

Raymond

real affection for Raymond; and no doubt this, as well as a natural impulse to speak well of the dead, informed his comment. But it is a singularly just and accurate appraisal of Raymond's character and political position, and a flat contradiction of almost everything Greeley had written about him for twenty-five years past.

Of Raymond's separately published writings only the letters to Yancey (*Disunion and Slavery*, 1860) show him at anything like his best. His *History of the Administration of President Lincoln* (1864) was a hastily compiled campaign document, expanded after Lincoln's death into *The Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln* (1865). He always intended to rewrite this into a thorough and solid study; but as commonly happens with newspapermen, he never got around to it. Other publications, in pamphlet form, include various legislative and patriotic speeches; and *Association Discussed; or, the Socialism of the Tribune Examined* (1847), originally a newspaper controversy with Greeley.

[For his early life and professional career, Augustus Maverick, *Henry J. Raymond and the N. Y. Press* (1870), which incorporates many valuable documents, is still the best authority. On his political activity, see D. S. Alexander, *A Pol. Hist. of the State of N. Y.*, vols. II (1906), III (1909); H. A. Weed and T. W. Barnes, *Life of Thurlow Weed* (2 vols., 1883-84); F. W. Seward, *William H. Seward* (3 vols., 1891); and "Extracts from the Journal of Henry J. Raymond," ed. by his son, Henry W. Raymond, in *Scribner's Monthly*, Nov. 1879, Jan., Mar., June 1880, which seem to be all of the journal that is extant. The last installment gives his version of the Philadelphia convention and its antecedents. The history of the peace suggestions of 1864 is in J. G. Nicolay and John Hay, *Abraham Lincoln: A History*, 1890, vol. IX, 218 ff. The official *Hist. of the N. Y. Times, 1851-1921* (1921), by Elmer Davis, contains a useful summary, and a digest of his editorial opinion on the principal issues of the period. Unpublished correspondence in the possession of the Raymond family contains some items of personal interest but little bearing on his public life. The newspaper obituaries, *N. Y. Times*, *N. Y. Tribune*, June 19, 1869, give one version of the circumstances of his death; another, related by Henry Ward Beecher and more generally credited, may be found in John Bigelow, *Retrospections of an Active Life*, IV (1913), pp. 289-90.]

E. D—s.

RAYMOND, JOHN HOWARD (Mar. 7, 1814–Aug. 14, 1878), college president, was born in New York City, the son of Eliakim and Mary (Carrington) Raymond and the descendant of Richard Raymond who emigrated from England to Salem, Mass., before 1634. He was a pupil in the classical school of Goold Brown [*q.v.*], and, though he left the school at the age of ten, he always spoke of Brown and his then well-known English grammar as the origin of his life-long enthusiasm for the study of language. At the age of fourteen he entered Columbia College, now Columbia University, New York City. Because of his immaturity and self-satisfaction at being

Raymond

ranked at the head of the class, he became indolent and insubordinate and in his junior year was expelled from the college. Admitted to Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., he was graduated from there in the class of 1832. After his graduation he studied law, first in New York and then in New Haven. A sermon by Leonard Bacon [*q.v.*] containing one searching question, "Is religion a delusion or is it not?" changed the whole course of his life. Giving up his purpose of becoming a lawyer, he entered the Baptist theological seminary in Madison University, now Colgate University, at Hamilton, N. Y., where he graduated in 1838 and remained as professor until 1850. On May 12, 1840, he married Cornelia Morse who bore him nine children and survived him twenty-seven years. In 1850 with a group of professors and students known as the Removal party he left Madison University to organize a university in Rochester, N. Y. At that time Madison was a struggling college with no endowment, but those left behind, indignant at the seeming disloyalty of the others, immediately raised a large amount of money and from one small college came two well-endowed institutions, Colgate and Rochester universities. During the five years he was in Rochester, 1850-55, antislavery was the burning question of the day, and his natural interest in the cause was increased by his friendship with such men as Henry Ward Beecher, William Henry Channing, and Frederick Douglass. In the summer of 1863 he was Beecher's companion in his European lecture tour and made one speech. Beecher afterward described it as a tropical tornado which electrified his lukewarm English audience (letter in *Life and Letters*, post, p. 179).

In 1855 he became the first president of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, assuming responsibility for the plan of organization and policy of government. Because of his tact and understanding, the Polytechnic was one of the first large schools to rely wholly on a boy's sense of honor, and corporal punishment was not used. In 1861 he was appointed a member of the first board of trustees of Vassar College. When Milo P. Jewett [*q.v.*] resigned from the presidency in 1864, a year before the opening of the college, Raymond was invited to become his successor. This offer he accepted, though with some hesitation, as he had just resigned from the presidency of the Polytechnic because of lack of health. During the short administration of Jewett buildings had been erected, but on Raymond fell the entire responsibility of internal organization, including the selection of a faculty and making of a curriculum. To him in large meas-

Raymond

ure is due the success of what was then felt to be a very doubtful experiment in the higher education of women. He defended vigorously the cultural aims of college education and was insistent upon high standards. His curriculum was notable for its natural science and modern language as well as for the classics and mathematics. His work continued through the first thirteen years of Vassar, ending with his death at the college. He was a man of strong convictions without a trace of bigotry. Possessing a keen sense of humor, he never lost his dignity. Because of his broad scholarship and culture on the one hand and his genuine love of all that was human on the other, he easily gained the friendship of men and women in all classes of society.

[*Life and Letters of John Howard Raymond* (1881), ed. by H. R. Lloyd; *The Autobiog. and Letters of Matthew Vassar* (1916), ed. by E. H. Haight; J. M. Taylor and E. H. Haight, *Vassar* (1915); J. M. Taylor, *Before Vassar Opened* (1914); *The First Half Century of Madison Univ.* (1872); Samuel Raymond, *Geneal. of the Raymond Families of New England* (1886); date of death and other information from his daughter, Miss Cornelia M. Raymond, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.]
H. N. M.

RAYMOND, JOHN T. (Apr. 5, 1836–Apr. 10, 1887), actor, will be remembered chiefly in American theatrical annals for his acting of Colonel Mulberry Sellers in *The Gilded Age*, with his famous catch phrase of "there's millions in it." He was born in Buffalo, N. Y. His real name, John O'Brien, he abandoned early in life for the professional name by which he became universally known. It was not until 1881, however, that he made it his legal name by authorization of the courts. From June 27, 1853, the day of his first appearance on the professional stage in the small part of Lopez in John Tobin's old comedy, *The Honeymoon*, he lacked no opportunity to appear before the public, and it was not long after his début before he was receiving the reward of incessant laughter for acting that was as uniquely comic as was his own personality. He was one of the type of actors who rely upon facial and physical eccentricities to obtain their effects. Among his early engagements were appearances in stock companies in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities, and tours in support of Julia Dean Hayne and Anna Cora Mowatt. In 1861 he became a member of Laura Keane's company at her theatre in New York and succeeded Joseph Jefferson in the rôle of Asa Trenchard in a revival of *Our American Cousin*, appearing also while there in a number of diverse characters, including Tony Lumpkin in *She Stoops to Conquer* and Crabtree in *The School for Scandal*. Jefferson, who subsequently acted with Raymond in Washington, describes him at

