witness before the House of Commons. During this visit Alexander expended considerable money and time in the attempt to assert his claim to be the sixth Earl of Stirling. "Chiefly on the deposition of two old men, who affirmed, his descent from John Alexander 'uncle of the first earl,' a jury at Edinburgh, on the 24th March 1759, served him heir-male of Henry, fifth Earl of Stirling" (Charles Rogers, *Memorials of the Earl of Stirling*, 1877, I, 282). "The memorial was . . . remitted to the House of Lords. On the 10th March 1762, the Lords' Committee of Privileges resolved that he had not established his claim" (*Ibid.*, I, 283). Alexander had returned to America the previous year, assuming the title Lord Stirling.

A man of wealth, and social prominence, having married the sister of Gov. Livingston, he held various offices prior to the Revolution, surveyor-general of New Jersey, member of the Council, and assistant to the governor. He promoted farming, manufacture, and mining. His New York house was sold before the war, but he owned a fine mansion at Basking Ridge, N. J. (burned in 1920). His interests in other lines are shown by his report on the transit of Venus in 1769 (in the New York Historical Society Library), and by the fact that he was one of the early governors of Kings (Columbia) College.

As the Revolution came on, Stirling opposed the Stamp Act, and organized a company of grenadiers. He conducted a stormy correspondence with the Loyalist Gov. Franklin, who suspended him from the Council. On Nov. 7, 1775, he was made colonel of the 1st New Jersey Regiment, and he raised and equipped two regiments in the state. His first opportunity for distinction came in January 1776. With forty volunteers in a pilot boat he captured at Sandy Hook the British transport *Blue Mountain Valley*. For this exploit he received the thanks of Congress, and on Mar. 1, 1776, the commission of brigadier-general in the Continental army. Appointed to the chief command in New York City, he prepared for the imminent British invasion. Under his direction Forts Lee and Washington were built, and other fortifications were constructed in Harlem and on Long Island. Fort Stirling on Brooklyn Heights bears his name. The strategic importance of the



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Red Indians: Newdigate Prize Poem, Oxford, 1874, 8vo.

**Alexander, S. A.** Sakya-Muni: Story of Buddha: Newdigate Prize Poem, Lon., 1887, 8vo.

**Alexander, Rev. Samuel Davies**, b. 1819, at Princeton, N.J., son of Dr. Archibald Alexander, [*q. v.*, *ante*, vol. i.,] and brother of Rev. Joseph Addison Alexander, *supra*, was educated at Princeton, and in 1855 became pastor of a Presbyterian church in New York. He has contributed a number of papers to the Princeton Review. 1. Princeton College during the Eighteenth Century, N. York, 1872, 8vo.

"This valuable and highly instructive work.—the fruit of patient and loving labor sure of not being rewarded beyond its deserts."—*Nation*, xv. 206.

2. History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, N. York, 12mo.

**Alexander, Sigmund B.** The Veiled Beyond: a Romance of the Adepts, N. York, 1888, 12mo. With others, Ten of Us: Stories, Bost., 1887, 16mo.

**Alexander, Stephen**, LL.D., [*ante*, vol. i., *add.*,] retired from the professorship of astronomy and mathematics at Princeton in 1878. A Statement and Exposition of Certain Harmonies in the Solar System, Washington, 1875.

**Alexander, Stuart.** 1. Saul, King of Israel: a Sacred Drama, Glasgow, 1843, 8vo. 2. Life's Phantom, and other Poems, chiefly Devotional, 1855, 8vo.

**Alexander, Rev. Thomas**, minister of Belgrave Presbyterian Church, London. 1. Exposition of St. John's Gospel, chap. xvii., Lon., 1857, 12mo. 2. The Penitent's Prayer: an Exposition of the Fifty-First Psalm, Lon., 1860, cr. 8vo. 3. The Great High Priest; new ed., 1860, 18mo. 4. Plain Paths for Youthful Runners, Lon., 1860, fp. 8vo. Also, tracts, &c.

