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FIFTY YEARS OF HISTORY

OF THE

OHIO

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WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY,

DELAWARE, OHIO.

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1844-1894.

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BY

PROFESSOR W. G. WILLIAMS.



THE CLEVELAND PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.,  
CLEVELAND, O.,  
1895.



# THE OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY,

1844—1894.

BY PROFESSOR WILLIAM G. WILLIAMS.

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The Ohio Wesleyan University was founded in 1844. It owes its location, if not its establishment at that particular date, to the famous White Sulphur Spring in Delaware. This spring had early attracted the attention of tourists and seekers after health. In order to accommodate these, and to encourage further patronage, two enterprising citizens, Judge Thomas W. Powell and Columbus W. Kent, erected in the year 1833, on a spacious lot, embracing the spring, a fine hotel, which soon became known to the citizens as the Mansion House. The waters were salubrious, and the locality healthful; and for some years the Mansion House was kept in successful operation. But the town of Delaware was not very widely known, and was not easily accessible; and it was, perhaps, too early in the history of the State to hope for large returns from a business enterprise of this kind; and, at last, in the Summer of 1841, Judge Powell, who had become the sole proprietor, concluded to abandon the attempt to establish a Western watering-place.

The spring property being thus brought into the market, it was suggested by the Rev. Adam Poe, the Methodist pastor in Delaware, that the citizens should purchase it, and offer it to the Ohio and the North Ohio Conferences, jointly, as a site for a Methodist college. Mr. Poe's suggestion met with

a cordial approval, both from the citizens of Delaware, and from the members of the two Conferences.

The circumstances of Ohio Methodism at that time made the suggestion especially opportune. As early as 1821, the Ohio Conference, in connection with the Kentucky Conference, had established at Augusta, in Kentucky, the first Methodist institution in the world vested with collegiate functions. For many years it was the only Methodist college in the Church; it had able scholars in its Faculty, and it educated many distinguished men. Among them, our own adopted sons, our honored Randolph S. Foster and William T. McClintick are illustrious instances. But Augusta College was unfortunately located. It was in an obscure village in Kentucky; it was almost inaccessible; the "plant," as we say in business enterprises, was insignificant; but, especially, it was on the wrong side of the river to suit the growing anti-slavery sentiment of the people in Ohio; and it was at length manifest that the institution could never command their patronage or their contributions. After an experiment of twenty years, the college was a pronounced failure, and was eventually discontinued.

The failure of Augusta College to meet the wants of Ohio Methodism left this largest Protestant denomination in Ohio without any denominational school of a higher grade than an academy. Naturally, the thoughtful men of Methodism were solicitous in regard to the educational future of their Church in Ohio; but, as yet, their thoughts and counsels had not crystallized into action.

As early as September, 1840, Dr. Edward Thomson, then Principal of Norwalk Seminary, in a long report to the North Ohio Conference, from the Committee on Education, said: "There is no Methodist college in Ohio. We blush to think that it contains no institution to which our youth can



resort for collegiate instruction, without imbibing ideas at variance with the religion of their fathers, and the Church of their adoption. There is no State in the country in which the Methodist Church is more in need of a college than Ohio." This, so far as we know, was the first public, or at least published, expression of the need of a Methodist college in Ohio. Yet Dr. Thomson did not, in this paper, go so far as to recommend the immediate establishment of a college. But Dr. Elliott, in an editorial in the *Western Christian Advocate*, December 3rd, 1841, in alluding to the Delaware movement, said: "For several years past there has been much conversation among the Methodists of Ohio, respecting the establishment of a college, or university, of the first order, in a central part of the State." Evidently the condition of things in Ohio Methodism was ripe for such a movement; it only wanted a leader.

It was this peculiar conjunction of circumstances that led Dr. Poe to his thought. With him, to think was to act; and in this matter the Church followed his lead. It is needless now to inquire whether the whole movement was not precipitate. No doubt, had the Conferences invited competition, they could have had much larger offers than the one from Delaware.

The property thus proposed for a college site comprised about ten acres of ground, lying in the suburbs of Delaware, towards the southeast quarter of the town, and separated from the rest of the town by the insignificant "Delaware Run." The town has since grown quite beyond the college campus. Of this ground, a part, on which the Mansion House stood, was held in fee simple; and the remainder, including the spring, was held by a perpetual lease without rent, from the corporation of Delaware. The investment in the grounds and buildings was about \$25,000; but the owner

offered to convey his interests in the entire property for \$10,000. This sum, it was thought, could be raised by a subscription among the citizens of the town and county; and, accordingly, a delegation was appointed to wait on the Conferences, and ascertain whether they would accept the property, if conveyed to them as proposed.

The North Ohio Conference met August 11th, 1841, at Wooster. To this body the delegation first applied. The Conference considered the matter favorably, and appointed a committee of five to confer with a like committee to be appointed by the Ohio Conference. August 25th, the delegation appeared before the Ohio Conference, at Urbana. On the following day, Drs. C. Elliott, J. M. Trimble and W. P. Strickland were deputed by the Conference to visit Delaware and examine the premises. They carried back a favorable report, and many long remembered the Irish enthusiasm with which Dr. Elliott advocated the establishment of a Methodist college, and the acceptance of this property. The Conference was ready for the measure, and voted that it was expedient to establish a Methodist college in Ohio; that the two Conferences (embracing the western two-thirds of the State) should unite in the enterprise; and that, if the Sulphur Spring property were conveyed to the Church, on the terms proposed, Delaware should be selected as the seat of the college. A committee of five was appointed to act with the committee from the Northern Conference.

The joint committee thus constituted met at Delaware, September 1st, 1841. The committee consisted of Revs. John H. Power, Adam Poe, Edward Thomson, James Brewster and William S. Morrow, from the North Ohio Conference, and Revs. Jacob Young, James B. Finley, Charles Elliott, Edmund W. Sehon and Joseph M. Trimble, from the Ohio Conference. Of these distinguished men, to whom



REV. JOSEPH M. TRIMBLE, D. D.

was committed this weighty responsibility, Dr. Joseph M. Trimble was for many years the last survivor, and died May 6th, 1891. The committee voted to accept the property if the citizens should perfect their offer, and if the title should be made satisfactory to the Conferences.

The way being thus prepared, a subscription was opened by the citizens and was signed by one hundred and seventy-two persons.\* No subscription exceeded \$500, and the aggregate amounted to but \$9,000. That the movement might not fail, certain parties, trusting to future local subscriptions, obligated themselves for the deficit. But no further subscriptions were obtained, and some years afterward, \$500 were raised by voluntary contributions among the ministers in the North Ohio Conference, to relieve the Rev. Adam Poe from the payment of a note given on this account. Such was the difficulty, at that time, of raising even this small sum for an enterprise, which, as the citizens said in the preamble to their subscription, "would greatly add to the value of property in the town and county, and be of great public utility and benefit."

But the town was small; at the United States census the year before, 1840, the population was but 893; there was not much business, and there was little accumulated wealth in the community. The inducement they offered to secure the location of a college, destined to be the central institution of a great Church, was absurdly small. But the amount

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\* A striking illustration of the advance in *news*-paper enterprise since that day is shown in the fact that the Delaware papers of 1841 made not the slightest mention, editorial or "local," of this movement, the most important that has ever affected the interests of the town. The only reference to the matter during the whole progress of the negotiation is found in the following notice, given in the advertising columns of *The Olentangy Gazette*.

"METHODIST EPISCOPAL COLLEGE.

A general meeting of the subscribers will be held at the Exchange Hotel, this Saturday evening, October 23rd, 1841. It is important that all be there."

raised in Delaware was the just measure of the ability of the place at that time. The University was welcomed to the town, and it has often since met with a generous response from the citizens to its appeals for aid. On the other hand, it has brought with it population, and wealth, and prosperity, to the town. President Thomson, in his inaugural, estimated that the University added from the first at least \$20,000 annually to the business of the town. It is surely within bounds to say, that now, with its yearly income of \$90,000 expended here, and with its 1,200 students who pay for their living and expenses, not to mention the many families that the University has attracted hither, it adds at least a quarter of a million of dollars annually to the business movements of Delaware. Perhaps, after another fifty years, the education of Delaware will be so far advanced that it will not be good form for any citizen here to die without leaving something to the Ohio Wesleyan University.

The Conference Committee met again November 17th, 1841, and received from Judge Powell a bond for the conveyance of the property donated by the citizens. The title was finally made in 1850 to the Board of Trustees. In addition to the ten acres thus donated by the citizens, the committee purchased from Judge Powell an adjacent property, on the south of the original grounds, of five acres more, at a cost of \$5,500, and the furniture of the Mansion House for about \$2,000 more. Dr. Trimble paid Judge Powell fifty dollars as an earnest to bind the contract for the additional purchase, the first money given to the University, the first money paid on its debt.

It was certainly full late in the history of Ohio Methodism for the establishment of a university. The other denominations in the State had already good foundations for their several denominational schools; Catholic, Presbyterian, Congre-

gational, Episcopalian, Baptist. The population of the State in 1840 was 1,500,000, and the Methodist Church in Ohio then numbered 150,000 members. In 1844, when the school was opened, there were within the proper territory of the two patronizing Conferences, 107,000 members. In the many Methodist families thus represented, besides others in the State who might be counted on as patrons, there were many thousand young men who needed an education; and there was wealth enough in the Church on which to rely for at least an incipient college endowment.

#### ORGANIZATION.

Immediate steps were now taken looking to a formal organization. A committee of Jacob Young, Joseph M. Trimble and Adam Poe was appointed to apply to the Legislature for an act of incorporation. A special charter, under the old State Constitution, conferring University powers, was granted by the Legislature March 7th, 1842. This charter was evidently drafted by Dr. Trimble. It is marked by a lack of lawyer-like niceties and guarded details; but it adequately secures the legal tenure of the property, and by its very indefiniteness grants the trustees the amplest possible academic powers. The corporate powers were vested in a board of twenty-one persons, from different parts of the State. These were William Neff, Samuel Williams, ex-Governor Allen Trimble, Lemuel Reynolds, Thomas Orr, William Bishop, William Armstrong, Rev. James B. Finley, Rev. Jacob Young, Rev. Edmund W. Schon, Rev. Leonidas L. Hamline, Judge Patrick G. Goode, George B. Arnold, ex-Governor Mordecai Bartley, Frederick C. Welch, Wilder Joy, Henry Ebbert, John H. Harris, Rev. Adam Poe, Rev. William Burke, Rev. Leonard B. Gurley. These men were of prominence in State or in Church. They have long since

yielded their places to others. Dr. Gurley, the last survivor, died in 1880, at the ripe age of seventy-six years.

