Dr. McMaster conceived the idea of removing the college to the neighboring city of Madison, then one of the most important and wealthy business places of the state. He thought that if the institution was established there, the wealthy men of the city would rally to its support and build up the leading university of the West. Acting upon this idea, he persuaded the board of trustees at a called meeting to surrender their charter to the legislature in return for the charter of a university at Madison. The old charter was given up, the new charter granted, and the college was removed to Madison. If all the friends of Hanover had rallied to the support of the new institution, Dr. McMaster's idea of building up the leading university of the West might have been realized. This, however, they refused to do. The college was divided—board, faculty and students—a part going with President McMaster to Madison, and part remaining with Vice-President Crowe at Hanover. The academy at Hanover under Dr. Crowe grew and prospered, and many of the students who had followed Dr. McMaster to Madison, returned. In 1844 Maclay of University was offered to the synod as a synodical college, but the offer was declined, the synod ordering the continuance of its college at Hanover. A new charter was obtained far more favorable than the one which had been surrendered, granting the powers of a university, and placing the institution fully under the control of the synod of Indiana. After leaving Hanover in 1844 Dr. McMaster was president of Madison University one year, after which he served as president of Miami University, Oxford, O., 1844—46. He was professor of systematic theology in the Theological Seminary at New Albany, Ind., 1849—57, and professor of systematic theology in the Northwestern Theological Seminary, Chicago, Ill., from June to Dec. 1859. He died at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10, 1866.

Edward J., sixth president of Hanover College, 1849—57, was born in Cincinnati, O., July 19, 1817. He was graduated from Hanover College in 1838, from its theological department in 1848, and taught in Kentucky from 1850 to 1842. He was licensed by the presbytery of Salem in 1844, and ordained by the presbytery of Cincinnati in 1844; was pastor at Mount Hope, Va., 1844—48; pastor of Springfield Female Seminary, Springfield, O., 1849—51; pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Fort Wayne, Ind., 1851—55; president of Hanover College, 1855—57; pastor of the West Arch street church, Philadelphia, 1857—60; president of Washington and Jefferson College, 1866—69; pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Baltimore, Md., 1869—71; pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian church of Cincinnati, O., 1881—85; pastor of the First Presbyterian church of New Albany, Ind., 1881—85; pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Peoria, III., 1871—77; president of the Western University, Danville, Ill., 1882; president of the Seventh Presbyterian church of Cincinnati, O., 1881—85; pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Dayton, O., 1887—91. He received the degree of D.D. from Washington and Jefferson College in 1856, and LL.D from Lafayette College in 1866. After the resignation of Dr. Edwards, Prof. H. Thomson acted as president of Hanover for two years. President Edwards was a model Christian, and a man of rare kindness and sweetness of disposition; direct, forcible and spiritual in his preaching, and remarkably exact and chaste in the use of language. He never had a more loyal son, nor one who labored and prayed more earnestly for her welfare. His presidency, though short, was very successful, and he left the college in a more prosperous condition than he found it. He died in Peoria, Ill., July 13, 1891.

Wood, James, sixth president of Hanover College, 1839—44, was born at Greenfield, N.Y., July 12, 1799. He attended Union College, N.Y., where he was graduated in 1822; studied theology at Princeton, and was licensed by the presbytery of Albany in 1825. He was stated supply at Wilkesbarre and Kingston, Pa., 1825—26, and was ordained by the presbytery of Albany in 1826. He was pastor at Amsterdam and Vestuburg, N.Y., 1826—34; agent of the Board of Domestic Missions, 1834—39; professor in the Theological Seminary at New Albany, Ind., 1839—51; agent of the board of education, 1851—54; associate secretary of the board of education, 1854—59; president of Hanover College, 1859—66; and president of Van Rensselaer Institute, Hightstown, N.J., 1866—67. Dr. Wood was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1864. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Princeton College, Mo., in 1841. His presidency of Hanover College
covered the trying period of the civil war. The southern students, of whom there had always been a large number, were cut off. Many of the northern students enlisted in the army, and there was no chance to increase the endowment when the country was struggling for existence. Yet in spite of all these difficulties Dr. Wood kept on through, and at the close of his term of office had the satisfaction of seeing it restored to something like its former prosperity and usefulness. At the close of President Wood's term of office there was an interregnum of two years, when Prof. Thomson again acted as president. Dr. Wood died at Hightstown, N. J., Apr. 7, 1867.