Raymond

this period as "a creator of American characters." Later in the same season he was taking part in operatic performances in a company of which Caroline Richings was the leading member. In 1867 he rejoined Sothorn, with whom he had acted in New York, playing Asa Trenchard to that actor's Lord Dundreary in London. It was not until after a season in California that in 1873 he first acted and became permanently identified with the character of Colonel Sellers, which he acted no less than one thousand times. When he took that play to London in 1880, it disappointed his expectations by receiving little applause from English theatre-goers. Other rôles followed in which he struck a similar note of comedy, *Wolfert's Roost*, *Fresh, the American*, *For Congress*, *In Paradise*, *Risks*, and *The Woman Hater*. He rarely appeared, after he had become a star and could select his own plays, in anything but comedies of American authorship and atmosphere, the most notable exception being his acting of Mr. Posket in Pinero's farce, *The Magistrate*. His comedy methods were limited in range, but his long face, his nimble manner, his imperturbability and his artificial seriousness, held him in high favor with multitudes to whom he seemed to be a genius of comedy acting. For a long time he was in poor health, but he remained on the stage to the end, dying suddenly in a hotel at Evansville, Ind., during one of his mid-western tours. His popularity both with members of his profession and with the public was attested by the fact that his funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration ("the little Church Around the Corner") were attended by an immense crowd of mourners. His first wife was Marie E. Gordon, an actress whom he married in 1868, and from whom he was divorced. His second wife, to whom he was married Apr. 11, 1881, was Rose Courtney Barnes, daughter of Rose Eytinge [q.v.] and of David Barnes.

[T. Allston Brown, *Hist. of the Am. Stage* (1870); *The Autobiog. of Jos. Jefferson* (1890); G. C. D. Odell, *Annals of the N. Y. Stage*, vol. VII (1931); Franklin Fyles, in *Famous Am. Actors of Today* (1896), ed. by F. E. McKay and C. E. L. Wingate; Wm. Winter, *Brief Chronicles*, pt. 3 (1890); obituary notices in *N. Y. Herald*, *N. Y. Times*, and *Boston Transcript*, Apr. 11, 1887.]
E. F. E.

RAYMOND, MINER (Aug. 29, 1811–Nov. 25, 1897), theologian, educator, was born in New York City, the son of Nobles and Hannah (Wood) Raymond and the eldest of nine children. He was descended from Huguenot ancestors who had been driven from France, some of them settling in England, and subsequently emigrating to New England. Soon after Miner's birth the family moved to Rensselaerville,

Biographical Dictionary of American Educators

(New Jersey) Theological Seminary in 1865. He studied art in Europe (1865-68).

Ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1870, he served a church in Darby, Pennsylvania (1870-74). Raymond was professor of oratory at Williams College (1874-80) and professor of oratory and aesthetic criticism (1880-93) and aesthetics (1893-1905) at Princeton (New Jersey) University. From 1905 to 1912, he was a professor of aesthetics at George Washington University in Washington, D.C. He retired to Los Angeles, California, in 1912 and returned to Washington in 1917.

A prolific author, Raymond wrote *Colony Ballads* (1876), *Ideals Made Real* (1877), *Orators Manual* (1877), *Modern Fishers of Men* (1879), *A Life in Song* (1886), *Poetry as a Representative Art* (1886), *Ballads of the Revolution* (1887), *Sketches in Song* (1887), *The Genesis of Art Form* (1893), *The Writer* (1893), *Art in Theory* (1894), *Pictures in Verse* (1894), *Rhythm and Harmony in Poetry and Music* (1895), *Painting, Sculpture and Architecture* (1899), *The Representative Significance of Form* (1900), *The Aztec God and Other Dramas* (1900), *Ballads and Other Poems* (1901), *The Essentials of Aesthetics* (1907), *Psychology of Inspiration* (1908), *Dante and Collected Verse* (1909), *Fundamentals in Education, Art and Civics* (1911), *Suggestions for the Spiritual Life* (1912), *The Mountains About Williamstown* (1913), and *Ethics and Natural Law* (1920). Marion Mills Miller compiled some of Raymond's writings in *A Poet's Cabinet* (1914) and *An Art Philosopher's Cabinet* (1915).

Raymond was a member of many American and foreign scholarly organizations and received honorary degrees from Rutgers and Williams colleges and Princeton University.

REFERENCES: *DAB*; *NCAB* (8:457); *NYT*, July 12, 1929, p. 23; *TC*; *WWAE* (I); *WWW* (I).

John F. Ohles

RAYMOND, John Howard. B. March 7, 1814, New York, New York, to Eliakim and Mary (Carrington) Raymond. M. May 12, 1840, to Cornelia E. Morse. Ch. nine. D. August 14, 1878, Poughkeepsie, New York.

John Howard Raymond attended Columbia College (1828) and was graduated from Union College in Schenectady, New York, with the A.B. (1832) and A.M. (1835) degrees. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1835 but did not practice law. He studied theology at Madison College (later, Colgate University) in Hamilton, New York, and was graduated in 1838.

Raymond was appointed a tutor in Hebrew at Madison College (1837-39) and professor of rhetoric and English literature (1839-49). He accepted a position at the new University of Rochester, New York, as professor of history and belles lettres (1850-55). He organized and was president of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute (1856-64). His success at

REFERENCES: *AC*; *DAB*; *NCAB* (8:457); *TC*; *WWAE* (I); *WWW* (I); Frank P. Stephens, *A History of the University of the State of New York* (New York: The University of the State of New York Press, 1962), pp. 154-59; *The University of the State of New York: A Centennial History* (Columbia: The University of the State of New York Press, 1968), pp. 111-27, 160-73.

Brooklyn led to an invitation to assume the presidency of Vassar College at Poughkeepsie, New York, succeeding Milo Parker Jewett (*q.v.*), founder with Matthew Vassar of the institution. Raymond served as president and professor of mental and moral philosophy to 1878. He succeeded in reorganizing the administration, faculty, and curriculum and acted as chaplain of the college.

Raymond was the author of several pamphlets and sermons. He was awarded an honorary degree by the University of Rochester in 1855.

REFERENCES: *AC*; *DAB*; *NCAB* (5:234); *NYT*, August 16, 1878, p. 8; *TC*; *WWW* (H).
George R. Berrian

READ, Daniel. B. June 24, 1805, near Marietta, Ohio, to Ezra Read and his wife n.a. M. 1826 to Alice Brice. Ch. five, including Theodore Read, a Union general in the Civil War. D. October 3, 1878, Keokuk, Iowa.

Daniel Read was educated at a Marietta, Ohio, academy and later attended Ohio University in Athens, where he was graduated with the A.B. (1824) and A.M. (1827) degrees.

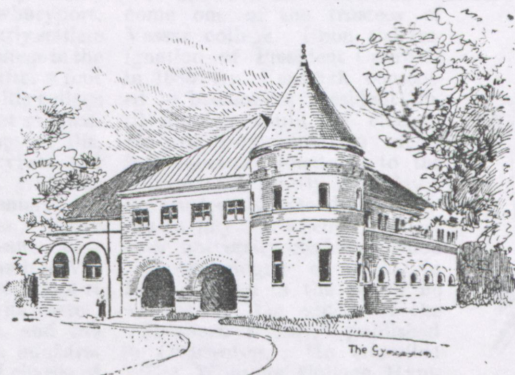
Read was principal of the preparatory department at Ohio University (1824–35). He was a professor of ancient languages (1836–38) and taught Latin and political economy (1839–42) at Ohio University and was professor of languages (1843–56) and acting president (1853–54) at Indiana State Normal School (later, State University) in Terre Haute.

He moved to the University of Wisconsin and became professor of mental and moral philosophy (1856–67). While at Wisconsin, Read became closely associated with John Hiram Lathrop (*q.v.*), who was president of the University of Missouri. Read became Lathrop's successor in 1867 and rebuilt and reorganized the university. He expanded into new fields of instruction, correlated the curriculum to the public schools, removed the university operation from partisan politics and sectarian influences, and allowed women to enroll as students. Read provided programs for classical education and for industrial, technical, professional, and graduate education. He established a strong course of study for teacher training, founding the College of Normal Instruction in 1867.

