

Appendix 1
Table of Namesakes of Yale Residential Colleges

Name	Public Positions Re: Slavery	Yale Honors	New Haven Honors
John Davenport (1597-1669) Founder of New Haven	Slave Owner	Davenport College	Davenport Ave
Abraham Pierson (1645-1707) First Rector of Yale	Unknown	Pierson College	None
Jonathan Edwards (1703-1758) Preacher, theologian	Slave Owner	Jonathan Edwards College	None
George Berkeley (1685-1753) Famous philosopher	Slave Owner. Donated a slave-worked Rhode Island plantation, the profits from which endowed the first Yale Scholarship. Publishes and preaches in favor of slavery. Tries but fails to establish college in Bermuda, for which he advocates kidnapping Native American children.	Berkeley College	None
Jonathan Trumbull (1710-1785) Connecticut Governor	Slave Owner. Presided over Connecticut while slavery at its peak, but also during its decline.	Trumbull College	None
Ezra Stiles (1727-1795) President of Yale	Slave Owner. Late in life joins society that enforces gradual emancipation law.	Stiles College	None
Timothy Dwight (1752-1817) President of Yale	Slave Owner. Defends American slavery, but attacks slave trade and slavery in Britain and West Indies. During his tenure, Yale graduates more pro-slavery clergy than any other college.	Timothy Dwight College†; Dwight Hall†	Dwight Street; Dwight School; Dwight Neighborhood
Benjamin Silliman (1779-1864) Scientist & Yale Faculty	"Statutory Slave" Owner.* Later a colonizationist. Supported 1831 rejection of "Negro college" in New Haven	Silliman College; Silliman statue	None
John C. Calhoun (1782-1850) U.S. Vice President	Slave Owner, and plantation master. Uses 40 years of national political power to advocate preservation and expansion of States' rights, and slavery, throughout the nation.	Calhoun College	None
Samuel F. B. Morse (1791-1872) Inventor of the Telegraph	Publishes that slavery is a positive good, ordained by God and the Bible. Abolitionists should be excommunicated. Attacks Lincoln and Declaration of Independence.	Morse College	None

* In 1784, "gradual emancipation" became law in Connecticut. Children of slaves born after this date are born into a bondage that expires at age 25, later age 21. Melish terms this "statutory slavery." See "Gradual Emancipation" section.

† T. Dwight College and Dwight Hall are each named after both the Timothy Dwight named here and his grandson, Timothy Dwight, who became Yale's president in 1881.