Of these trustees, though the charter did not so prescribe, fourteen were laymen and seven were ministers; and this ratio of ministers and laymen has always been kept in filling vacancies. By the provisions of the charter, the corporators at first held their office for life. The right of perpetuation of the Board was vested in the two patronizing Conferences, each appointing to all existing vacancies, alternately. These Conferences were afterwards divided into four, each with the same right of appointment. This arrangement for alternate appointment continued until the year 1869, when, by a general law of the State, under the new Constitution, the President of the University was made *ex officio* a member of the Board, and the remaining twenty members were divided into four classes of five each, which were assigned, severally, to the four Conferences, and the tenure of office was reduced to five years, so that each Conference should annually elect one trustee for the period of five years. In 1871, the charter was further so modified as to give the Association of Alumni a representation in the Board, equal to that of each Annual Conference; and in 1883 the West Virginia Conference was admitted as one of the patronizing bodies, with equal right of representation in the Board. The number of acting trustees is now thirty-one. The trusteeship has been held by one hundred and nineteen different persons. Of these, perhaps a score had scarcely more than a nominal relation to the Board, until they resigned or went out by expiration of office. About twenty-five have died during their term of office.

#### ACADEMIC WORK.

One of the conditions of the donation of the property was that the academic work of the college should be begun

within five years ; but the committees from the Conferences did not wait even until the organization of the Board of Trustees. To provide for the safety of the buildings and to meet the public expectation, it was thought best to commence this work immediately ; and a sub-committee of Revs. Adam Poe and William S. Morrow was appointed to employ a teacher to open a preparatory school. This committee at once engaged Capt. James D. Cobb, a graduate of West Point, and an ex-army officer, as instructor in the new school for the year 1841-42. Capt. Cobb was about fifty years of age, and was assisted by his son. It was arranged that he should have the free use of the Mansion House, but look to the receipts from tuition for his compensation. He had a mixed school of boys and girls. At the end of the school year, Capt. Cobb resigned his place and moved to the South for his health.

The Board of Trustees held their first meeting at Hamilton, where the Ohio Conference was in session, October 1st, 1842. At this meeting, the Board elected the Rev. Edward Thomson, at that time the Principal of Norwalk Seminary, to the presidency of the University, with the understanding that the appointment was only nominal for the present, but a pledge to the Church and the public that a college faculty would be appointed, and the college opened at no distant day. The Board, however, determined that a Preparatory school should meanwhile be maintained, and appointed the Rev. Solomon Howard as Principal, with authority to employ his own assistants. He was given the use of the buildings and furniture, and was expected to get his support from the tuition fees of the pupils. Professor Howard began his school November 1st, 1842, and continued it successfully for two years. Both sexes were still admitted, and the attendance was largely local. He had at first but four little boys as his



pupils, but the number for the year was 130. During the second year of his school he was assisted by Mr. Flavel A. Dickinson, a recent graduate of Yale College, who had taught one year as Principal of the Delaware Academy, and who brought his school over *en masse*.

Meantime, in 1843, an appeal was made to the Church for an endowment fund, and for the sale of scholarships. It was hoped that, by these agencies, the institution could be safely guarded from financial failure, and a good attendance of students secured.

By the midsummer of 1844, the Board of Trustees was prepared to begin the academic work of a college.

The Trustees felt great confidence in the final success of a school supported by the large numbers and the growing wealth of the Methodist Church in Ohio. Relying upon these, the Board, September 25th, 1844, resolved to organize a Faculty, and to open the institution with a college curriculum and college classes. Dr. Thomson, who had recently been elected editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, was re-appointed President, though again with the understanding that he should not immediately enter upon duty. As it was foreseen that the school would for a while be small, and the income limited, the Board established but four additional places in the Faculty, and made the following appointments: Rev. Herman M. Johnson, Professor of Ancient Languages; Rev. Solomon Howard, Professor of Mathematics; William G. Williams, Principal of the Preparatory Department; Enoch G. Dial, Assistant in the Preparatory Department.

The salaries paid, or rather promised, to these men were gauged by the resources which the Board hoped to have at their command by the end of the year. The President's salary, when he should enter upon duty, was fixed at \$800; the Professors were to be paid \$600 each, and the teachers in

the Preparatory Department \$400 and \$350 respectively; but it was many years before even these meager salaries were paid as they became due.

Wednesday, November 13th, 1844, was the day appointed and advertised for the opening of the school. The weather was disagreeable; the day was rainy and chill; the surroundings were not comfortable, and the prospect was not encouraging. Dr. Thomson was present but for a day or two, and did not enter upon duty for nearly two years afterward, and Prof. Johnson was detained from duty until after the winter holidays. The other three teachers of the five who were appointed to positions in the Faculty reported for duty. They met in the basement of the Mansion House, once the dining-room, which had been temporarily fitted up as a chapel. This room might, if crowded, have held a hundred and fifty students, but only twenty-nine presented themselves for enrollment. This attendance was not as large as the teachers had hoped, or reasonably expected. But the students now were all males, of a maturer age, and more advanced standing, and most of them were from other parts of the State. From this small number the Faculty were able to organize all the college classes below senior, though the representation in the upper classes was very small. By the end of the year, there were only two juniors, two sophomores, fourteen freshmen, and there were ninety-two in the Preparatory and other courses. Such was the initial catalogue of a university, which, long before its jubilee year, enrolled more than forty times the first number of students, annually, and graduates a hundred at a time. It was the beginning, though humble, of a momentous movement, whose influences have been felt around the globe.

But it is long before an unpretending and unheralded movement such as this can conciliate and concentrate on

itself all thoughts and all resources. The Conferences and the Board of Trustees found that before the University could gather many students or much money, the Church at large needed to be educated to the just conception of a college; and to the special claims which the new college presented for their support. It may be doubted, indeed, whether the education of the Church, in these respects, is yet complete.

## DELAWARE IN 1844.

Delaware in 1844 was a little village of twelve hundred inhabitants, away from the lines of travel, of commerce, of intercourse. There were no railroads in the State, and but few good pikes. In bad weather it took the tri-weekly stage a whole day to plough its way hither from Columbus. There were no paved walks or graveled roadways in the town; and in the Winter the Faculty and students extemporized walks of tan-bark, or else literally waded through the mud to their lodgings down town, to the post-office, or to church. There were no street lights, and on dark nights lanterns were necessary. There was no town-clock; but the court-house bell was rung at 6 o'clock in the morning and at 9 o'clock at night. There was no bookstore in town; there was a single weekly newspaper. There were two small common school buildings; the Delaware Academy built ten years before by a stock company, in the interests of a better education, had completely failed, and was standing empty. There was not a good church building in the place. But the several congregations, Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal, were prosperous, and their pulpits were well filled. The experienced and venerable Rev. Henry Van Deman was the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church; Dr. Tuttle, (afterwards President of Wabash College), was the pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church; Rev. William L. Harris, (after-

wards Professor, Missionary Secretary, Bishop), was the pastor of the Methodist Church; and the able and catholic Dr. Eli H. Canfield was the rector of the Episcopal Church. These men and their successors would have honored any pulpit in the land. Under such impulses, all these congregations within a few years afterwards erected good and commodious church edifices.

The University grounds, while not a public common, were often the common pasture of the town, overrun by cows and hogs; the surface was mostly as nature left it, rough, ungraded, brushy, and in the low ground, swampy. The sulphur spring was, of course, the chief attraction. To strangers, the taste and the odor of the water are not inviting; but the water is wholesome and refreshing; and people soon forget its sulphurous character, and acquire a fondness for the water which they never lose. The condition of the spring in its natural state was that of an almost inaccessible marsh. Later, about 1830, the citizens filled in around the spring, and put in a modest stone basin, level with the surface. This was its condition when it came into the possession of the University. The present attractive appearance of the spring, its fine marble basin, and the pleasant approaches, are due to the public spirit, many years ago (1870), of Mr. Sidney Moore, President of the Delaware County National Bank.

The Mansion House, now renamed "Elliott Hall," was the only building available for Academic purposes, and was ill adapted to this end. It was of frame, lathed and cemented on the outside; but in the interior finely finished in walnut and tastefully decorated with plaster mouldings. The drawing-room and parlors on the first floor, and some of the large rooms on the second floor, were converted into recitation rooms or the professors' studies. The chambers on the

third floor were let to students, until, some years later, they also were needed for general purposes. In the basement, the old Mansion House dining-room was reconstructed into the college chapel; and the large kitchen, with its huge fireplace and brick oven, became the lecture-room and laboratory for the Professor of Natural Science. On the south side of the main building was a large two-story annex, which was let as a boarding-house to a steward for the accommodation of two or three of the Faculty and a half-score of students who had rooms in the building. In the rear of the Mansion House, on the east side, were long, wide porches, level with the first and second floors, 12 and 25 feet from the ground. In 1848, the boarding-house was discontinued; the cement outside of the main building was replaced with a good close-jointed covering. The lofty and unsafe porches were torn down, and the annex removed to a location near the spring. Here it was let to students, and, happily, was soon burned down. With this exception, and the exception of the first Monnett Hall of the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, as further mentioned, no one of the college buildings has ever been destroyed by fire, or even seriously damaged.

#### ENDOWMENT.

Education, the world over, is largely a gratuity, and especially so in the higher institutions of learning. In the older and better-endowed colleges, no student pays a tenth of the actual cost of his education. Grounds, buildings, cabinets, libraries, endowments, and all the educational appliances of science and art, are the gifts of the founders of the school to the students who attend it. A college, to be eminently successful in its work, should have all these before it opens its doors to the public. Fortunately, this is sometimes realized in the benefactions of wealthy men. But in

former times, in this Western country, neither State nor denominational schools could afford to wait for the accumulation of all these before beginning their work; and the result was, that most of our schools were started upon very meager foundations. Such was the case with the Ohio Wesleyan University. The Board of Trustees started with nothing, and were in debt. To secure a present support and a future growth, was, of course, a matter of immediate and vital concern.