After a long struggle Read opened the school of law (1872), completing the program of expansion he had announced in 1866. Later the school of medicine was established (1873). Read became president emeritus in 1876. He received an honorary degree from Indiana Asbury (later, DePauw) University (1853).

REFERENCES: *AC*; *DAB*; *NCAB* (8:185); *TC*; *WWW* (H); Frank F. Stephens, *A History of the University of Missouri* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1962), pp. 194–99; Jonas Viles, *The University of Missouri: A Centennial History* (Columbia, Mo.: E. W. Stephens Co., 1939), pp. 111–27, 160–75.
James R. Layton

JEWETT, Milo P., first president of Vassar college (1862-64), was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., Apr. 27, 1808, son of Calvin Jewett, an eminent physician. He was prepared for college at Bradford academy, Vt., and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1828, when he taught school for one year in Plymouth, Vt. Preferring the law, he removed to Boston, and entered the office of Josiah Quincy, where he studied a year, but abandoned it in 1830 to take the theological course at Andover seminary, where



he was graduated in 1833. He had great success in teaching and became absorbed in the subject of a higher education for the masses. Upon the suggestion of Josiah Holbrook, the founder of the American lyceum system, he spent his vacations lecturing upon his pet theme, the common-school system. These lectures created an extensive interest among his fellow-educators, and a movement was started which resulted in the present school system in New York state. In 1834 he accepted a professorship in Marietta college, O., then just founded. In 1834, in connection with Calvin E. Stowe and Wm. E. Lewis, he took part in an educational convention in Ohio, which led to the establishment of the common-school system of that state, and went to Europe under the direction of the state to investigate and report upon the best schools there. His report created the deepest interest throughout the country, and led to the special educational mission-work of Horace Mann in New England. His views upon baptism having caused him to unite with the Baptist church, he resigned his position in Marietta college in 1838, and established the Judson female institute in Marion, Ala., the following year. In connection with this school he established the "Alabama Baptist" which became the organ of the society in the state. In 1855 he returned to the North and purchased the College Hill seminary at Poughkeepsie, where he first met Matthew Vassar. Prof. Jewett found that Mr. Vassar proposed to leave his fortune for benevolent purposes, and suggested to him the founding, while he yet lived, of a thoroughly equipped and endowed college for young women upon a plan which so pleased Mr. Vassar that he adopted it and consulted Prof. Jewett in everything relating to its establishment, and was made president



of its board of trustees. In 1862, when Vassar college was established, he was chosen its first president. The same year, at the request of Mr. Vassar, he visited Europe to inspect its universities, libraries, art-galleries, and higher schools, to obtain information in regard to the best educational system of the old world. In 1864, having almost lost the use of his eyes, he resigned the presidency of the college, and removed to Milwaukee, where he became presi-

dent of the Female college, chairman of board of visitors of the University of Wisconsin, and held other positions of honor and trust. He was a man of extensive literary attainments, and published several valuable treatises and numerous articles for the periodical press. While never actively in the ministry, he was ordained as a minister in the Baptist church. He received the degree of LL.D. from Rochester university in 1861. President Jewett died in Milwaukee, Wis., June 9, 1882.

RAYMOND, John Howard, second president of Vassar college (1865-78), was born in New York city, March 7, 1814, son of a prominent merchant, well known in religious and philanthropic circles. After passing through the common schools, he entered Columbia college in 1828, and from that institution went to Union college, where he was graduated with honors in 1832. Upon leaving college he first determined to follow the profession of law, to which end he studied in law school in New Haven. His religious convictions led him to give himself up to the profession of theology, and in 1834 he entered the theological seminary at Hamilton, N. Y., intending to become a Baptist minister. His progress in the study of Hebrew led to his appointment as tutor in that language, and he was subsequently made professor of rhetoric and English literature at the Madison university, which chair he filled for ten years, and acquired a wide reputation as a teacher and orator. In 1850 he became professor of

belles-lettres in the newly established Rochester university, where he remained till 1855. Prof. Raymond was then chosen as the organizer of the celebrated Polytechnic institute at Brooklyn, N. Y., now the Collegiate and polytechnic institute. In this responsible position he displayed as an instructor, mental resources and general capacity combined with original ideas and methods, which earned for him a high reputation, and which eventually led to his appointment in 1865 to continue the organization of Vassar college begun by President Jewett. Of this college Prof. Raymond

was the second president, but was the first to assume the conduct of the college curriculum after the completion and opening of the buildings. He was at the same time professor of mental and moral philosophy, and in these eminent positions his services were of distinguished usefulness, fully justifying the wisdom of his choice as the head of the first well-equipped college for women in America. He was not only an accomplished scholar in the direct line of his own duties as an instructor, but was also splendidly equipped in history, classical literature and physical science; and it was in a great measure under his auspices that in June, 1869, there was organized at Poughkeepsie the American philological association, which has exercised material influence over the study of language in this country, a science which President Raymond always followed with unvarying interest. His name, however, will ever be chiefly associated with Vassar college, where he was a pioneer in opening new fields for the aspirations of American women in their struggle toward a higher culture and greater influence in the world. He devoted his entire energies to the advancement of the educational and material needs of the institution, and it was mainly through his efforts that it so rapidly gained position and came to rank with the older educational institutions of the country. Un-



fortunately, it was on account of these very exertions that President Raymond lost his health, and after a number of attacks of serious illness he died in the college building, Aug. 14, 1878. His remains were interred in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CALDWELL, Samuel Lunt, third president of Vassar college (1878-85), was born in Newburyport, Mass., Nov. 13, 1820, his ancestors being early settlers in Massachusetts. He was prepared for college in the grammar schools of his native town, and after a four years' course was graduated from Waterville college (now Colby university), Me., in 1839. After graduating he took charge of the academy at Hampton Falls, N. H., subsequently removing to Newburyport, and becoming the head master in the West grammar school. After teaching three years, he entered the theological seminary at Newton, Mass., where he was graduated in 1845, and the same year preached for the Baptist church at Alexandria, Va. Early in 1846 he was called to the First Baptist church of Bangor, Me., and ordained its pastor. This union continued for twelve years, and the church was greatly strengthened by his ministrations. In 1858 he accepted the pastoral charge of the First Baptist church of Providence, R. I., whose

pulpit had been made vacant by the death of Dr. James N. Granger. After a ministry of over fifteen years, he resigned to accept the professorship of church history in the Newton theological institution, which post he ably filled for five years. Upon the death of John H. Raymond, second president of Vassar college, Dr. Caldwell was elected his successor, and entered upon the duties of his post Sept. 12, 1878. His ability and special fitness for this office were shown by his superior administration of its affairs, which sustained the institution in the high position it had been given under the ad-

ministrative ability of his predecessors. He resigned in 1885, and removed to Providence, R. I. He edited Volumes III. and IV. of "Publications of the Narragansett Club" (Providence, 1865), and was one of the compilers of the "Service of Song" hymnal, and has published many addresses, lectures and sermons. He received the degree of D.D. from Colby university in 1858, and that of LL.D. from Brown university in 1884. He died at his home in Providence Sept. 10, 1889.