**Alexander, Thomas, C.E.**, professor of engineering in the Imperial College of Engineering, Tokio, Japan. With THOMSON, ARTHUR WATSON, C.E., B.Sc., professor of engineering in the Royal College, Cirencester, Elementary Applied Mechanics, Lon., 1880-83, 2 parts, cr. 8vo.

**Alexander, Thomas Tyler.** A Compilation, Revision, and Digest of the Laws governing Taxation and Assessments in the State of Minnesota, Phila., 1887, 8vo.

**Alexander, Right Rev. William, D.D., D.C.L.**, b. 1824, in Londonderry, Ireland, was educated at Exeter and Brasenose Colleges, Oxford, where he graduated with classical honors in 1847. Having taken holy orders, he became Rector of Camus-juxta-Morne, County Tyrone, Ireland, and in 1867 was appointed Bishop of Derry and Raphoe. He has been Select Preacher to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and has contributed poems, essays, and reviews to periodicals. 1. Prize Essay on the Divinity of Christ, Oxford, 1850, 8vo. 2. Specimens, Poetical and Critical, Lon., 1867. Privately printed. 3. Leading Ideas of the Gospels: Oxford Sermons, 1870-71, Lon., 1872, p. 8vo. 4. The Witness of the Psalms to Christ and Christianity: Bampton Lectures for 1876, Lon., 1877, 8vo; 2d ed., 1878. 5. The Great Question, and other Sermons, Lon., 1885, p. 8vo. 6. The Divinity of Our Lord, Lon., 1886, sq. 16mo. 7. The New Atlantis, and other Poems, 1886, p. 8vo. 8. St. Augustine's Holiday, and other Poems, Lon., 1887, cr. 8vo.

"The Bishop of Derry's verse is strong in the power of expression, but lacking in the higher flights of fancy."—*Acad.*, xxxi. 36.

He is also the author of Commentaries on Colossians, First and Second Thessalonians, Philemon, and Three Epistles of St. John, in the Speaker's Commentary, vols. iii. and iv., and joint author of the Commentary on Deuteronomy. Also, single sermons.

**Alexander, William, M.D.**, Senior Physician to the

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several magazines, he has published: 1. Johnny Gibb of Gushetneuk, in the Parish of Pyketillum: with Glimpses of the Parish Politics about A.D. 1843. (With Glossary of the Aberdeenshire Dialect.) Aberdeen, 1871, 8vo. Nine editions have appeared, of which the seventh is illustrated with portraits and landscapes by George Reid, R.S.A. 2. Sketches of Life among my Ain Folk, Edin., 1875, fp. 8vo; 2d ed.

"The life of rural Aberdeenshire at this period [the early part of the present century] has been set forth with marvellous fidelity by Dr. William Alexander in his works 'Johnny Gibb of Gushet Neuk' and 'Life among my Ain Folk,'—more especially. I venture to think, in the latter. Whoever wishes to understand the undemonstrative, douce, thrifty, plodding, unimaginative, and yet affectionate and sternly faithful nature of that particular variety of the Scot will find it drawn to the life in these books."—W. ROBERTSON NICOLL: *James Macdonell, Journalist*, p. 9.

3. Notes and Sketches illustrative of Northern Rural Life in the Eighteenth Century, Edin., 1877, 8vo. He is also joint author of a Memoir of Andrew Jervise, F.S.A. Scot.

**Alexander, William, M.D., F.R.C.S.**, Visiting Surgeon to the Liverpool Parish Infirmary. The Treatment of Backward Displacements of the Uterus, and of Prolapsus Uteri, by the New Method of Shortening the Round Ligaments. Illust. Lon., 1884, p. 8vo.

**Alexander, William D. S.** 1. The Hermit of the Pyrenees, and other Miscellaneous Poems, Washington, 1860, 18mo. 2. The Lonely Guiding Star: a Legend of the Pyrenean Mountains, and other Poems, Lon., 1873, 8vo. (Presumably the same book as the former.)