The only resources of the institution were the contributions of its friends; and these, at first, came slowly and sparingly; and it was not until 1849 that the indebtedness of \$7,000 for the purchase-money was all paid. We have seen that the Conferences early devised plans for the endowment of the University. In 1843, the Ohio Conference appointed Revs. Frederick Merrick and Uriah Heath, agents to raise funds from donations to the University, or by the sale of scholarships entitling the bearer to tuition, at the rate of \$100 for five years. The following year, the North Ohio Conference appointed similar agents to work within its bounds. These agents, in the course of two years, obtained subscriptions and notes for scholarships to the amount of about \$30,000, and some donations of land worth perhaps \$15,000 more. The interest on these notes, and some tuition fees, constituted the sole revenue of the institution for the support of the Faculty. Tuition for the regular Academic studies was early fixed at \$30 a year; and it has never been changed, though, since the era of cheap scholarships, no student has paid tuition. Art studies alone are not covered by the scholarships. As the sale of scholarships progressed, the tuition gradually fell to nothing. Perhaps two or three hundred of these higher-priced scholarships were sold, mostly "on time;" but, unfortunately, many of them were never paid for, though

the tuition had been promptly claimed and enjoyed. The Faculty was then wholly dependent on the income from the endowment notes. But, though agents were continued in the field for the sale of scholarships, the aggregate did not perceptibly increase. At the end of six years, the total net assets were estimated at only \$70,000, and, of this, the endowment money and subscriptions reached only \$54,000. The institution was still on the borders of inanition. It was evident, that, unless a more effective policy were adopted, the school was destined to failure, or, at best, to a feeble existence.

At length, in the Summer of 1849, the Faculty, upon the suggestion of Professor Johnson, devised and proposed to the Board of Trustees a system of scholarships at a much cheaper rate than those at first sold. It was hoped that these would be popular, and be sold to an extent sufficient to give the institution both money and students for, at least, all present necessities. The trustees held a special session to consider the subject, September 24, 1849, at Dayton, where the Ohio Conference was in session. The measure was felt to be perilous; a failure would jeopard all; and they deliberated a long time before they came to any conclusion. Finally, with the approval of the Conference, the Board adopted the plan, and ordered the sale of scholarships, entitling the holder to tuition, at the following rates: (1) for three years' tuition, \$15; (2) for four years' tuition, \$20; (3) for six years' tuition, \$25; (4) for eight years' tuition, \$30. Unlike the old series of scholarships, the new ones were to be paid for in full before they were used.

The system was needlessly complex; the second and fourth rates alone would have been better than the four; and the price could have been one-half higher without lessening their salableness. But the success which crowned the effort

quieted all criticisms. Three agents were appointed by each Conference to put the new scholarships upon the market. In two years, they had sold nearly three thousand, and paid into the treasury of the university, besides the expense of the agency and the support of the Faculty meanwhile, a sum sufficient to raise the nominal endowment, in 1854, to a round \$100,000.

The exact number of scholarships sold was 3,740, calling for a little more than 25,000 years of tuition. It was estimated that an average annual attendance of 500 students would exhaust this large aggregate in fifty years. As the attendance has not averaged this figure, the period for the final retirement of the scholarships may be somewhat prolonged. Subsequently, the agents, under the authority of the Board, issued a few hundred additional scholarships to the full value of money or lands ostensibly *given* to the University, but for which the institution paid a full equivalent. But this policy has now been stopped; and the Board has ordered that no more scholarships be sold. After the issue of the cheap scholarships, the Board, to obviate complaints by the purchasers of the old higher-priced scholarships, with unbusiness-like facility extended the time of the old scholarships at a ratio equal to the new. This added many hundred years of tuition to the obligations of the University. In 1890, there were still due, on all these series of scholarships, fourteen thousand years of tuition. At the present average attendance of students, this large obligation may be cancelled in twenty years.

Part of this amount was still in unproductive land, and part in uncollected scholarship notes. But the income for the following year, 1855, was estimated to be \$8,500, which the Committee of Ways and Means, in their report to the Board, say "will be amply sufficient to meet and defray all



current expenses." In view of this hopeful condition of the finances, the salaries of the Faculty were now increased as follows: the President was paid \$1,400; the professors, \$1,000 each; the tutors, \$500 each.\* The value of the real estate, and other property of the University, had also largely increased; and may be estimated at another \$100,000. Thus, the end of the first decennium saw the institution in a healthful financial condition, and with good prospects for the future.

But the most gratifying result of the new scholarship system was the increase in the enrollment of students. In 1850, before the effort began, the number of students was 257; in 1851, after the agents had been a year at work, the number was 506, nearly double the attendance of the previous year. This was not an unexpected result; indeed, one of the dangers that had been predicted was that of overwhelming numbers. But the friends of the measure relied on the general laws of average in such cases, and the Faculty anticipated just about the number that came. They could readily enough instruct this number, or even more.

This sudden influx of students, brought about by the offer of cheap scholarships, revealed what was, and is, a constant condition of things throughout the land; it revealed the hunger of the people for just such opportunities as the University gladly put within their reach. There are, all the time, five thousand, perhaps ten thousand, young people, in our Methodist families in Ohio, who need only a wise suggestion from their pastors or from other friends, to turn their

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\*In 1857, the salaries were again raised by an addition of \$200 each, all round. During the war, the salaries were reduced to their former figure; but, after the return of business prosperity, they were restored to the rate paid in 1857; and, later, again, and again, increased. For twenty years past, the President has been paid \$3,000 a year, and a house free of rent, and the professors have been paid, on an average, \$1,600 a year. But there is scarcely a member of the Faculty who has not been offered larger salaries elsewhere.

thoughts in this direction, and to arouse their ambition to make the most of their largest possibilities.

The greatest inconvenience from this sudden increase in the students was due to the want of a chapel large enough to hold them. This was a want that had already been seriously felt. As early as 1847, an effort was made to raise the means for the erection of a chapel, by the publication of a volume of sermons "by the Bishops, and the Senior Preachers of the Ohio and North Ohio Conferences." The volume was published, and about a thousand copies were sold. The effort was, of course, a failure. As the sum of \$1,000 would not have laid even the foundation of a building, the Board the next year devoted the amount to the repairs already mentioned of the Mansion House ; and the hope of a building was for the present abandoned.

Meanwhile, after the great increase in the attendance, the old basement chapel was far-away outgrown, and the religious services of the University were temporarily transferred to the basement of William Street Methodist Church. Even this was too straitened for the army of collegians that gathered for morning prayers. One day, President Thomson read at these services, for the morning lesson, the first chapter of Haggai : "Is the time not come, the time that the Lord's house should be built?" As he read, his heart was touched, and a few minutes after, he came, deeply moved, to Professor Merrick, with a written proposition to sell his modest home, in Cincinnati, worth a thousand dollars, and give it all to aid in erecting a suitable chapel for the University. It was a word that burned like fire, a trumpet call to duty, to which the Church was quick to respond.

Professor Merrick, himself, now kindled to enthusiasm, went out with his old skill as an agent and in a few weeks brought sixteen thousand dollars back for the new chapel.

On Saturday, July 26, 1851, during Commencement week, the corner-stone was laid of a building large enough for a chapel, and a number of recitation-rooms. The building, which cost about \$20,000, was dedicated the following year. The structure was three stories in height, and measured eighty-five feet by fifty-five. The main audience room, twenty-three feet high, covered the entire upper floor. The capacity of this room was about six hundred sittings, which was then thought the utmost probable need of the institution for long years to come. The building was afterwards named Thomson Chapel, in honor of the first President.

The Conference agencies for the endowment and building fund were continued for some years; and it will be seen by reference to the table of statistics further on that the endowment slowly increased for a number of years. At length, in 1866, the centennial year of American Methodism, a general advance was made throughout the connection. Educational interests were everywhere the foremost; and, in Ohio, the result of the effort was a large addition to the funds of the University. A portion was devoted to building and general improvement; and the endowment was increased to considerably more than \$200,000. Unfortunately, the resources for building and grounds did not prove as ample as was hoped; and, after the "hard times" of 1873 set in, it was deemed necessary to draw upon the endowment fund for these purposes. About \$40,000 were thus consumed. The growth of this fund has, nevertheless, been so constant, that the heavy draft on it was soon more than made good.

Of the amounts given by individuals to the University, it is proper to name a few. Mr. Jedediah Allen early gave a tract of ground in Marion County, which he estimated at \$15,000; it was finally sold in 1856 for nearly \$18,000. Thomas Parrott, Esq., of Dayton, one of the trustees, be-

queathed in 1864, \$18,000, which was devoted to the endowment of the chair of Mathematics. John R. Wright, Esq., of Cincinnati, another trustee, and an alumnus, paid in 1866, \$25,000, and obtained subscriptions from others to the amount of \$5,000 more, for the endowment of the chair of Greek Language and Literature. Phineas P. Mast, Esq., also a trustee and alumnus, has paid in \$10,000, besides other benefactions. Mrs. Eliza Chrisman, now of Topeka, Kan., paid \$10,000, and has subscribed an additional \$10,000 to the chair of Biblical Literature. Judge D. J. Corey, of Findlay, O., paid \$10,000. Mrs. Rebecca Brown, of Bellefontaine, O., gave a tract of land adjacent to that town, which yielded \$6,000, toward the endowment of the chair of Latin. Mr. John B. Kessler, of Troy, O., left a bequest (1868) which yielded about \$8,000. Mr. William L. Ripley, of Columbus, O., bequeathed (1880) real estate to the University, which yielded \$10,000.

Within the last decade, the contributions to the endowment fund of the University have been more frequent, and some of them on a generous scale. Of these donations, in cash or realty, may be mentioned the following, a large part of which, however, are subject to life annuities to the donors or some member of their families. The list is given here without reference to the dates of the donations or bequests. Rev. Dr. Joseph M. Trimble, for twenty years President of the Board of Trustees, \$46,000; Rev. Dr. Gaylord H. Hartupee, an alumnus and trustee of the University, \$30,000; another honored alumnus, long one of our Faculty, \$27,000 in cash, besides other large provisions; Amasa Bishop, \$23,000; James S. Brittain, \$30,000; Clinton J. and Sarah J. Howard, \$22,000; James S. Mitchell, \$16,000; Henry Amrine, \$9,000; Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Leonard B. Gurley, \$13,000; Rev. Stephen C. Frampton, \$8,000; Rev. Dr. David Rutledge, one of the agents of the University, \$6,000; and the Association of

Alumni, for an Alumni Professorship, \$12,000 in cash and \$6,000 in interest-bearing notes.