KENDRICK, James Ryland, fourth president of Vassar college (1885-86), was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Apr. 21, 1821, the son of Clark Kendrick, vice-president of the Baptist foreign missionary society of Vermont. He received his early education at Hamilton college, and showing such aptitude his father sent him to Brown university, where he was graduated in 1840 with honor, being chosen to deliver the classical oration. He went South and taught school in Georgia for two years. In 1842 he was ordained at Forsyth, Ga., and the next year was called to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Macon. After spending four years in this field, he received a call to the First Baptist church in Charleston, S. C., and served that congregation for seven years, when, with a little colony, he in 1854 founded the Citadel square church in that city, which has probably the best Baptist church edifice south of the Potomac. Although he was a Union man during the war, he was so beloved that he continued preaching at Madison, Ga., to which place he had removed upon its outbreak,

and upon the conclusion of the struggle he received a call to the Tabernacle church in New York city, where he remained until 1873, when he removed to Poughkeepsie, and became the pastor of the Baptist church in that city, and a friend of Matthew Vassar, who attended his church, and induced him to become one of the trustees of Vassar college. Upon the resignation of President Caldwell in 1885 Dr. Kendrick consented to become its president until another could be elected. He was instrumental in securing valuable donations to the college, and greatly stimulated the trustees to extend its facilities in physical science. Rochester university conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1866. When in the South he was one of the editors of the "Southern Baptist," published in Charleston. He compiled "The Woman's College Hymnal," and has published many sermons, tracts and addresses, besides contributing largely to the periodical literature of the day. He died in Poughkeepsie Dec. 11, 1889. After his death, his widow, Georgia Avery Kendrick, became the lady principal of Vassar college, which position she has filled with great acceptance.

TAYLOR, James Monroe, fifth president of Vassar college (1886-), was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1848, son of Elisha E. L. and Mary Jane (Perkins) Taylor. His father was a Baptist clergyman, who labored successfully in Brooklyn, where he organized two churches, and in 1864 resigned on account of failing health, and afterward became secretary of the Am. Baptist home mission society. The son received his early education in Brooklyn, where he was prepared for college. He entered the University of Rochester, and was graduated in 1868, and afterward took the course at the Rochester theological seminary, and was graduated in 1871. For the next two years he traveled and studied in Europe, and upon his return was called to the Baptist church at South Norwalk, Conn., where he remained from 1873 till 1882. While there he was largely instrumental in the establishment of a public library, and showed great public spirit in many directions. In 1882 he accepted a charge at Providence, R. I., where he was settled four years, and in June, 1886, he was elected president of Vassar college. In connection with the presidency he took the chair of mental and moral philosophy, and has devoted himself, heart and soul, to the work of advancing the scope and usefulness of this institution, and has secured many endowments which have enabled the college to take a high place among the educational institutions of the country. He has greatly extended the facilities for laboratory work, and made large additions to its museum and various cabinets. During his incumbency Strong hall was erected, accommodating 100 students, the funds for which were largely provided by John D. Rockefeller, in memory of whose daughter it was named. He was instrumental in securing the library building, which was the gift of Frederick F. Thomp-



J. R. Kendrick



James M. Taylor

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Raymond, John Howard (7 Mar. 1814-14 Aug. 1878), college president and educational innovator, was born in New York City, the son of Eliakim Raymond, a businessman, and Mary Carrington. He attended the Goold Brown grammar school, where he acquired a taste for the classics, and then New York High School. Entering Columbia College at age fourteen, he at first led his class, but overprepared and overconfident, he was "decapitated," as he put it in his unpublished autobiography--that is, he let his work and standing as a student deteriorate and was expelled from Columbia in his junior year. He subsequently graduated from Union College in 1832 and studied law in New York City and New Haven, Connecticut. Attending the church of Leonard Bacon in New Haven, he was arrested by a question about religious faith and in 1834 experienced a religious conversion. In 1835 he dropped the study of law to enroll in the Baptist Theological Seminary at Madison University in Hamilton, New York, from which, planning to become a missionary, he graduated in 1838.

Raymond changed his career path as he became absorbed in the academic and administrative affairs of Madison as a faculty member (1838-1850), teaching philosophy and belles lettres, and after he met Cornelia Morse, only daughter of prosperous upstate New Yorkers. She challenged him with the question of "why Eve sinned," and Raymond's twelve-page response on the subject apparently satisfied her and led to their engagement. They were married in 1840 and had nine children, one of whom died in infancy, another at age ten.

As a result of a proposal to move Madison University from Hamilton to Rochester, New York, which met stiff opposition both in the town and on campus, a group of professors, calling itself the "Removal Party," left Madison in 1850 and was instrumental in organizing Rochester University (now the University of Rochester). Raymond was a moving force in this group and guided university policy before the first president was chosen. After five years at that institution, where he made many friends among such prominent abolitionists as Frederick Douglass, Wendell Phillips, and Elizabeth Peabody, he resigned in 1855 to become the organizer and president of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute.

At the Polytechnic Institute, which opened in 1855, Raymond applied his organizational skills to developing a complete system of education embracing collegiate, scientific, and commercial curricula. He successfully led a faculty of 40 in developing a school program for the approximately 500 students, trying to meet their diverse needs. Under his leadership, the often-divided faculty was made responsible for coherent curricular development. Through debate and consensus, in a forward-looking mode, he led the faculty to ban corporal punishment from the school.

During the summer of 1863 Raymond traveled with the abolitionist Henry Ward Beecher, a close friend, to Europe for a much needed vacation. (He was not well and was getting ready to resign from his Polytechnic position.) The two men discovered a tremendous prejudice against the Union antislavery position among England's upper classes. Beecher addressed a meeting of Congregationalists in London on the subject of slavery and also invited Raymond to speak. Raymond's first sentence, according to Beecher, was "like an explosion," "red-hot," and he gave a very impassioned and angry speech. In September the

two men had an audience with King Leopold of Belgium to discuss the Civil War.

Somewhat earlier, in 1860, Raymond had been asked by Matthew Vassar, a trustee of Rochester, to become a charter trustee of Vassar Female College, founded in Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1861. It was this connection that led to his nomination to the Vassar presidency in 1864, after the sudden resignation of first president Milo P. Jewett, before the college actually opened its doors in the fall of 1865. Raymond assumed the Vassar presidency reluctantly, largely because of his health. Nevertheless, driving a bargain that improved his salary, he resigned from Brooklyn Polytechnic and assumed the Vassar presidency in April 1864.

In founding Vassar College in 1861, Matthew Vassar had pioneered in undertaking to offer a liberal arts education for women comparable to that available for men. Vassar himself and Raymond's predecessor Jewett had many ideas of their own about women's education, but it fell to Raymond to deal with the practical realities of implementing and interpreting the founder's vision and the college's mission. For the 14 years of his presidency he dealt with Victorian shibboleths about women's role and women's fragility. His educational standards were high, and many of the early students were unprepared by their earlier studies for the rigors of the curriculum established under his leadership by the nine professors (seven men, two women), as signaled by the entrance exams. Faced with this problem from the first day the college opened, he very shortly established a preparatory division and admitted to full college work no unprepared students. The ambience of the residential life of the college, with its concept of *in loco parentis*, and the closely supervised intellectual life of the classroom established under Raymond created an environment where "women studying together" (as Maria Mitchell, one of the professors, put it) could thrive. By the time of Raymond's death in Poughkeepsie, New York, the Vassar model had served as example for two other women's colleges--Smith College and Wellesley College, both founded in 1875--and the idea of rigorously educating women had begun to take hold.

Raymond had a genius for inventing academic organization. He founded, and successfully developed in their beginning stages, three experimental educational institutions: a university, a comprehensive boys' school, and an institution for the higher education of women in a time when little preparatory education for girls was available. He was a cautious man but a determined one. In his leadership of Vassar he had to combat Victorian public opinion, which questioned the advisability of giving such a rigorous education to women. He was relentless in his conviction that women could attain the highest standards of performance, and he defended the college against its critics. He was strongly supported in this enterprise by an engaged faculty to whom he provided encouragement. He was a pacesetter, and his ideas about curriculum and organization were reflected in subsequent developments in higher education for both men and women.