**Alexander, William De Witt.** A Short Synopsis of the most Essential Points in Hawaiian Grammar, Honolulu, 1865, 2 parts, 8vo; new ed., 1871.

**Alexander, Rev. William Lindsay, D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E.**, [*ante*, vol. i., *add.*,] 1808-1884, educated in the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews, was pastor of a Scotch Congregational church in Edinburgh 1835-54; became professor of theology and afterwards principal in the Congregational Theological College, Edinburgh, 1854; examiner in philosophy at St. Andrews University 1861; and was a member of the Old Testament Revision Company from its beginning. Besides the works mentioned in vol. i., and several articles in the 8th edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, he wrote: 1. Christ and Christianity: a Vindication of the Divine Authority of the Christian Religion, 1854. 2. Iona, the Druids' Isle, and its Successive Inhabitants, 1855. 3. An Ancient British Church: Inquiry into the History of Christianity in Britain previous to the Hephtharchy, 1857. 4. Christian Thought and Work, 1862. 5. St. Paul at Athens, 1865, 12mo. 6. Sermons: a Series of Sixteen Discourses, 1875, 12mo. 7. Zachariah: his Visions and his Warnings, 1885, p. 8vo. 8. A System of Biblical Theology, Edin., 1888, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Every page bears witness to the wide reading and careful scholarship of Dr. Alexander, and it is scarcely too much to say that in his own peculiar province he stood by himself."—*Spectator*, lxi. 1396.

He also edited the 3d ed. of Kitto's Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature, Edin., 1862-66, 3 vols. r. 8vo. For biog., see ROSS, REV. JAMES, *infra*.

**Alexandrow, A.** New and Complete English-Russian Dictionary, Lon., 1884, p. 8vo.

**Alexandrow, F.** New, Practical and Easy Method of Learning the Russian Language, Lon., 1867, 12mo.

**Alford, Right Rev. Charles Richard, D.D.**, b. 1816, at West Quantoxhead, Somersetshire, Eng.; graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1839; ordained 1839; Vicar of Islington 1865-67; Bishop of Victoria,



Schenectady Jan. 3d, 1827

My dear Friend

To my great disappointment your letter did not reach me until after 7 o'clock last evening which circumstance furnishes the only reason why I did not comply with your affectionate request which it would otherwise have afforded me the sincerest pleasure to have done. This shall not however prevent me from wishing you (by the assistance of the pen) a happy New Year and that the best blessings of Heaven may descend upon Yourself and your worthy Partner for life. I expect to leave this for Chittenengo on Friday next if nothing prevents.

In great haste,

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Benjamin F. Joslin

Stephen Alexander



STEPHEN ALEXANDER.

Married: On Monday evening last, the 3d.  
inst. by the Rev. Horatio Potter, Professor  
Stephen Alexander, of Princeton College, to  
Louisa, daughter of John Mead, esq. of this  
city.

Daily Albany Argus. Oct. 5, 1836.



1824     STEPHEN ALEXANDER.

DIED:-At Princeton, N.J., on Sunday, the 24th inst.,  
Louisa, wife of Prof. Stephen Alexander, of  
Princeton College, and daughter of John Meads,  
of this city.

FROM: Daily Albany Argus  
Jan. 28, 1847.



1824

Prof. Stephen Alexander died at Princeton, N. J., June 25th, 1883, two days before the last commencement of Union College. He was born and brought up in Schenectady, his family residing in State Street, on the site now occupied by De Forest's furniture rooms. After graduating he became Professor of Mathematics in the celebrated Polytechnic Institute established at Chatenango by Rev. Dr. Andrew Yates, who had been Professor of Languages and afterwards of Logic and Metaphysics in Union College. Subsequently he was called to the Professorship of Astronomy in Princeton College. After the death of Prof. Dod he took, in addition, the chair of Mathematics, and after the acceptance by his brother-in-law, Prof. Joseph Henry, of the Secretaryship of the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, D. C., he for some years occupied the chair of Natural Philosophy. Among all these changes, however, astronomy continued to be the subject chiefly absorbing his attention.....The little observatory of earlier days at Princeton is now replaced by the new Halsted Observatory, which was built under Prof. Alexander's supervision.....