ARCHIBALD, George D., seventh president of Hanover College (1868-70), was born in Washington county, Pa., Feb. 15, 1830. He was graduated from Jefferson College, Pa., in 1847; studied theology at the Associate Reformed Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, Pa.; was ordained by the presbytery of Monongahela (Associate Reformed), June 23, 1850; was pastor at Manchester, Allegheny City, Pa., 1850-53; pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1853-60; pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Madison, Ind., 1861-66; pastor of the Westminster church, New York city, 1866-68; president of Hanover College 1868-70; professor of homiletics, polity and pastoral theology, Danville Theological Seminary, 1870-75; president of Wilson Female Seminary, Chambersburgh, Pa., one year, while Danville was not in existence; president of the Allegheny University, Wooster, Ohio, 1882-84; and pastor at Covington, Ky., 1884-91. He received the degree of D.D. from Hanover College in 1865. The college improved under Dr. Archibald's presidency. The number of students was greatly increased, and a general feeling of prosperity pervaded the whole institution.

HECKMAN, George C., eighth president of Hanover College (1870-79), was born at Easton, Pa., Jan. 26, 1825. He was graduated from Lafayette College, Pa., in 1847; studied theology at the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, Pa., where he was graduated from, 1868, and that of LL.D. by Wooster University in 1890. Dr. Heckman president, to close the college until such a time as the funds should accumulate sufficiently to justify reopening. This proposition was defeated by one vote. The task before Dr. Fisher was a hard one. He had to clear off the debts, increase the endowment sufficiently to meet the running expenses, and restore confidence among the churches and friends of the institution. All this he has done. The endowment has been more than doubled, many new buildings have been erected, the salaries of the professors have been raised and new professors added, the library greatly increased, the number of students almost doubled, and the curriculum extended: until it is the equal of any in the land. Dr. Fisher is a thorough scholar, an earnest and instructive preacher, and an inspiring teacher. His presidency at Hanover has been remarkably successful, and has been by far the longest one the college has had. In 1888 the board admitted young ladies to all the privileges of the college, and the results have justified the wisdom of the course. Hanover College is now out of debt, has an endowment fund of $300,000, and buildings and property valued at $150,000. It is impossible to estimate the influence which this institution has exerted for Christian civilization during the sixty-three years of her existence. To write its history would be to write the religious, political and social history of our Western country. 3,000 have been graduated since the first class went out in 1833, and 3,000 more have been trained there. These 3,000 have taken up life's work in pulpits, at the bar, in editors' chairs or in other useful departments of life.

Wood, Rev. Horatio. Annual Reports of the Minister at Large in Lowell to the Missionary Society of the South Parish; 13 pamphlets, ea. 8vo, Lowell, 1845-58.


Wood, Hutton. Collection of Deeds by the Court of Exchequer on Tithe Causes, from the Usurpation to the Present Time, (1560-1797,) Lon., 1798-99, 4 vols. r. 8vo.

"The Case (upwards of 1800) contains the plaintiff's bill and defendant's answer, with the material allegations, and judgment of the court as pronounced by the barons on the whole case brought before them."—Clarke's Bibl. Legum, 114.


Wood, J. A. Twelve Sermons preached in the Parish Church of St. George in the East, Lon., 1830, 8vo.

Wood, Mrs. J. C. The Curate's Friend; or, A Story, Lon., 1867, p. 8vo.


Wood, J. L. Sketches in Normandy, Lon., 1838, fol. 52, 6d.


Wood, J. R. Angel Visits, and other Poems, Lon., p. 8vo.

Wood, James. 1. Voyage for the Discovery of a Northeast Passage to Japan, Lon., 1864, 8vo. 2. Voyage through the Straits of Magellan, 1869, 8vo.

Wood, James. Grammatical Institutions; or, A Practical English Grammar, Newc., 1778, 12mo.