Bibliography

The Raymond papers in the Vassar College library contain unpublished speeches, essays, correspondence, scrapbooks, and clippings and are the best source of information about Raymond. His youngest daughter, Cornelia Raymond, was for a time the college historian, and she added many valuable notes about him and his times to the file. Maria Mitchell's

letters to Raymond and student letters written back home in the period of his presidency, also in the Vassar College library, fill in many details of Raymond's tenure there. *Life and Letters of John Howard Raymond* (1881), edited by his oldest daughter, Harriet Lloyd, is another valuable source about his life and presidency. Elizabeth Hazelton Haight, ed., *The Autobiography and Letters of Matthew Vassar* (1916), and Haight and James Monroe Taylor, *Vassar* (1915), give insight into Raymond's career, as does Taylor, *Before Vassar Opened* (1914).

Elizabeth Adams Daniels

Back to the top

Citation:

Elizabeth Adams Daniels. "**Raymond, John Howard**";

<http://www.anb.org/articles/09/09-00623.html>;

American National Biography Online Feb. 2000.

Access Date: Tue Dec 2 13:53:58 EST 2003

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New York, and maintained himself by teaching in a young ladies' seminary and writing for the "New Yorker," a literary weekly edited by Horace Greeley. On the establishment of the "Tribune" in April, 1841, Mr. Raymond became assistant editor and was



Henry J. Raymond

well known as a reporter. He made a specialty of lectures, sermons, and speeches, and, among other remarkable feats, reported Dr. Dionysius Lardner's lectures so perfectly that the lecturer consented to their publication in two large volumes, by Greeley and McElrath, with his certificate of their accuracy. In 1843

he left the "Tribune" for the "Courier and Enquirer," and he remained connected with this journal till 1851, when he resigned and went to Europe to benefit his health. While on the staff of the "Courier and Enquirer" he formed a connection with the publishing-house of Harper Brothers, which lasted ten years. During this period a spirited discussion of Fourier's principles of socialism was carried on between Mr. Raymond and Mr. Greeley, and the articles of the former on this subject were afterward published in pamphlet-form. In 1849 he was elected to the state assembly by the Whigs. He was re-elected in 1850, and chosen speaker, and manifested special interest in the school system and canal policy of the state. The New York "Times" was established by him, and the first number was issued on 18 Sept., 1851. In 1852 he went to Baltimore to report the proceedings of the Whig national convention, but was given a seat as a delegate, and made an eloquent speech in exposition of northern sentiment. In 1854 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the state. He was active in organizing the Republican party, composed the "Address to the People" that was promulgated at the National convention at Pittsburg in February, 1856, and spoke frequently for Fremont in the following presidential campaign. In 1857 he refused to be a candidate for governor of New York, and in 1858 he favored Stephen A. Douglas, but he finally resumed his relations with the Republican party. In 1860 he was in favor of the nomination of William H. Seward for the presidency, and it was through his influence that Mr. Seward was placed in the cabinet. He was a warm supporter and personal friend of Mr. Lincoln in all his active measures, though at times deploring what he considered a hesitating policy. After the disaster at Bull Run he proposed the establishment of a provisional government. In 1861 he was again elected to the state assembly, where he was chosen speaker, and in 1863 he was defeated by Gov. Edwin D. Morgan for the nomination for U. S. senator. In 1864 he was elected to congress, and in a speech on 22 Dec., 1865, maintained that the southern states had never been out of the Union. He sustained the reconstruction policy of President Johnson. On the expiration of his term he declined renomination, and he refused the mission to Austria in 1867. He assisted in the organization of the "National Union convention" which met at Philadelphia in August,

1866, and was the author of the "Philadelphia Address" to the people of the United States. In the summer of 1868 he visited Europe with his family, and after his return resumed the active labors of his profession, with which he was occupied till his death. As an orator Mr. Raymond possessed great power. As a journalist he did good service in elevating the tone of newspaper discussion, showing by his own example that it was possible to be earnest and brilliant without transgressing the laws of decorum. He wrote "Political Lessons of the Revolution" (New York, 1854); "Letters to Mr. Yancey" (1860); "History of the Administration of President Lincoln" (1864); and "Life and Services of Abraham Lincoln; with his State Papers, Speeches, Letters, etc." (1865). See Augustus Maverick's "H. J. Raymond and the New York Press for Thirty Years" (Hartford, 1870).

RAYMOND, James, lawyer, b. in Connecticut in 1796; d. in Westminster, Md., in January, 1858. He was graduated at Yale in 1818, removed to Maryland, studied law in Frederick city, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. After practising at Frederick, he removed to Westminster, Carroll co., where he resided till his death. In 1844 he was elected a member of the house of delegates, and in 1847 he was appointed state's attorney. He was a profound lawyer, and was exceptionally well read in the literature of his profession. He published "Digest of the Maryland Chancery Decision" (New York, 1839), and "Political," a book in opposition to "Know-nothingism" as a phase of politics in the state of Maryland.

RAYMOND, John Howard, educator, b. in New York city, 7 March, 1814; d. in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 14 Aug., 1878. He was for a time a student in Columbia, but was graduated at Union college in 1832. Immediately thereafter he entered upon the study of the law in New Haven. The constraint of religious convictions led him to abandon this pursuit, and in 1834 he entered the theological seminary at Hamilton, N. Y., with the intention of preparing for the Baptist ministry. His progress in the study of Hebrew was so marked that before his graduation he was appointed a tutor in that language. In 1839 he was raised to the chair of rhetoric and English literature in Madison university, which he filled for ten years with a constantly growing reputation as a teacher and orator. In 1850 he accepted the professorship of belles-lettres in the newly established Rochester university. In 1856 he was selected to organize the Collegiate and polytechnic institute in Brooklyn, and accomplished the task with great success. He was summoned in 1865 to perform a similar service in connection with the recently founded Vassar college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he was made president and professor of mental and moral philosophy. His talent for organization and his varied gifts and accomplishments here found scope for their highest exercise. Though an able and eloquent preacher, ministering regularly as chaplain of the college, he was never ordained. His published works were confined to pamphlets and sermons. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. See his "Life and Letters" (New York, 1880).—His brother, **Robert Raikes**, educator, b. in New York city in 1819, was graduated at Union college in 1839. He edited the Syracuse "Free Democrat" in 1852, and the "Evening Chronicle" in 1853-'4, and was professor of elocution and English in Brooklyn polytechnic institute from 1857 till 1864. He has published "Gems from Tupper" (Syracuse, 1854); "Little Don Quixote," from the German (1855); "Patriotic Speaker" (New York,