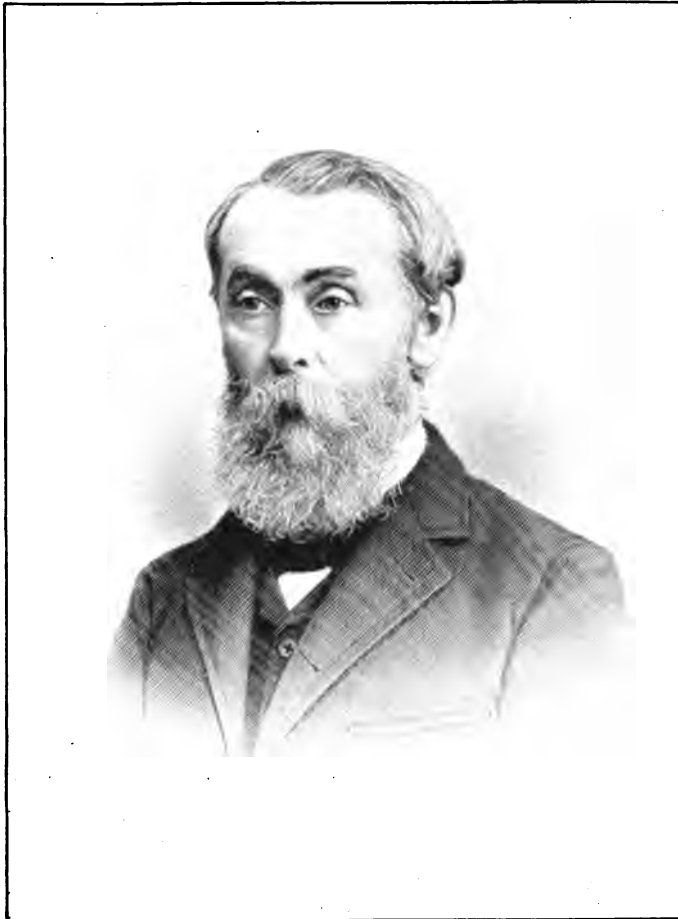
A number of smaller gifts, of the value severally of \$5,000 or less, but aggregating perhaps \$35,000, are equally worthy of special mention, but must be grouped in this general statement. But besides these amounts, already paid in, towards the endowment of the University, the Board has been formally notified of two subscriptions, of \$30,000 each, soon to be paid, for the establishment of new professorships, by two of the trustees, Morris Sharp, Esq., of Washington C. H., O., and Zenas L. White, Esq., of Columbus, O. We know of other friends who are devising even more liberal things for the University, and who purpose to become their own executors, but are not yet quite ready to carry out their intentions; and still others who have executed their wills with generous bequests to the future wants of the University.

In addition to these gifts for the permanent endowment of the institution, many noble gifts have come into the treasury for various other specific objects. President Merrick, some years before his death, transferred to the University his whole estate, valued at \$18,000, for the foundation of an annual lectureship on Practical Religion. David S. Gray, Esq., of Columbus, the president of the Board of Trustees, gave \$27,000 to the completion of Gray Chapel in the University Hall. This magnificent structure, whose total cost reaches nearly \$200,000, was paid for by the gifts of many others, equally generous, though from smaller means. And within the present year, Charles E. Slocum, M. D., of Defiance, Ohio, now one of the Trustees of the University, has generously provided for the erection of a library building on the University campus that will cost from \$50,000 to \$60,000. His gift is one of the largest single gifts ever received by the University; and the Slocum Library building

will long stand as a monument to the generosity of the giver, and of his wise provision for one of the great wants of the institution.

From the foregoing, it appears that no chair in the University, with the single exception of the professorship of Greek Language and Literature, has yet had a living endowment. Five or six other chairs have received the names of generous donors, but not one of these foundations is self-supporting, and several of them have less than half of a minimum endowment, and the salaries have to be paid from the miscellaneous endowments of the University. Clearly, the policy of the Board hereafter should be to give no name to any professorship, in recognition of a sum less than a sufficient support of the incumbent. The minimum for the endowment of a chair is now thirty thousand dollars, and several new professorships have been promised at this rate. But the minimum ought to be raised to fifty thousand dollars; and even this amount will, in the near future, prove too little to pay the salary of competent men. Already many colleges, and even common schools, pay much larger salaries to experts and specialists; many of the pulpits and offices in the Church pay from three to five thousand dollars; and the Ohio Wesleyan University has already felt the draft upon its Faculty from both these quarters.

As we have seen, the University has no income from tuition fees. Most of the large colleges in the East charge from \$100 to \$150 a year for tuition, and a large part of their income arises from this source. For example, in 1891-92, Harvard University received from the students in the College of Arts, with an enrollment but little larger than ours, over \$300,000 in tuition fees. The Ohio Wesleyan aims to make education as nearly free as possible. With no revenue from the fees of students, the institution relies on the endowment



DAVID S. GRAY, ESQ.,  
President Board of Trustees.

for the support of the Faculty. Yet from the meagerness of its income, the University has never had as large a force of teachers as it needs, and has never paid its teachers as large salaries as they could get in other schools or in other professions.

The amount of the endowment at the successive periods in our history is shown by the statistical table at the end of this history. The growth of the fund has been slow, but secure, and it now reaches the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, of which, however, two hundred thousand dollars is still subject to annuity, and yields but little to the present maintenance of the school. The endowment fund has been guarded by the trustees with scrupulous care, and but little that has come into their control has ever been lost to the institution. One very liberal provision in behalf of the University, which had been secured to the institution by will, carefully executed many years before the death of the testator, and which would have been worth probably \$10,000 a year, was finally lost to the cause for which he had long toiled, by his revocation of the will in extreme old age if not dotage, and at the point of death.

#### STUDENTS' AID FUND.

By the contributions from the Conferences and the Church Board of Education, the University has an annual sum of about four thousand dollars for the help of worthy students. The amount given to each is small, and usually in the form of a loan. The late John Taylor, of Zanesville, Ohio, left to the University for this cause a property worth \$10,000, which will be realized, however, only at a future day. The late William Glenn, of Cincinnati, left a bequest to the University which yields \$350 a year to the same object. The institution greatly wants some immediate provision of generous amount



for a students' aid fund, like that found in some of the Eastern colleges.

Occasional prizes for excellence in scholarship have been offered by friends, but no systematic provision of this nature has yet been made.

#### LIBRARY.

For the first ten years, the institution had nothing that was worthy of the name of library. A few hundred books of a very miscellaneous character, old and refuse, mostly second-hand school books, had been slowly gathered by the agents. But they were rarely referred to and never read. In 1853, Mr. William Sturges, of Putnam, Ohio, offered the University a liberal subscription for a library, on condition that within the year a further subscription of \$15,000 should be secured for a suitable library building. Professor Merrick undertook the agency for this, as he had for the chapel, and raised the amount within a few weeks. The building was finished and dedicated in 1856. Meanwhile, President Thomson visited Europe and purchased a valuable library of about three thousand volumes with the money—\$6,600—paid by Mr. Sturges. But this foundation by Mr. Sturges, valuable as it was at that early date, now constitutes but a small part of the present library of the University. Two large alcoves in the library are the contributions respectively of Dr. Joseph M. Trimble and William A. Ingham, Esq., members of the Board of Trustees. Since Dr. Trimble's death, his widow has placed in his alcove about five hundred volumes from his private library. The widow of the late Rev. Dr. Charles Elliott has given the bulk of his private library, rich in patristic and controversial literature, to the University. The widow of Dr. James F. Chalfant, of the Cincinnati Conference, has given his select library to furnish an alcove bearing his name. The late Dr. Benjamin St.

James Fry, editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*, St. Louis, Mo., left his unique library of Methodist Church history to the University. The late Bishop Isaac W. Wiley bequeathed to the University his valuable library, which now fills an alcove bearing the inscription, "The William E. Wiley Memorial Library," in memory of his son who died in September, 1883, while a member of the senior class of the University. The friends of the late Rev. John N. Irvin, B. D., an honored and scholarly alumnus of the class of 1870, have purchased his valuable library for the University. It stands in an alcove bearing his name. The late John O. McDowell, M. D., an alumnus and trustee of the University, bequeathed his select medical library of over 300 volumes as a foundation for "The McDowell Medical Library." This has been supplemented by a donation from Mrs. Philip Roettinger, of Cincinnati, of about two hundred volumes from the medical library of her father, the late A. C. McChesney, M. D., of Cincinnati. These bequests of professional, theological and medical literature are especially notable as gifts which point to the coming post-graduate departments of the University.

John W. King, Esq., an alumnus of the University and long a valuable trustee, has undertaken to secure for his Alma Mater complete sets of all the great quarterly reviews and monthly magazines of the English world; and he has already placed about four hundred volumes of this choice literature in "The King Periodical Alcove." The Rev. Dr. David H. Moore, editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, has furnished for the University library a complete set in thirty-nine large volumes, of Hubert H. Bancroft's History of the Pacific States, and of Mexico.

Several of the University clubs, especially the Delaware Association of Alumnæ, have contributed liberally to the

riches of the library ; and other persons have made special additions of books in English Literature, Historical Research, Criticism and Art, for "seminary work" in the several departments. The library has received for many years copies of all the publications of the United States, and of the State of Ohio. Some of these, such as the "History of the War of the Rebellion," of which perhaps sixty volumes have been issued, and as the Ohio Geological Reports and the State "Roster of Ohio Soldiers" in ten volumes, are unequalled in the publications of any other government. The publications of the Smithsonian Institution are among the most valuable additions made annually to the library.

Since the purchases made from the Sturges gift, the University has not been in circumstances to expend much money for books. There is a small sum of \$30 a year for books for the Biblical Department, from a bequest of Mrs. Dr. Mann, and a varying sum of possibly \$70 a year, arising from special examination fees, which is appropriated to the library. Further, the Board, by trenching upon other equally urgent necessities, has been enabled to appropriate a few hundred dollars annually for periodicals and other requirements of the reading-room. We are thus able to keep the tables well supplied with the current literature, and to make the use of all these free to the students. The library and the reading-room are open for about eight hours daily. Aside from these insignificant amounts, the library has been dependent on the miscellaneous contributions of its friends. Still, as we have seen, there has been a continued, though slow, and uncertain, growth ; and the library now, including a good collection of books at Monnett Hall, perhaps two thousand in number, catalogues about seventeen thousand volumes. Other valuable additions are definitely promised. John Williams White, Ph. D., Professor of Greek in Harvard

University, one of our honored alumni, of the class of 1868, has arranged to put on our shelves, from time to time, within the near future, a complete working library in the department of classic learning; and the Rev. Dr. Michael J. Cramer, of East Orange, N. J., also an honored alumnus, of the class of 1860, has notified the Board of his purpose to leave the University his valuable professional library of five thousand volumes. Other friends have intimated their thought of similar testamentary arrangements. We hope it may be many years before these bequests become available; but we also hope that other immediate provisions may be made for our needs in this direction. Perhaps the greatest special need of the University now, is of a liberal endowment, with a good annual income for the regular enlargement of the library, as the current wants of the various departments suggest. To furnish the coming Slocum Library building with a library to start with, adequate to the immediate wants of the institution, or equal to the libraries of the great schools of the country, would swallow up our entire income for years to come. Any amount of money could easily and wisely be expended for books; but we ought to have, at once, a permanent fund of at least thirty thousand dollars whose annual income should be devoted to this one purpose. A library so endowed and wisely used would be as efficient for good as any professorship in the University. Has the University any friend who will put such a boon as this within the reach of the Faculty and of our thousand collegians?