Wood, James, M.D. 1. Thoughts on the Effects of Stimuli, Lon., 1793, 8vo. 2. Remarks on Fever, 1802, 8vo. 3. Address on Newcastle Inflammery, 1802, 8vo. 4. Plain Remarks on Fever, Newc., 1803, 12mo. 2d ed., 1805, 12mo, vol. i.; Address of St. John's College, Cambridge: Dean of Ely, 1820; d. at Cambridge, April, 1839, in his 79th year. He was co-author of the series known as The Cambridge Course of Mathematics, (Camb., 8vo.) thus divided: vol. i., Elements of Algebra, by J. Wood, 1793: vol. ii., The Principles of Fluxions, by the Rev. S. Vince, Lon., 1793; vol. iii., Tr. The Principles of


W O O D, JAMES (July 12, 1799–Apr. 7, 1867), Presbyterian clergyman and educator, the son of Jonathan and Susanna (Kellogg) Wood, was born at Greenfield, N. Y., near Saratoga. Having studied at three academies, earning his expenses meanwhile by teaching district school, he graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1822. For a year he taught in Lawrenceville, N. J., and then took the last two years of the course in Princeton Theological Seminary, graduating in 1825. After a year in charge of churches at Wilkes-Barre and Kingston, Pa., he was ordained by the Presbytery of Albany on Sept. 5, 1826. During the next eight years he was pastor of the churches at Amsterdam and Veddersburg, N. Y. From 1834 to 1839 he was an agent of the Presbyterian board of education for Virginia and North Carolina, and then for the West and Southwest.

In the controversy which caused the division of the Presbyterian Church in 1837 he was a strong adherent of the conservative or Old School party. He published in 1837 a pamphlet, Facts and Observations Concerning the Organization and State of the Churches in the Three Synods of Western New-York and the Synod of Western Reserve. These synods were excised from the Church by the General Assembly of 1837, and became the nucleus of the New School Church. Wood's pamphlet upheld the charges of irregularity in organization and unsoundness in doctrine which were thought to justify the General Assembly's action. He continued the controversy in 1838 in Old and New Theology: or, An Exhibition of Those Differences with Regard to Scripture Doctrines Which Have Recently Agitated and Now Divided the Presbyterian Church. This book, of which enlarged editions were published in 1845, 1853, and 1855, reveals a keen disputant and a rigid conservative.

In 1839 Wood was appointed professor in the theological department of Hanover College, a young institution at Hanover, Ind. A year later this department was moved to New Albany, Ind., and named New Albany Theological Seminary (later McCormick Theological Seminary and now the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Chicago). Wood served the seminary until 1854, being one of two professors, and for part of this time sole professor. By indefatigable activity he secured considerable increase in the seminary's funds. In his relations with the students he showed the friendliness and practical helpfulness which always characterized him. He left New
Wood


WOOD, JAMES FREDERICK (Apr. 27, 1813–June 20, 1883), Roman Catholic prelate, was born in the old Mifflin house in Philadelphia, Pa., in which his father, James Wood, an English immigrant, conducted business as an auctioneer and importer. James attended the school of St. Mary de Crypt, Mr. Sanderson's private school, and probably some English academy, for the family appears to have sojourned in England for some time. At all events, the Wood family settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1827, and the youth became a clerk in the local branch of the Second National Bank. In 1833 he was paying teller and in 1836 cashier of the Franklin Bank of Cincinnati. Received into the Catholic Church in 1836 by Bishop John B. Purcell [q.v.], Wood was sent in 1837 to the Irish College in Rome. He then continued in the College of the Propaganda, specializing in higher theological studies and canon law while serving as a prefect of discipline. After his ordination to the priesthood by Cardinal Fransoni (Mar. 25, 1844), Father Wood returned to his diocese and became an assistant at the cathedral (1844) and later rector of St. Patrick's Church, Cincinnati (1854). As early as 1848, he was third on the list of nominees for the vacant see of Louisville. Appointed titular bishop of Antigonia and coadjutor to Bishop J. N. Neumann [q.v.] of Philadelphia, Wood was consecrated by Bishop Purcell, Apr. 26, 1857.