1864); and single sermons and addresses.—Robert's son, **Rossiter Worthington**, mining engineer, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 27 April, 1840, was graduated at Brooklyn polytechnic institute in 1858, and spent three years in professional study at the Royal mining academy in Freiberg, Saxony, and at the universities of Heidelberg and Munich. On his return to the United States he entered the army as additional aide-de-camp, with the rank of captain, on 31 March, 1862, and resigned on 6 April, 1864. Subsequently he settled in New York city as a consulting engineer, with special reference to mining property and metallurgical processes. In 1868 he was appointed U. S. commissioner of mining statistics, which office he held until 1876, issuing each year "Reports on the Mineral Resources of the United States West of the Rocky Mountains" (8 vols., Washington, 1869-'76), of which several were published in New York with the titles of "American Mines and Mining," "The United States Mining Industry," "Mines, Mills, and Furnaces," and "Silver and Gold." He was invited to lecture on economic geology at Lafayette in 1870, and continued so engaged until 1882. Dr. Raymond has travelled extensively throughout the mining districts of the United States in connection with his official appointments, and from his knowledge of the subject has been very largely consulted concerning the value of mines, serving also as an expert in court on these subjects. He was one of the U. S. commissioners to the World's fair in Vienna in 1873, and was appointed in 1885 New York state commissioner of electric subways for the city of Brooklyn. Dr. Raymond was one of the original members of the American institute of mining engineers, its vice-president in 1871, president in 1872-'4, and secretary in 1884-'8. In the latter capacity he has edited the annual volumes of its "Transactions" since his election. He is a member of the Society of civil engineers of France and of various other technical and scientific societies at home and abroad. In 1867 he was editor of the "American Journal of Mining," which in 1868 became the "Engineering and Mining Journal," of which he is still (1888) senior editor. In addition to numerous professional papers, he has published "Die Leibgarde" (Boston, 1863), being a German translation of Mrs. John C. Frémont's "Story of the Guard"; "The Children's Week" (New York, 1871); "Brave Hearts," a novel (1873); "The Man in the Moon and other People" (1874); "The Book of Job" (1878); "The Merry-go-Round" (1880); "Camp and Cabin" (1880); "A Glossary of Mining and Metallurgical Terms" (1881); and "Memorial of Alexander L. Holley" (1883).

RAYMOND, John T., actor, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., 5 April, 1836; d. in Evansville, Ind., 10 April, 1887. His original name was John O'Brien; was educated in the common schools, and made his first appearance, 27 June, 1853, at the Rochester theatre as Lopez in "The Honeymoon." In the summer of 1857 he accompanied Edward Sothorn to Halifax, N. S., and afterward appeared at Charleston as Asa Trenchard in "Our American Cousin," with Sothorn as Lord Dundreary. He went to England in 1867, and on 1 July he appeared in London at the Haymarket theatre as Asa Trenchard with Sothorn, making a great success, and afterward made a tour of the British provincial theatres in company with Sothorn, and also acted in Paris. Returning to this country in the autumn of 1868, he reappeared in New York, playing Toby Twinkle in "All that Glitters is not Gold." A little later he went to San Francisco, where, on 18 Jan., 1869, he made his first appear-

ance as Graves in Bulwer's comedy of "Money." Mr. Raymond returned to New York in 1871, and there his greatest success was achieved in 1874, when he brought out at the Park theatre "The Gilded Age." In this Mr. Raymond took the part of Colonel Mulberry Sellers, which he rendered peculiarly his own, and in which he delighted thousands by the original character of his humor. He went to England on a professional engagement in 1880, but his character of Colonel Sellers did not prove popular and he soon returned. He appeared on the stage for the last time in Hopkinsville, Ky. Though Mr. Raymond's talent as a comedian was not of the highest order, it was of such a peculiar character as to secure him success. Mr. Raymond's wife accompanied her husband to Europe, and played Florence Trenchard in "Our American Cousin" at the Théâtre des Italiens, Paris. She also accompanied him to California, and took the rôle of Clara Douglas in "Mohey."

RAYMOND, Miner, clergyman, b. in New York city, 29 Aug., 1811. He was educated at Wesleyan academy, Wilbraham, Mass., where he became a teacher in 1824, and was its principal in 1848-'64. Since 1864 he has been professor of systematic theology in Garrett biblical institute, Evanston, Ill. He has been a member of the annual conferences of his church for forty-eight years, and six times a delegate to the general conference. Wesleyan university gave him the degree of D. D. in 1854, and Northwestern university, Evanston, that of LL. D. in 1884. He has published "Systematic Theology" (3 vols., Cincinnati, 1877).

RAYNAL, Guillaume Thomas François, called **ABBÉ**, French historian, b. in St. Geniez, Rouergue, 12 April, 1713; d. in Paris, 6 March, 1793. He received his education in the college of the Jesuits at Pezenas, and was ordained priest. In 1747 he moved to Paris, and was attached to the parish of St. Sulpice, but was dismissed for conduct unbecoming a clergyman. He then entered literary life, became an editor of the "Mercure de France," and, soon acquiring fame, gained entrance to fashionable society, where he made the acquaintance of Diderot, d'Alembert, Rousseau, Voltaire, and others. By their advice he undertook the publication of a philosophical history of the discovery and conquest of the American colonies, and devoted nearly ten years to that work, which made a great sensation, and was translated into all European languages. It is entitled "Histoire philosophique et politique des établissements et du commerce des Européens dans les deux Indes" (4 vols., Paris, 1770; revised ed., with new documents furnished by the Count d'Aranda, Spanish secretary of state, 16 vols., Geneva, 1780-'5). Several of the most noted authors of the time contributed to the work. Raynal's history contained virulent attacks on the Roman Catholic church, and the author was obliged to seek a refuge in Prussia. By order of Louis XVI. the parliament of Paris pronounced condemnation upon Raynal's history, and it was burned by the public executioner in the Place de Grève in 1781. Toward 1787 he obtained permission to return to France, and fixed his residence in Toulon. He was elected to the states-general in 1789 by the city of Marseilles, but declined on account of his age. During the revolution he lived chiefly in Montlhéry. Besides those already cited, Raynal's works include "Histoire du stathoudérat" (The Hague, 1748); "Anecdotes littéraires" (2 vols., Paris, 1750); "Histoire du parlement d'Angleterre" (London, 1751); and "Mémoires politiques de l'Europe" (3 vols., 1754-'74). William Mazzei, Virginia, published a refutation

The Fiftieth Anniversary
of
The Opening of Vassar College
October 10 to 13, 1915

P. 23.

The break of friendly relations between the president and Mr. Vassar defeated the trial of the novel plan, and Dr. Raymond, who was rightly convinced that young women then needed rigor and guidance rather than freedom of election, offered a curriculum similar to that of the typical American college with such modifications as were thought to be called for by women. His discussions show full grasp of the questions raised then and now, regarding the special needs of girls, the demands on educated women, and the responsibility to society of the woman's college. Recognizing that there must be much experiment, he yet entrenched himself securely in the threefold conviction that the course must be liberal and of full collegiate grade, and must not be a servile copy of existing models. If anything could be found better adapted to woman's needs, he said, change must be made "without hesitation." The claim of aesthetic culture seemed clear, - more attention to literature, chiefly notable then in our curricula by its absence, more emphasis on art and music. But was anything else clear? Practical studies are urged, but he asks what are practical, and what not? The question was answered by a promise of opportunity for instruction in domestic employment and business methods, which was not fulfilled because "the trustees were satisfied that a full course could not be successfully incorporated into a liberal education."

P. 27.

Dr. Jewett kept in mind in all he did the consideration of the peculiar needs of women, and President Raymond's "Prospectus" acknowledged them and promised opportunities for domestic training and "peculiarly feminine employment," such as telegraphy....practical lessons in decoration of rooms, dress, flowers, etc. He sought not a man's education, he said, "but one suited to the sex." While the essentially similar intellectual faculty of girls would be answered by the ordinary college curriculum, constitutional differences, intellectual and moral, would be kept in view, he assured the public. The first lady principal, a lady of the old school, emphasized constantly the importance of cultivating the feminine graces and powers in a woman's college. They were all awake to the question as to what the mysterious mental difference might be in girls of eighteen to twenty as compared with their brothers of like age.