C. Oct. 1883.



Albany June 16th, 1831.

Esteemed Sir,

Permit me to trouble you with a very hasty note as I perceive by the American Almanac that an occultation of  $\gamma$  Virginis takes place tomorrow evening. Should you find it convenient and the weather prove favorable I should be pleased to make an observation of it here to compare with that which you might take at Schenectady in order to determine with some exactness our difference of longitude. I intend to ascertain the time by equal altitudes taken if possible on the afternoon of the 17th and morning of the 18th. If the altitudes be taken about 3 hours before or after apparent noon they need not be very exact, especially if several be taken on each side of the meridian. The new dome of the city hall will (as it is now gilding) soon furnish me as I conceive with a means of testing whether irradiation produces the apparent projection of stars on the moon, by observing artificial occultations of stars during the time of a bright moonlight. I will endeavor to execute any experiments of the kind in illustration of your theory which you may devise. Mr. Henry requests that Mr. Jackson, if he be not using, Simpson's Fluxion's, Bridge's Conic Sections and Lardner's Trigonometry, would send them down to him.

In great haste,

Respectfully yours,

Prof. Benjamin F. Joslin

Stephen Alexander



Stephen Alexander, astronomer, was born at Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1806, son of Alexander Stephenson and Maria (O'Connor) Alexander. His father was a native of Scotland, and died in 1809. His mother was born in New York state, and her father took part in the battle of Saratoga in the war of the revolution. He was educated at Union College, and after graduating in 1824 he taught in the Albany Academy until 1832, when he went to the College of New Jersey at Princeton. After teaching one year in the Theological seminary he became a tutor, and in 1834 adjunct professor of Mathematics. In 1840 he was appointed professor of astronomy. From 1845 to 1854 he also held the chair of mathematics; but from 1854 to 1878, when he retired, he was professor of astronomy only. He was emeritus professor until his death. Prof. Alexander was chief of the expedition to the coast of Labrador to observe the solar eclipse of August, 1869. He was the author of a great number of scientific papers, some of which have been translated. His principal writings are: "Physical Phenomena Attending Solar Eclipses," read before the American Philosophical Society in 1843; "On the Fundamental Principles of Mathematics," read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1848; "On the Origin of Forms and Present Condition of Some of the Clusters of Stars and Several of the Nebulae," read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1850; others on "Form and Equatorial Diameter of Some of the Asteroid Planets" and "Harmonies in the Arrangement of the Solar System," which seem to be confirmatory of the nebular hypothesis of La Place, were presented to the National Academy of Sciences, of which he was a member; "A Statement and Exposition of Certain Harmonies of the Solar System" was published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1873. Prof. Alexander's first wife was Louisa Meads, of Albany; he was married, Jan. 2, 1850, to Caroline Forman, of Princeton, N. J. He died in Princeton, N. J., June 25, 1883.

The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, Vol. XI, Page 422.

### 1832—1833.

\*Alexander, Stephen—b. Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1806; U. C., 1824; tea.; (2—); tut. C. N. J., '32-33; adjet. prof. Math., C. N. J., '34-40; adjet. prof. Math. and Astron., '40-45; prof. Math. and Astron., '45-54; prof. Mech. Phil. and Astron., '54-62; prof. Nat. Phil. and Astron., '62-77; prof. emer., '77-83; d. Princeton, N. J., June 25, 1883. LL.D., C. C., '52.  
*Class 1832*  
*Princeton Theol. Sem. 1844*

STEPHEN ALEXANDER, A.M., of Albany, 1824, was a member of the Adelpic Society.  
 Adelpic Catalogue 1830 (Died: 1883)