Bishop Wood was unusually active, for he took over the financial administration of the diocese and the management of the “Bishop's Bank,” which had been under the care of M. A. Frenaye. Obliged to carry the burdens of the office without the authority, the coadjutor was not happy until he succeeded to the diocese in 1860. As a convert, he was rather rigorous, over-zealous, and probably unsympathetic to the Irish. A bitter foe of secret societies, he condemned the Fenians, excommunicated Catholics who belonged to the criminal Mollie Maguires, and reprobed all Irish political movements in the United States, although he dispatched at least $60,000 for Irish famine relief in 1880–83. During the Civil War he responded wholeheartedly to Gov. Andrew G. Curtin's request for nursing nuns and military chaplains. By 1864 he had completed the cathedral. A year later he purchased a site in Overbrook for the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, which was removed from the city in 1871 (A. J. Schulte, Historical Sketch of the Philadelphia Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, 1905). An accessible, demo-
that he displayed on this mission won the admiration of the council, and by seniority in that body the legislature commissioned him brigadier-general of state troops. He went on an expedition against the Indians, accompanied by a single companion, to Bakersville, Va., in 1778, Col. Wood was appointed to the post of ophthalmic surgeon. For many years he was connected with other institutions and societies, including the Sanitary commission during the civil war. He had a high reputation as an obstetric surgeon.

WODD, James, governor of Virginia, b. in 1730; d. at Oney, near Richmond, Va., 16 July, 1815. His father, Col. James Wood, was the founder of the College of William and Mary, and held the office of president for twenty-five years. Gov. Wood was the vice-president of the society of the Cincinnati, and a member of the Virginia academy of arts and sciences. He was a native of the county of Gloucester, England. He was an ardent Whig, and took high rank among the clergymen of his denomination. His sound judgment, amiable temper, extensive learning, and great energy made his influence felt. He was for twenty-five years a member of the Virginia assembly. He is also the author of "Old and New Theology" (1855), he gave the fullest exhibition of the reasons that led to the disruption of the Presbyterian church, and its division into Old and New School, that has ever been published. He was president of the American Theological学会 from 1854 till 1856, and, after being moderator of the general assembly, he held the office until 1866, when he resigned. He was the author of "Flowers and Weeds of the Old Dominion" (1859).

WODD, John, educator, b. in Greenfield, Ill., Sept. 12, 1827; d. in Hightown, Mercer co., N. J., 7 April, 1867. He was graduated at Union college in 1852, and studied at Princeton theological seminary. He preached at Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1856, and in 1857 was ordained a deacon in the latter year, he held the joint pastorate of Amsterdam and Veddersburg, N. Y., from 1856 till 1858. The next five years he served as agent of the board of education of the Presbyterian church, and he was professor in the theological seminary of the northwest from 1859 till 1864. The following three years he was an agent of the board of education, and in 1864-9 he was its associate secretary. In 1864 he was moderator of the general assembly. He is also the author of "A Treatise on Baptism" (1850); "Call to the Sacred Office" (Philadelphia, 1857); "The Best Lesson and Best Time"; "The Gospel Founain" (1859); and "Grace and Glory" (1866).
James Wood, sixth president of Hanover College (1859-66), was born at Greenfield, N. Y., July 12, 1799. He attended Union College, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1822; studied theology at Princeton, and was licensed by the presbytery of Albany in 1825. He was stated supply at Wilkesbarre and Kingston, Pa., 1825-26, and was ordained by the presbytery of Albany in 1826. He was pastor at Amsterdam and Veddersburg, N. Y., 1826-34; agent of the board of education, 1834-39; professor in the Theological Seminary at New Albany, Ind., 1839-51; agent of the board of education, 1851-54; associate secretary of the board of education, 1854-59; president of Hanover College, 1859-66; and president of Van Rensselaer Institute, Hightstown, N. J., 1866-67. Dr. Wood was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1864.

The degree of D.D. was granted him by Marion College, Mo., in 1841. His presidency of Hanover College covered the trying period of the civil war. The southern students, of whom there had always been a large number, were cut off. Many of the northern students enlisted in the army, and there was no chance to increase the endowment when the country was struggling for existence. Yet in spite of all these difficulties Dr. Wood kept the college going, and at the close of his term of office had the satisfaction of seeing it restored to something like its former prosperity and usefulness. At the close of President Wood's term of office there was an interregnum of two years, when Prof. Thomson again acted as president. Dr. Wood died at Hightstown, N. J., Apr. 7, 1867.

August of the same year. The Rev. Mr. Wood now confined his efforts to the village church, until 1833, when he resigned.


Verify James Wood as of the Class of 1822. Our catalogue shows him later as President of Hanover College.