P. 29

No one who reads the reports of the hundreds who applied for entrance to Vassar fifty years ago can doubt that American education for girls was in the main pitiable, superficial, and deadening. Dr. Raymond said in his Vienna report - and no one knew as well as he - that it was "a sham." The fathers therefore had a duty to womankind, to educate girls really, to train them to study, read, and think, and to awaken them to loftier ideals.

P. 33 We have a notable pamphlet ... President Raymond's report for the world exposition at Vienna in 1873.

IN RE John H. Raymond '1832

After detailing sundry efforts made to obtain a reversal of this summary penalty, (expulsion from Columbia College) the narrative proceeds:

There was enough, however, of the spirit of active opposition remaining in me to lead me to enter heartily into a proposition made by my private tutor, to obtain my admission into another college. Several letters were furnished me, which I presented in person to the Faculty of Union College. I was kindly received, introduced successively to the officers by whom I was to be examined, and, in the course of a single afternoon, duly admitted and matriculated as Senior Sophister of the class of 1832. My connection with this institution was agreeable but short. I entered the second term of Senior year, and before the close of the term, my roommate (a son of the late Dr. Richards, President of Auburn Theological Seminary) was violently seized with a disease which proved to be small-pox. This was hardly announced before I was attacked with the varioloid, and, other cases following, college soon broke up in great confusion and alarm. When I had sufficiently recovered, I left for home, having obtained leave of absence and permission to commence and pursue my law-studies during the remainder of my course. The students were again scattered, near the close of the summer term, by the appearance of cholera in the vicinity, so that there was no Commencement that year. Some time during the ensuing autumn my diploma was sent me; but the sheep-skin trophy of my victory was lost within twenty-four hours after its reception. I remember taking it home and throwing it on a table in the hall, and that was the last of it. It could not be found high or low. But I have never known a time when it would have been of the least service to me, or found any circumstance when I should have thought of using it for any serious purpose, if it had been within reach of my hand. This is not the age or the country in which a piece of parchment disfigured with bad Latin, bad engraving, and bad penmanship, can add dignity to one's character or weight to one's influence, or in which the want of it will exclude one from any field of honorable labor to which his personal qualifications adapt him. With us the fact is everything, the symbol nothing, or next to nothing. And, so far at least as my own observations extends, men get along nowadays by exhibiting, not testimonials, but abilities.

Life and Letters
of
John Howard Raymond
Fords, Howard & Hulbert
New York
1881.

(Full page portrait faces
title page)

pp. 56-7

CLASS OF 1832

JOHN H. RAYMOND

John H. Raymond was elected Prof. of Rhet. & Eng. .

Prof. Pearson's Scrap Book p. 339

ucslaf1832raymond-j-0014

CLASS OF 1832

JOHN H. RAYMOND

Prof. J. H. Raymond, professor of Rhetoric at Rochester Univ. is about to resign.

N. Y. Evan. June 21, 1855

Prof. Pearson's Scrap Book p. 381

ucslat1832raymond-j-0015

JOHN H. RAYMOND

was born in New York City, March 7th, 1814. He prepared for college at Hamilton, N. Y., entered Columbia at 14 and was graduated from Union in 1832. He completed his legal studies in the Law School at New Haven; but soon after entering an office, having united with the Baptist church in Brooklyn, he began his studies for the ministry. After two years' study at Hamilton, he was licensed to preach and was made tutor in Hebrew; in 1839, he took the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Madison University and soon after, that of Rhetoric and English Literature. In 1850, he accepted the first chair of History and Belles Lettres in Rochester University, having worked earnestly in helping to found the institution. In 1855, he was called to organize the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and that year received the degree of LL.D. from Rochester University. He was one of the original incorporators of Vassar College and was called in 1865 to its presidency and the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy. His administration showed remarkable ability. He was a man of elegant culture, earnest religious feeling, gentle but strong will. After a year or two of gradually failing health and a few weeks of acute suffering, he died at Poughkeepsie, August 14th, 1878, in his 65th year. His last words were: "How easy it is to glide from our work in this world to our work in Heaven!" He leaves a widow, three daughters and one son.

John Howard Raymond, second president of Vassar college (1865-78), was born in New York city, March, 7, 1814, son of a prominent merchant, well known in religious and philanthropic circles. After passing through the common schools, he entered Columbia college in 1828, and from that institution went to Union college, where he was graduated in 1832. Upon leaving college he was first determined to follow the profession of law, to which end he studied in law school in New Haven. His religious convictions led him to give himself up to the profession of theology, and in 1834 he entered the theological seminary at Hamilton, N. Y., intending to become a Baptist minister. His progress in the study of Hebrew led to his appointment as tutor in that language, and he was subsequently made professor of rhetoric and English literature at the Madison university, which chair he filled for ten years, and acquired a wide reputation as a teacher and orator. In 1850 he became professor of belles-lettres in the newly established Rochester university, where he remained till 1855. Prof. Raymond was then chosen as the organizer of the celebrated Polytechnic institute at Brooklyn, N. Y., now the Collegiate and polytechnic institute. In this responsible position he displayed as an instructor mental resources and general capacity combined with original ideas and methods which earned for him a high reputation, and which eventually led to his appointment in 1865 to continue the organization of Vassar college begun by Pres. Jewett. Of this college Pres. Raymond was the second president, but was the first to assume the conduct of the college curriculum after the completion and opening of the buildings. He was at the same time professor of mental and moral philosophy, and in these eminent positions his services were of distinguished usefulness, fully justifying the wisdom of his choice as the head of the first well-equipped college for women in America. He was not only an accomplished scholar in the direct line of his own duties as an instructor, but was also splendidly equipped in history, classical literature and physical science; and it was in a great measure under his auspices that in June, 1869, there was organized at Poughkeepsie the American philological association, which has exercised material influence over the study of language in this country, a science which Pres. Raymond always followed with unvarying interest. His name, however, will ever be chiefly associated with Vassar College, where he was a pioneer in opening new fields for the aspirations of American women in their struggle toward a higher culture and greater influence in the world. He devoted his entire energies to the advancement of the educational and material needs of the institution, and it was mainly through his efforts that it so rapidly gained position and came to rank with the older educational institutions of the country. Unfortunately it was on account of these very exertions that President Raymond lost his health, and after a number of attacks of serious illness he died in the college building, Aug. 14, 1878. His remains were interred in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

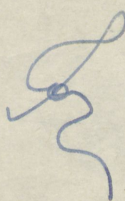
1832
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
OF THE
WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

JUL 12 '49

Dear Fred: —

I thought maybe you'd like to have this article —
You'd note that we ran the final bit about 'old Union' —
must keep the Tough. Union Alumni before the public ☺ (smile)

See you soon

1832
Ever,


7/9/49

POUGHKEEPSIE NEW YORKER



TODAY MARKS the 88th birthday of Miss CORNELIA M. RAYMOND, of Vassar college. She will celebrate the occasion at Ocean Park, Me., where she is visiting for the summer.

Cornelia Raymond Observing Birthday

Miss Cornelia M. Raymond, 16 College View avenue, is observing her 88th birthday today. She will mark the occasion in Ocean Park, Me., where she is spending the summer.

An alumna of Vassar college, class of '83, Miss Raymond taught for two years at Delaware academy, Delhi, and from 1885 to 1913, she was a member of the faculty of The Elms, a school formerly located in Springfield, Mass. She returned to Vassar in 1913 to become associate warden and resident, which position she held until 1926. For the next three years she was head of the Bureau of Publications at the college, retiring in 1929, only to return for three years to the bureau, before retiring again. During the latter three years she also served as secretary of publicity, with Marion Bacon in charge of publications.

Although Miss Raymond is officially retired she has been active the past years in her office at the college where she has carried on research in the history of the college, its faculty and alumnae.