The Ohio Methodist Historical Society, with its headquarters at the Ohio Wesleyan University, was organized in 1859. The movers in this organization were a number of the older preachers and laymen of Ohio who desired that the early denominational history of the State and of the Church

at large should be recorded and preserved in some central and safe place. The society had anniversaries during Commencement week for a number of years ; and some of the appointed addresses were exceedingly interesting and valuable. The Faculty assigned an alcove in the library for the collections and archives of the society. Some contributions to this were made, especially by the late Samuel Williams, one of the incorporators of the University, and an early resident in Ohio, who left it his valuable library of Methodist historical books and periodicals.

#### LECTURES.

In connection with Mr. Ingham's contributions to the library, should be named the liberal provision made by him, in 1870, for a course of ten lectures on the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion. In pursuance of his wish, the Faculty selected some of the ablest thinkers they could find to deliver such a course before the University. The lectures were heard with profound interest and satisfaction by very large audiences ; and, after the completion of the course, were gathered and published in 1872, in a volume, entitled, "The Ingham Lectures," which will long remain among the ablest discussions known to the Church.

There have been other courses of lectures delivered before the University, and heard with equal interest and profit. In 1884, ex-President Merrick transferred his entire estate to the trustees as an endowment of an annual lectureship on Experimental and Practical Religion. This foundation will amount to \$18,000, but was subject to an annuity during his life. But as the donor desired that the lectures should begin before his death, he arranged with the Faculty to invite, from year to year, distinguished lecturers for this appoint-

ment, at his own private expense. Five of these courses have been thus delivered, as follows:

In 1888, by Dr. Daniel Curry, five lectures on "Christian Education;" in 1889, by ex-President James McCosh, of Princeton College, on "Tests of the Various Kinds of Truth;" in 1890, by Bishop Randolph S. Foster, on "The Philosophy of Christian Experience;" in 1891, by Dr. James Stalker, of Glasgow, Scotland, on "The Preacher and his Models;" in 1894, by Dr. John W. Butler, of Mexico, eight lectures with the title, "Sketches of Mexico." These several courses have all been published in volumes, entitled, "The Merrick Lectures." The volumes thus far published, and the lectures yet to be delivered and published, will long perpetuate the name and influence of the founder.

Still other courses of lectures, or important single lectures, have been delivered, by appointment, before the University, or before select classes. Among these may be mentioned especially, a course of six lectures in 1890, by Dr. John Bascom, ex-President of Wisconsin State University, on "Socialism;" a course of six lectures, in 1891, by Dr. John T. Gracey, of our missions in India, on "Comparative Religions," and a course of five lectures, in 1893, by Rev. Richard T. Stevenson, Ph. D., of the class of 1873, now our Professor of History and English Literature, on "The English Race in the Eighteenth Century."

#### CABINETS.

In January, 1859, the University purchased from Dr. William Prescott, of Concord, N. H., his cabinet of natural history, valued at \$10,000. This cabinet was large, and, in some of the departments, very complete. But there was no place on the premises large enough for displaying its riches, except the chapel. This room, which already seemed small

for the wants of the institution, the trustees, at a special session, at once appropriated to the uses of the cabinet. It was fitted up for this purpose, and so remained until 1874. Meanwhile the chapel services were held, at first in the lecture-room of the William Street Methodist Church, but afterward, by dividing the students into two sections, in one of the large lecture-rooms of the University.

In 1869, the Board began the erection of a large stone building on the high ground near the spring. This was intended for recitation rooms and for chapel. A failure of the building fund delayed this building till 1873. Its cost was about \$40,000, a large portion of which was finally taken from the endowment fund. It bears the name of President Merrick — "Merrick Hall." Upon its completion, it was thought that the room on the third floor designed for the chapel afforded a more convenient place for cabinets and museum, and they were finally arranged there; and Thomson Chapel was reconsecrated to the religious services of the University.

Large additions have been made to the cabinets. In 1867, R. P. Mann, M. D., of Milford Center, Ohio, at large expense of his own time and money, made for the University a collection of many thousand fossils and rocks, illustrative of the geological ages, especially the Silurian and Devonian in Ohio. These are arranged in a separate cabinet, adjacent to the Prescott cabinet. About the same time, the Rev. Herman H. Herzer contributed a large number of rare and valuable specimens of fossils found by himself in the septaria of this locality and elsewhere. Some of these fossils are unique, and of great scientific interest to paleontologists.

William Wood, Esq., of Cincinnati, contributed in 1870, at the expense of about \$3,000, a full set of the Ward casts of

fossils. These wonderful and monstrous forms are faithful reproductions of originals from the best scientific museums of the world.

In 1885, Drs. Merrick and Trimble, of the Board of Trustees, contributed a very complete series of crystalline minerals, and several thousand specimens of the more common mineral forms.

The Rev. William Kepler, Ph. D., of the class of 1868, one of the most indefatigable paleontologists in the State, has contributed a number of typical fossil fish collected by himself.

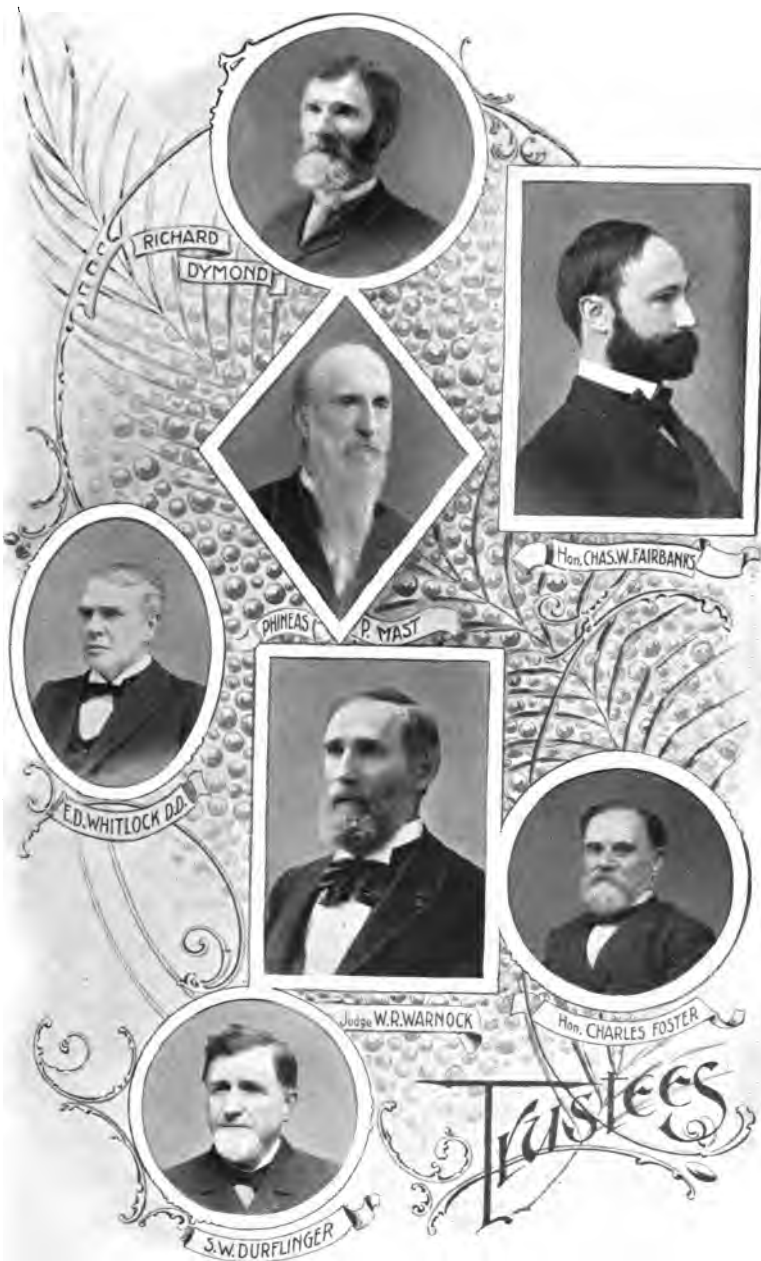
The Rev. Charles H. Warren, of the Ohio Conference, an enthusiastic naturalist, contributed a very complete suite of the native grasses of Ohio, and specimens of all the native woods of our forests.

Mr. Charles E. Copeland, of the class of 1892, missionary at Singapore, in the Straits Settlements, sent to the museum in 1892, four large cases, containing several thousand specimens, representing the marine life of that wonderful district.

Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Scott, another of our graduates, of the class of 1860, of the India Mission, has sent to the University a complete pantheon of the idols of Hindustan. They are in marble, gilt, about sixty in number, and constitute, perhaps, the finest collection in the United States. The University has many other symbols from heathen lands.

A very good beginning of an archaeological museum has been made. In 1888, the Rev. Joseph Weber, the evangelist, an undergraduate of the University, who spent some time in the Holy Land, contributed a large number of objects of rare value, containing several hundred mounted birds and animals of Palestine, specimens of the rocks and minerals, and many curiosities representing the daily life of the people of that interesting land. It is Mr. Weber's in-





RICHARD  
DYMOND

PHINEAS  
P. MAST

Hon. CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS

E.D. WHITLOCK D.D.

Judge W.R. WARNOCK

Hon. CHARLES FOSTER

S.W. DURLINGER

TRUSTEES

tention to continue his contributions until the museum of his Alma Mater shall contain complete illustrations of the history, customs, natural products, geology, and mineralogy, of the Bible Lands.