CLASS OF 1822

JAMES WOOD

He was followed by his brother, Rev. James Wood, who was ordained and installed as pastor September 5th, 1826. On March 3d, 1832, one hundred and four of the village members took letters of dismissal from the "Church of Amsterdam," and, having obtained the sanction of the Presbytery, were formally organized, the same day, as the "Presbyterian Church of Amsterdam Village." They at once commenced the erection of a new brick edifice on the corner of Church and Grove streets, which was finished and dedicated in
1822-Union College

Gen. James Wood - Born: 1812
Died: Feb. 12, 1892
Buried: Temple Hill - Geneseo, N.Y.

From: Jack R. Brown
Univ. of Dayton
Dayton, Ohio 45409 (was General in Civil War)

April 13, 1969
Dr. James Wood, called to Hanover from a secretaryship in the Presbyterian Board of Education, occupied the presidential chair during the troublous times of the Civil War, 1859-1866, during which many institutions, even in the North, were compelled to close their doors. There were at the time some controversies within the College and in Synod as to the strength of his administration, but a fair consideration of all the facts in the case, will, we believe, warrant the conclusion that Dr. Wood was not only a successful college executive, a strong teacher and a leader of men, but that he saved Hanover College from temporary if not permanent closure. The student material of that period naturally was absorbed into the armies, North and South. The mind of the country was on the struggle which threatened the very existence of the nation and the honor of the people. The wealth of the nation, meager under peace conditions, was poured into the greedy maw of war. The close of the struggle left both sides exhausted, and the student patronage of the South permanently alienated. This alone would explain the loss of much of the former attendance, especially from Kentucky and Tennessee. The critical attitude of the Synod was due, if we are frank, more to Dr. Wood's persistent effort to collect the overdue subscriptions of churches and church members than to zeal for instruction and discipline. With war conditions, when a faculty of three professors, a large accumulated debt for current expense, the impossibility of collecting subscriptions to funds with any fair success, one can readily imagine the discouragement which prevailed. Yet is spite of these adverse conditions the College carried on. Dr. Wood as treasurer kept the finances in hand, and through the cultivation of some well-to-do friends secured commitments which subsequently bore fruit in a number of designated endowments for which his successors received the credit. And if a college is measured ultimately by the character of its graduates, Dr. Wood's administration was conspicuously successful. No period in the history of the College has produced an equal proportion of high grade men. Other evidence of his leadership is observed in the unusually self-sacrificing loyalty of the Faculty, whose members carried double teaching loads without complaint, and on one occasion resigned in a body in order to share the odium of criticism of their president. The same feeling was reflected in the student attitude. In the autumn of 1866 Dr. Wood resigned to accept the presidency of the Courtland Van Hensselaer Institute of New Jersey. The senior class, with Harvey W. Eiley as their spokesman, waited upon their departing leader and unanimously asked him to return at the next commencement, with the permission of the Board, that they might receive their
dipolmas from his hand. Dr. Wiley's statement on that occasion was as follows: "Honored and Respected Teacher: As your relation to us is now soon to be dissolved, and as we have so nearly completed our college course under your supervision and control as President of this Institution, where we have so long enjoyed the benefit of your able instructions and wise counsels, under these circumstances, we represent that it will be highly gratifying to us to have our diplomas honored by your personal signature and personal presentation. We therefore, members of the Senior Class of 1867, do hereby respectfully yet earnestly request that our diplomas may be, at the coming Commencement, signed delivered by your hand." The Board cordially agreed to this request, but the death of Dr. Wood shortly after taking up his new office defeated their purpose.

Dr. Wood, in his inaugural address, announced three principles to govern his management of the College: (1) The Course of Study should be adequate to meet the demands of any vocation: (2) Accurate and thorough scholarship and unquestioned moral character should be pre-requisites to the degrees granted by the institution: (3) Religious instruction should have a large place in the regular course of study. Dr. Wood has the distinction of leaving to the College a very important part of its property. He purchased and gave the grounds now belonging to the College and occupied by residences and fraternity houses west of the Point House, by the Y.M.C.A. Chapel, the observatory, the tennis court, the gymnasium, and the "Wood Athletic Field."

FROM: The History of Hanover College from 1827 to 1927
William Alfred Millis
Hanover College
1927.
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Above from "National Cyclopedia of American Biography", Vol.2 Page 124/