On May 12th of this year, members of the Poughkeepsie Union college Alumni association honored Miss Raymond for her many years of service and devotion to Vassar. Her father, the late Dr. John H. Raymond, who was first president of Vassar college, was an alumnus of Union college.

TECHNICAL DIRECTOR
U. S. NAVAL ORDNANCE LABORATORY
WHITE OAK, SILVER SPRING
MARYLAND

Thursday
27 October

Dear Margie and Fred,

Everything worked out as planned and I'm back at the old stand. I had a nice visit with Sally, and a talk with Miss Raymond. I enclose some notes that might be worth including in the folder of J. H. R. 1832.

My expedition left me with a feeling that it was worth while, and glad that I had done it. Fred's enthusiasm for the college is infectious, and he has a way of making people feel important which is most flattering.

It was a pleasure to be a part of your ménage for a few days, and to share its comforts and serenity, which is one of Union College's greatest current assets—especially in alumni relations. Thank you for all your kindness to Sally and to me.

Sincerely
Ralph

TECHNICAL DIRECTOR
U. S. NAVAL ORDNANCE LABORATORY
WHITE OAK, SILVER SPRING
MARYLAND

Interview with Cornelia Raymond at Vassar College
26 October 1949

Miss Raymond was busily at work in her office in the library. She was surrounded with Vassar annuals (the "Vassarian") and many other documents having to do with the history of Vassar College. Her current task is the compilation of a card file of biographical information on every one who ever taught at Vassar.

Miss Raymond came to Vassar in 1865 - a year after her father - when she was about 4 years old. Her father lived until 1878 and she stayed on with all the privileges she would have had had her father lived. She graduated in 1883 and was away for 30 years before she came back to teach.

Miss Raymond related several stories of her first days at Delhi Academy - how Charles Evans Hughes came as the Preceptor soon after she arrived, and made good in a remarkable way in spite of poor preparation and an unimpressive beginning.

John Howard Raymond came to Union because he had been expelled from Columbia. Miss R. asked me not to publicise this, and the college should respect this wish as long as she lives. Columbia discipline was at a low ebb at the time and when the authorities finally cracked down J. H. R. was in the ~~she~~ group let out. He admitted he deserved it for he hadn't

studied much. Vott accepted him (his usual eye for a good man) but the college was closed by smallpox so J. H. R. missed most of his senior and only year at Union. He received his diploma by mail, promptly lost it, and never saw it again.

Miss Raymond knew Matthew Vassar well and believes she is the only living person who can boast that experience. She mentioned particularly remembering his death and funeral.

Miss Raymond says her mother chased all her beans away - mother thought there was nobody good enough for Cornelia - except William Howard Taft. He was too being otherwise at the time when they were acquainted.

Miss R. got much amusement out of the concern for her and the dire prediction of her imminent death two years ago when she had pneumonia.

Miss R. showed us a copy of a small book of recollections - now nearly out of print - which she had written.

Miss R. has the vivbleness of wit and body usually associated with persons 30 years younger. She is a most remarkable person.

R.D.B.

Union 1921

1832

John H. Raymond, LL. D.---Pres. of Brooklyn Polytechnic.
Pres. of Vassar College.

C. Feb. 1887.

1852 *REV. JOHN HOWARD RAYMOND, LL.D. - 1854
Born, New York, N. Y., Mch. 7, 1814. A.B., Un. C., 1832;
Rochester graduated, H. T. S., 1838; LL.D., U. R., 1855; tutor, M. U.,
Theol. Sem. 1838-39; prof. Rhetoric and English Literature, M. U., 1839-
Gen. Catalog 50; prof. Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, U. R., 1850-55; prof.
1850-1900 Sacred Rhetoric, R. T. S., 1852-54; pres. Brooklyn Collegiate
and Polytechnic Institute, 1855-64; pres. and prof. Mental
and Moral Philosophy, Vas. C., 1864-78. Died, Pough-
keepsie, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1878.

John Stoward Raymond (brother of Robert
 Raikes Raymond) born Mar. 7. 1814, died Aug. 13,
 1878, grad. Union College, assisted in establishing
 the Rochester Univ. 1850, first president of
 Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, 1855, first
 president of Vassar College, where he
 remained 14 years, until death,
 M. May 17. 1840, Cornelia E. Morse of Eaton, N.Y.

(Am Ancestry V. 6 - p. 184. 1891)

CLASS OF 1832

JOHN H. RAYMOND

John H. Raymond, LL.D., Principal and president of the
of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute. Also
of Rhetoric, Belles-Lettres, and the English Language and Lit

Prof. Pearson's Scrap Book p. 373

UCSLA 1832

CLASS OF 1832

JOHN H. RAYMOND

Born in New York City, March 7, 1814.

Graduated at Union College in 1832.

Read law in New York and New Haven till 1834.

Taught in Brooklyn till 1836.

Reviewed studies and graduated at Hamilton in 1836 and 1838. Tutor in Hebrew 1838, 1839. Tutor and Professor of Rhetoric and English Language from 1839 till he took the same department in Rochester University; which, in 1855, conferred the degree of LL.D., when he became President of Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute.

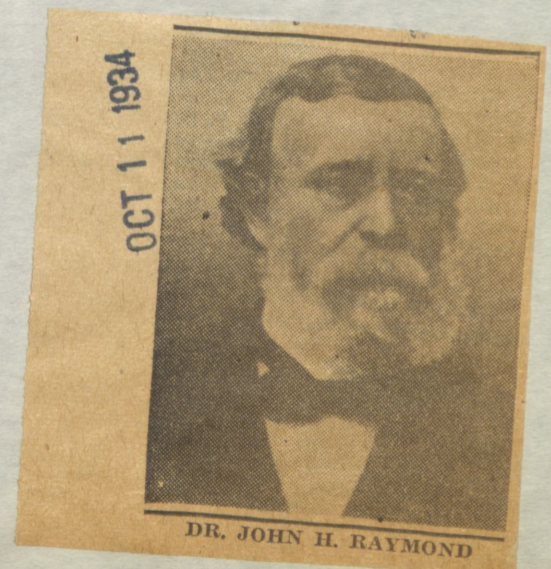
In 1864 he became President of Vassar College, which position he still holds.

In 1840 he married Cornelia S. Morse, of Angelica.

Dr. Raymond has frequently occupied the pulpit and the lecture room.

Jubilee Volume
Madison Univ.
1872

p. 230



John Howard Raymond 1832

November 4, 1949

Dear Ralph:

Thank you very much for your nice letter of the 27th, together with the item on Cornelia Raymond. Margaret read it to me enroute to Williamstown last Saturday. I am reviewing this material with Lew Sebring with the thought that the parts of it to which you refer may be deleted, and the balance might make an interesting item for the magazine.

We all enjoyed your visit ever so much, and hope that you and Sally will be with us again in the very near future. With best wishes to you all, I am

Sincerely yours,

W/a

Frederic A. Wyatt
Alumni Secretary

Ralph D. Bennett, Ph.D., Sc.D.
Naval Ordnance Laboratory
White Oak, Maryland

UCScaF1832raymond-j-0027

folder of John Howard Raymond

May 12, 1949

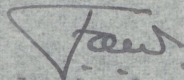
Dear Helmer:

I enclose herewith a copy of Miss Cornelia M. Raymond's book entitled Memories of a Child of Vassar.

We also enclose a brief biographical sketch of her father, our alumnus of the class of 1832. It might be that you would care to attach this to this publication in some way.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,



Frederic A. Wyatt
Director of Alumni Relations

Mr. Helmer L. Webb
Librarian

John Howard Raymond A.B.
1832

1832
H.B.
John Howard Raymond