In 1891, Mr. William R. Walker, of Columbus, O., gave the University a collection of many hundred of the very choicest relics of the Mound Builders. It is the purpose of the donor to bring together a collection that will give a full and complete view of the life and customs of this strange people, and will prove of educational value in ethnological studies.

These collections in the cabinets and museums, catalogue, probably, over a hundred thousand distinct and representative objects.

#### BUILDINGS.

We have seen that the old chapel was restored in 1874 to its former use. The Lecture Association of the students contributed \$800 toward the furnishing of the chapel; and, by the efforts of the Faculty and the senior class, a fine organ was placed in the chapel at an expense of over \$1,600. This audience room has capacity for about six hundred sittings; but had even then grown too small for all occasions, except daily prayers. The Sabbath lectures were delivered here for a while; but soon had to be transferred to the City Opera House, which, also, soon could not accommodate the congregations that attended those services. For other public occasions, Thomson Chapel was too small from the beginning. The Commencement exercises were held here a few times in the first years after it was built, but it was always uncomfortably crowded; and thereafter, for many years, these exercises were held in one of the groves on the college campus. Excursion trains were sometimes run from the neighboring cities; and the attendance was often estimated

as high as five thousand. After a while, as early as 1885, the chapel became so straitened for daily exercises that it was necessary to excuse a number of the students from attendance. But at last even this undesirable measure was ineffectual, and for some years—1889-1891, relief was sought by transferring the daily chapel services to the auditorium of St. Paul's Church in South Delaware, in the immediate neighborhood of the University.

This arrangement was found inconvenient and expensive; and in September, 1891, occupation of Thomson Chapel was resumed, but with the now definite prospect of final and adequate relief in the immediate future. Already the Board of Trustees, at the session in June, 1890, had ordered the immediate erection of a University Hall that should furnish first and foremost the much-needed college chapel; and also more and better accommodations for the academic work of the institution. Mr. McClintick's report to the Board says: "The time has arrived when a commanding structure, somewhat in consonance with the reputation which the University has established for itself, should be erected to meet the wants that are already very pressing, and that will be more so in the immediate future."

Well-considered plans were adopted, and the contracts let for a building which ranks among the largest and most complete college edifices in the country. The corner-stone was laid June 18, 1891, and it took two years to complete the building. It is a massive stone structure, 160 feet long, 150 feet deep, and four stories high. The entire pile bears the name of University Hall. It includes the chapel, now called Gray Chapel, in commemoration of the noble life of the Rev. David Gray, a venerable pioneer preacher in Ohio, the father of David S. Gray, Esq., of Columbus, O., President of the Board of Trustees, who gave \$27,000 toward the building

fund, and through whose generosity and leadership the erection of the building was so promptly assured. This beautiful auditorium seats 2,000 persons, and can be enlarged by the opening of the adjacent lecture-room for the accommodation of 400 persons more. The chapel is octagonal in form, with the floor rising from the rostrum with a gentle slope. The seats are arranged in seven sectors, with aisles radiating from the pulpit as a center. A spacious gallery, with seats placed in ascending tiers, extends two-thirds of the circumference of the room. The dome in the center of the chapel rises to the height of 56 feet from the floor. It is lit from above by day, with beautiful opalescent glass, giving a softened tint to the inflooding light, and, by night, from dome, gallery and walls, with hundreds of incandescent electric lamps. The splendid organ was built by the Roosevelts, and cost \$15,000. The beautiful case of the organ is only surpassed by its marvelous perfection as a musical instrument. The University Hall contains, besides the chapel, a commodious and well-furnished hall for the Young Men's Christian Association, capable of seating 500 persons; several lecture rooms, ten recitation rooms, six society halls, the administrative offices, professors' studies, ladies' parlors, wide corridors, and other needed conveniences.

In anticipation of the new building, in 1889, a year before the action of the Board ordering its erection, the Rev. John M. Barker, Ph. D., of the class of 1874, was appointed Financial Secretary of the University, with this interest as his special work. The subscriptions secured by him were generous and encouraging; but the crisis in the business affairs of the country came, unfortunately, just in the midst of his efforts. Nevertheless the building went on, and money was given for the larger part of the expenditure, and the rest was borrowed from bank. When the building stood finished,

the cost aggregated about \$180,000; but there was a debt of about \$45,000 unprovided for by collections or subscriptions.

Such was the situation at Commencement week, June, 1893. The completion of the building was anticipated with rejoicing, but also, in view of the heavy debt, with grave anxiety. On Tuesday afternoon, June 20th, Governor William McKinley delivered, in Gray Chapel, before a magnificent audience, an eloquent and masterly memorial address, on President Rutherford B. Hayes, late one of the University Trustees; and on Wednesday morning, June 21st, the Hon. John Sherman, the distinguished senior Senator from Ohio, delivered the formal University address before a great and gratified audience. Everybody was delighted; everybody was full of enthusiasm. The chapel more than met the most sanguine expectations; and the anxiety about the debt began to abate. At two o'clock in the afternoon, the hour appointed for the dedication of the University Hall and of Gray Chapel, an immense audience was present. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Bishop Henry W. Warren, of Denver, Colorado; and then, under the skilful management of Ex-President Charles H. Payne, amid unbounded enthusiasm, the whole amount due on the building was raised, and University Hall and Gray Chapel stood free from debt. The formal and impressive service of dedication was conducted by Bishop John M. Walden, of Cincinnati, one of our honored trustees.

On Thursday, the Commencement exercises of the University were held in the same place. A great and long-desired work was at last accomplished, and the expressions of satisfaction, and the congratulations of all present, trustees, faculty, students, alumni, friends, were most hearty and unbounded.

The completion of the University Hall gives the institution accommodations for two thousand students. We can gather into one central and convenient room all the students, for daily devotions, and our greatly larger audiences for the Sabbath lectures, for the annual revival services, and for Commencement exercises. And we have now lecture halls and recitation rooms, sufficient in number and in size, to answer all our present needs. These enlarged facilities for academic and religious work will, with the blessing of God, be enjoyed, and the results of them realized for centuries to come.

On the site of the University Hall, the foremost and finest location on the campus, originally stood the "Mansion House," later the "Elliott Hall," which was the first and for some years the only building on the grounds. It served an excellent purpose where it first stood for nearly half a century; but in 1891, it was removed to a new site, south and east on the campus, and refitted for a new service. The physical laboratory rooms occupy the first floor, and the commercial department rooms the third floor. Professor Williams retains the rooms on the second floor, which he has occupied since the opening of the school, now fifty years ago.

#### GROUNDS.

The original college campus included the ten acres donated by the citizens, and the five acres bought by the Conference committees. Additional purchases of ground were subsequently made, from time to time, at an expense of a little over \$20,000, until now the campus contains about twenty-five acres lying in one continuous tract, besides the ten acres to be further described, the premises of the Monnett Hall of the University. In addition to these tracts, the University has recently bought, at an expense of a little more

than \$10,000, a most eligible lot of about five acres, sometimes called from the former owner, "The Barnes Property;" and we now, by the gift of President Merrick, have come into the possession of Oak Grove Park, three acres of forest and dell.

On the added lot of five acres, purchased from Judge Powell, was a comfortable cottage near the street, the home of Mr. Powell. This was subsequently occupied by the President of the college, or by one of the professors, until 1856, when it was sold and moved off the campus. In the rear of this cottage, and in front of the present Sturges Library building, was a row of a half-dozen or more Summer cottage rooms, built for the accommodation of the guests of the Mansion House during the watering season. These were afterwards rented for some years to the students; but all these buildings were removed in 1855, leaving the space in front of the University buildings unincumbered, and open for the planting of additional shade trees.

The college campus has a diversified character, which art has greatly improved. In 1872, Messrs. Wright and Mast, of the Board of Trustees, spent about \$5,000 in reconstructing the surface, making walks and drives, draining and planting. These improvements were on the northern part of the grounds. It was in the plan of these generous alumni to slope the front of the lot to the level of the street; but this would require the removal of many beautiful shade trees; and they have not yet seen their way to resume the work. Since that time the low ground in the late additions has been filled and regraded.

Another friend of the University, and of science, Rev. Joseph H. Creighton, M. A., of the Ohio Conference, has given largely of his money, and yet more of his time, to the establishment of an arboretum on the college grounds.

This contemplates the planting of at least one specimen of every tree, domestic or exotic, that can be made to grow in this climate and soil. Since 1860, Mr. Creighton has, under singular difficulties, gathered, planted, and properly labeled nearly one thousand varieties of trees and shrubs. If this plan be completed, the collection will add greatly to the embellishment of the grounds, as well as give them a scientific value found in but few instances in the United States.

#### CO-EDUCATION.

The fact that for thirty years none but male students were admitted to the University is worthy of a moment's notice. At the date of the organization of the University, the co-education of the sexes in the higher schools of learning was almost unknown, and the question of a departure from the usage of former years and of older institutions was not even mooted in the Conferences, or in the Board of Trustees. It was taken for granted by them that this college was to fall into line in this respect, as in all the other usages of college organization. But this subject, which was so quietly ignored by the Conferences and the Board of Trustees, was already making its entrance into the discussions of professional educators, and could not be so summarily disposed of by them. The advancing sentiment of the country was bringing women more and more prominently, not only into social life, but into public and responsible positions in the educational, religious, professional, and secular, fields of labor; and both Church and State began to demand a higher education for their daughters as well as for their sons, to fit them for these larger duties. The experiment of co-education was in successful trial in one of the large schools of the State.\* In view of these facts, the subject became for years

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\* Oberlin College, organized in 1833.



one of frequent and earnest debate in the Faculty of the University. President Thomson expressed very decided views against what some regarded as advanced ground on this subject; and his position, if there had been no other obstacle, prevented any public agitation or effort in the matter. At length, as will be seen further on, the problem was solved for the University by the founding of a women's college in Delaware. Thenceforward the courtesies due to a sister school, if not a conviction of policy in regard to co-education, forbade the introduction of women into the University, and the question long ceased to be agitated in the councils of the institution. But years after the subject had been thus practically shelved, President Thomson took occasion in one of his baccalaureates, to declare that his views had undergone a revolution on this subject, and that he had come to favor co-education. Yet he did not live to give his potent advocacy and his suffrage to the measure which finally united the two schools, and made co-education a prominent feature of the University.

#### THE OHIO WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE—MONNETT HALL.

In the establishment of the University, while no provision was made for the education of women, there was a felt want that the daughters of the Church should have the same privileges of education as were afforded to the sons. The rapid growth and the success of the University increased this sense of want, especially in the case of families whose sons were entered in the University. The first to attempt to supply this demand were the Rev. William Grissell and wife, who came to this place in 1850. Encouraged by the citizens, Mr. Grissell bought the old Academy building in South Delaware and opened a ladies' school in September of that year.

The attendance was encouraging; but, in 1852, Mr. Grissell found that he could no longer carry on the school with success. At this time the idea of a college for ladies was taking hold of the public mind, and several meetings of citizens who were interested were held in relation to the matter. Just at this time, in 1852, the parish now known as St. Paul's, in South Delaware, had been constituted of a small colony of about thirty members, mostly from William Street Methodist Church, of which the Rev. John Quigley was appointed pastor. They met for worship in the chapel of Mr. Grissell's school; and, in order to retain their place of worship, and for other local reasons, encouraged the movement for a college on this site. Accordingly, the property was bought from Mr. Grissell, and an organization effected under the name of "The Delaware Female College."

But it was felt by many that the location for a successful college must be more eligible, and the accommodations more ample than the old Academy and two-fifths of an acre of ground could present. To Dr. Ralph Hills is due the first suggestion of the homestead of the late William Little as the most desirable site in Delaware. This suggestion met with instant favor, and, when it was found that the family consented to sell the property, an organization was at once effected, articles of association were adopted, and a subscription was opened to obtain the needed amount. The result was, that in April, 1853, "The Ohio Wesleyan Female College" acquired "a local habitation and a name."

Among the incorporators, twenty in number, were Dr. Ralph Hills, Professor William L. Harris, James C. Evans, Augustus A. Welch, Rev. Joseph Ayers, and Professor Wm. G. Williams, of whom all are now dead except the last two.

The property which the incorporators bought contained seven acres, to which three acres were subsequently added

(1867). The price paid for the original purchase was \$7,000, and for the addition nearly as much more. The grounds, lying within the corporation at the western head of the principal cross street, were beautiful and romantic; and the house on these grounds was large and commodious. The property was at once offered to the North Ohio Conference, and accepted by that body, with the right of perpetuation of the Board of Trustees. Subsequently, the Central Ohio Conference and the Ohio Conference became joint patrons of the school with equal rights.

In the course of the first year, the necessity for more room was felt, and a two-story wooden house with chapel and large recitation rooms was erected as a temporary relief. This served the purpose for a few years, but the continued growth of the school led, in 1855, to larger plans. The southern wing of a building which was supposed to be large enough for the probable wants of the school was first erected; then, after some years, the central block and the other wing.

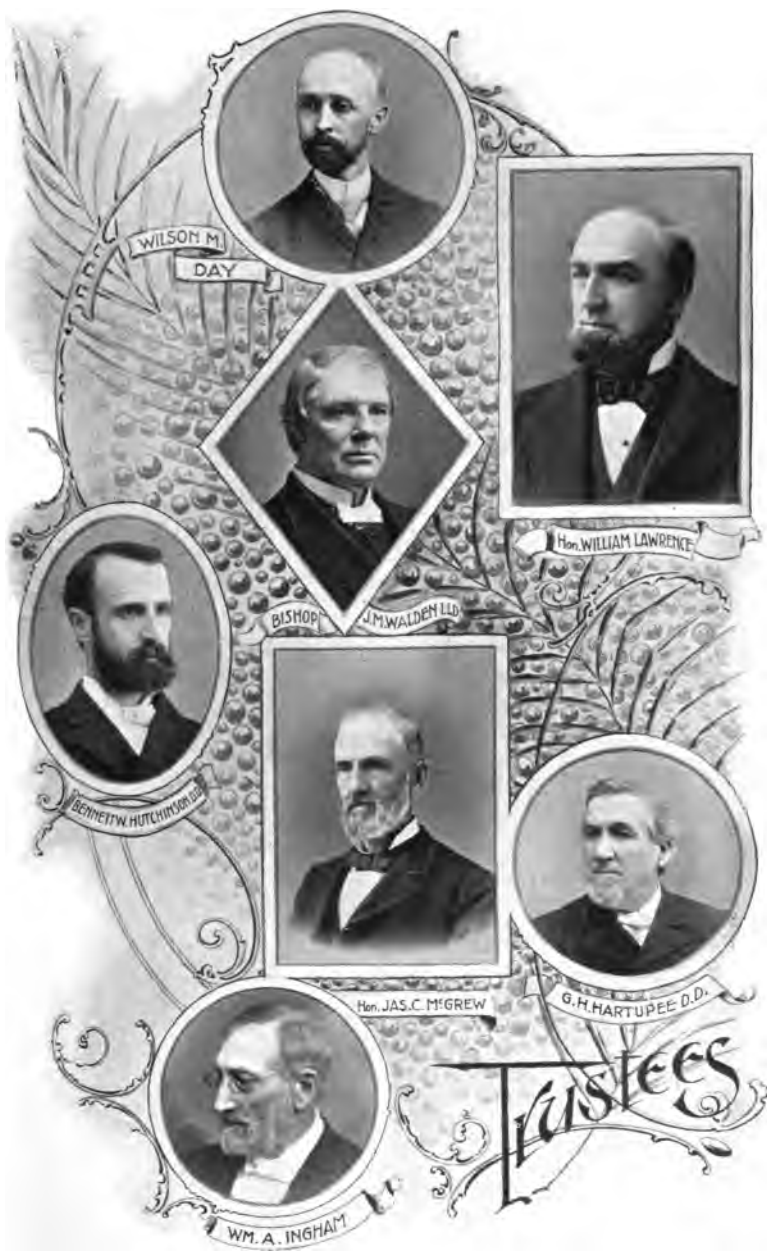
The means for all this expenditure were raised mostly through the labors of agents appointed by the patronizing Conferences. Of these, the Rev. Joseph Ayers, at that time Presiding Elder of the Delaware District, was the first; and a large part of the initial labor of founding the school was done by him. These agents did not have an unreaped field in which to gather, as the University agents were also at work during the same years. But, by indefatigable effort, the means were gradually obtained, and the end was at last reached. Of the many who contributed to this cause, particular mention must be made of Miss Mary Monnett, afterwards Mrs. John W. Bain, a pupil of the school, who, in 1857, gave \$10,000 toward the building fund. Her timely help made the completion of the building certain and im-

mediate ; and, in recognition of her benefaction, the entire building bears the name of "Monnett Hall."

About 1870, the south wing of this building was injured by fire. The roof and the upper story were destroyed, and other parts deluged with water. But the operations of the school were not suspended, and the parts burned were immediately replaced, better than before.

The school was always self-supporting, and, for most of the time, the tuition and the boarding fees not only paid the Faculty, but yielded some revenue for the general purposes of the institution. A scheme for an endowment by scholarships, similar to that of the University, was at one time attempted, but the attempt was soon abandoned, and no permanent fund was ever secured.

In 1866, certain ladies, mostly alumnae of the institution, organized themselves into an association to raise a fund for a college library. In pursuance of their plan, they soon raised about \$2,000, which sum the trustees borrowed for the completion of the College buildings, as being just then a more pressing want than the acquisition of a library. But, in 1869, Mr. William A. Ingham, of Cleveland, who had undertaken to fill an alcove in the University library, gave this College also \$1,000 worth of books, in honor of his wife, formerly Miss Mary B. Janes, who, in 1858-62, had been the teacher of French and *belles-lettres* in the College. In view of this donation, the Board ordered the Executive Committee to fit up a library and reading-room in the central building, and to invest \$1,000 of the ladies' library fund in books. The balance of the loan, the Board had not repaid to the association when the union of the schools took place ; and, in view of the large University library which thus became accessible to the ladies, and the inability of the Board, the association forbore the formal collection of the amount.



WILSON M.  
DAY

Hon. WILLIAM LAWRENCE

BISHOP J. M. WALDEN LL.D.

BENNETT W. HUTCHINSON D.D.

Hon. JAS. C. M'GREW

G. H. HARTUPEE D.D.

WM. A. INGHAM

Trustees

Aside from these generous provisions of the *alumnæ* and of Mr. Ingham, no movement was made for the internal wants of the school.

The first President of the College was Prof. Oran Faville, M. A., of McKendree College, Illinois, and Mrs. Maria M. Faville was the first Preceptress. Their united salary was fixed at the sum of \$1,000. A number of other teachers were appointed in the academic and musical departments. The first term opened August 4th, 1853, and the calendar was arranged to agree with that of the University. The enrollment the first year was 159, and the number of pupils attending each year afterwards generally largely exceeded 200, and sometimes reached 300. In 1855, President Faville's health compelled his resignation, and he removed to Iowa, of which State he was subsequently Lieutenant Governor, and Commissioner of Public Instruction. He died in 1872.

His successors were the Rev. James A. Dean, who remained but a short time, and Rev. Charles D. Burritt, who also resigned before the end of a year. The Rev. Park S. Donelson, D. D., was elected in 1856, and remained President for seventeen years, until 1873, when he resigned to engage in pastoral work. The next President, and the last before the union of the two institutions, was William Richardson, M. A., who had been favorably known in the public school work, and who, in 1877, resigned to re-enter that field.

The degrees conferred by the institution were Mistress of Liberal Arts for those who took the classical course, and Mistress of English Literature for those who took the scientific course. The classical course embraced studies largely the same, at first, as those in the University, except Greek. This language, too, was finally included as optional, and upon the few who took the entire course the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred.

The graduates of the College numbered, in 1877, when the union with the University took place, over 400. They have long had an alumnal organization, and the local graduates have, for many years, maintained a literary association with monthly re-unions.

## UNION.

One of the original articles of association, adopted in 1853, reads as follows:

“ARTICLE IX. If the Conference or Conferences patronizing this College, and the Conferences patronizing the Ohio Wesleyan University, located in Delaware, Ohio, shall, at any future time, recommend the union of the two institutions, so far as the same can legally be effected, then the trustees of this College, on their part, shall proceed to take such steps as may be legal and necessary to accomplish this object.”

Such, even at that early day, was the hope of at least some who participated in the establishment of the new College. But the times were not yet ripe for the desired result. It was not until a quarter of a century had passed that the friends of this movement felt themselves strong enough to act. The trustees of the Female College were now almost unanimous in favor of the proposition, but the trustees of the University yet hesitated. The committees on the subject at first reported adversely; and then asked the judgment of the Conferences in the premises. A vote in these bodies was obtained, either instructing the two boards to unite the schools, or, at least, referring it to their discretion. The Association of Alumni also voted in favor of the union, and sent a deputation to the University Board to urge the measure upon their favorable consideration. At length, the pressure of sentiment outside convinced the most conserva-

tive that the step was both inevitable and safe, if not desirable.

Finally, in 1877, the Board of the University unanimously adopted a resolution, that, if the trustees of the Female College should discontinue the academic work of that school, and transfer the property, free from debt, to the trustees of the University, they would accept the property, and open the University to ladies, and would establish a special course of study of high order for ladies, with appropriate degrees for the completion of the course. They voted further, that, in case of the discontinuance of the Female College, the University, under this arrangement, would adopt the alumnæ of that institution on such terms as might be found desirable.

The trustees of the Female College at once accepted this proposition, and conveyed to the University the school and all the property in their possession. A debt of about \$9,000, incurred by the trustees for additions to the campus, was paid by the Central Ohio Conference from the amount raised for the University by its agents; and thus the University came into the unincumbered possession of a property worth at least \$100,000, had at once an addition of nearly two hundred students per annum to its enrollment, and gained an increase of thirty per cent. in its income. There were other gains. The union of the schools removed a distracting question from the councils of the University and the Church, put this large and influential school abreast of the sentiment and progress of the age, and concentrated upon itself the interest and the benefactions which had been diverted to another institution, or altogether lost between the conflicting claims of the two rival schools.

Eighteen years of experience have more and more confirmed the wisdom of this action. The distance of Monnett



Hall from the University, though not exceeding half a mile from gate to gate, occasions, as had been foreseen, some inconvenience in the arrangements of the classes, especially of those in which both sexes are represented. These meet, according to circumstances, in one locality or the other, but all the classes in which ladies largely outnumber the gentlemen are taught, when possible, at Monnett Hall. Separate daily chapel exercises were held at the latter place for a while, for the accommodation of the inmates; but this arrangement was not long continued. Better walks, and the establishment of street railways, make the going to and from rapid and easy. But all these things are matters of detail, and at most occasion a little trouble to the Faculty or the students. The advantages from the union of the schools and from co-education of the sexes are so manifest and so great, that, in summing up the result, minor inconveniences can be patiently adjusted or quietly ignored.

Professor Whitlock has admirably expressed the general conclusions that educators have now reached on the subject of co-education. He says: "Co-education has intellectual, moral, social and physical advantages. The association of the sexes in collegiate work is mutually inspiring, stimulating and helpful. Better habits of preparation result, a higher grade of mental discipline, and broader views and sympathies. There is mutual recognition of ability, and a generous rivalry; and there is a largeness about the whole system that is itself educative. It is the family system. It is not an interruption of relations between men and women that are common in all other periods of life; it is the preservation in the school of the divine pattern. Results prove that while it does away with false modesty, it does not lessen true womanly delicacy; that university educated girls make the most modest, cultured, and womanly wives and mothers.

It takes the simpering out of girls and the rudeness out of men.

“Morally, the difficulties and failures of co-education are less dangerous than the undue emphasis of sex, the stimulation of the imagination, and the unnatural views of life, common in separate education. Young people do not learn to avoid moral dangers until they know where they lie ; and this they best learn under a system of instruction that acquaints the sexes with the true character and ability of each.

“The free intercourse between the sexes, so often urged as an objection to co-education, is not greater than elsewhere ; and the craving for society is met and satisfied under the most restraining and refining circumstances. Constant association tends to lessen, rather than to create intimacies, except when they are founded on mutual esteem, intellectual and æsthetic tastes. This freedom, even admitting occasional social entanglements, compares in its results most favorably with life out of college, and with the follies and frivolities from which separate education is not exempt. Marriages resulting from college friendships are far more likely to be happy than the average marriages in the world, where the attraction has not so good a foundation. Mutual tastes, aims, purposes ; common habits of life and thought ; and a common pursuit of truth under helpful and inspiring influences, make a broad and safe basis for the truest and best life unions.

“The physical ability of women to study along-side of men is taken for granted. Statistics covering a thousand cases show that the health of college women has the advantage over that of working girls, and also over that of women in the average walks of life. All thought of physical inability may be thrown to the winds, and women may march unhindered along-side of their brothers.”

Co-education in Delaware is an unqualified and large success. There is now no doubt that, from the merely material standpoint, the union has been a great help to the University. The attendance of five hundred ladies annually for the last five years, and the enlarged facilities at Monnett Hall, have been large factors in the reputation and growth of the University.

But the union of the two institutions has exerted a reflex beneficial influence on the development of the Ladies' Department. The expensive tuition fees were at once cancelled, as all the ladies were admitted to the University on scholarships. The attendance of ladies rapidly grew to three times what it was the year before the union was consummated. In 1876, the number of ladies was 172; for the last five years it has ranged from 444 to 537. This number was far beyond what the founders of the Female College expected, in their most sanguine hopes; and the College building which they planned and completed according to their expectations could not have accommodated half the present number. In 1890, the trustees ordered the enlargement of the building to twice its former size. The additions cost over fifty thousand dollars. The old Monnett Hall of the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, with its two wings and central block, is now, in fact, but one of the wings of the new Monnett Hall of the Ohio Wesleyan University. The building as it now stands is two hundred feet long, one hundred feet wide, and four stories in height. This large building has ample room for the accommodation of two hundred and fifty ladies, giving each a separate room or suite of rooms. The upper floors are accessible by several wide stairways, and by an elevator. The building contains an assembly hall or chapel, reception rooms, parlors, library and reading room well supplied with books and periodicals,

three halls for the Ladies' Literary Societies, and a large, light dining-room, with capacity for all the inmates at once. Young ladies residing in the Monnett Hall have the counsel and care of experienced and cultivated teachers, and are subject only to the restrictions essential to good habits of study, health and behavior. Monnett Hall has a healthful location, and the sanitary conditions are the best. But a separate hospital is provided on the same campus for cases of sickness, and the patients have the best medical service and skillful nursing. During the eighteen years since the union of the two schools, but a single death has occurred at the Hall. The Monnett Hall is likewise the headquarters of the Art Department, and of the Conservatory of Music. The piano rooms for practice are in a separate building a short distance from the main hall. But the Assembly Hall also is provided with grand pianos, and numerous concerts and recitals are given there by noted artists, teachers, and pupils, which all the ladies in the building have the privilege of attending.

#### RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES.

The University is under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church; but it is not sectarian in its teachings. It aims to be evangelical, yet liberal; and has always had a fair patronage from other Protestant Churches, and even from the Catholic Church. Of late years, we have had among our students, representatives of nations and ethnic religions outside of Christendom, mostly from China and Japan. The religious influence of the college life here has always been constant and controlling. Devotional exercises, conducted by the members of the Faculty, are held in the chapel each day; and a sermon or lecture at appointed times on the Sabbath. For many years this was a weekly appointment, under the charge of the President; during recent years, it

has been monthly. Attendance upon these college services, and upon some church service on the Sabbath, is obligatory. Weekly meetings for prayer are maintained by each class separately, and two weekly meetings held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, for all students in common who choose to attend. The proportion of religious students in the college classes increases with the advancement of the class; and few students pass through the college course without becoming hopefully pious. More than once, the University has graduated large classes in which every member was religious; and in every class graduated, the majority have been members of some church, a large proportion of whom became so through their connection with the University.

The religious zeal of the students led to the establishment in the University, and the successful working, for a long time, of a Missionary Lyceum. This organization was afterwards merged into the Young Men's Christian Association; but the missionary zeal continues to burn here, as of yore. From this association, and largely through influences there begotten, a goodly number of the graduates have been led to devote themselves to the foreign missionary work. For some years the students of the University have supported one of our graduate missionaries in India. Of the young men preparing for the ministry, those who are licentiates are faithful and useful in evangelical work in the churches of the city and of the neighboring cities and country. Many have regular pastoral charges, and are able thus to support themselves in college, and at the same time accomplish a great deal of good in the communities where they preach.

The Young Men's Christian Association, which took the place of the older Allen Missionary Lyceum, was organized

in 1880. The Young Woman's Christian Association was organized in 1889. These associations have displayed large zeal and enterprise in their work; and their meetings are well attended. The Young Men's Hall is in the new University building, has a capacity for five hundred sittings, is finely carpeted and well furnished. This association is thoroughly organized for Christian effort. Its committees cover all forms of religious work among their fellows; and no student, especially no new student, is left unapproached and unhelped. The association publishes hand-books of information and advice, and meets every new student with offers of aid and encouragement. The marked religious trend of the University is greatly promoted and sustained by their faithful effort.

Among the religious students there are constantly many scores of young persons who are looking to the Christian ministry, or some other field of Christian activity; and the ranks of this special class receive constant accessions from among those who have been converted or quickened here, and have changed the purposes of their lives. Of these, the young preachers, and others who expect to become such, have an active and enthusiastic Homiletic Club, for their personal or professional profit. Before this club, many admirable and suggestive addresses and lectures have been delivered by invited speakers, either local or from abroad.

The young ladies at Monnett Hall have long been organized into "Tens," for some form of benevolent work. These groups, under the conscientious training and wise guidance of the teachers at Monnett, have accomplished a large amount of silent but effective work within the institution, or for needy interests outside.



J.M.  
NAYLOR

DR. CHAS. E. SLOCUM

JUDGE WM. E. CLINTON

Hon. GEORGE W. ATKINSON

Hon. THOS. E. POWELL

GEORGE MITCHELL M.D.

Hon. MORRIS SHARP

# TRUSTEES

## DISCIPLINE.

The aim of the University has been to secure thoroughness. Its demands upon the students are quite as great as in other colleges; and no one graduates who has not faithfully tried to acquire both knowledge and discipline. The result is that its graduates take high rank in the professions and business employments. The graduates now count almost twenty-two hundred. They are found in nearly all the States of the Union and in all quarters of the globe. Professor Nelson, in a paper following this, gives some statistics of the alumni, and a study of the results of fifty years' history of their lives, and of their work in the world. It is a record of which the University, and its thousands of friends, may well be proud.

The discipline here exercised has, at all times, appealed to the confidence and the moral sense of the students. It has aimed to foster sentiments of manliness and honor, to work out the highest types of character, to make the students habitually self-respectful, and, therefore, respectful to authority. The general results have been satisfactory, and the relations of the Faculty and the students have been of the most pleasant kind. Of course, in so large a body of young persons, promiscuously gathered, it must needs be that offenses come. Some are disposed to evil; others are incapable of reflection. These are the small minority, but they furnish nearly all the cases for special discipline. Accordingly, there has been no instance, in the history of the institution, of a general insubordination, and only few and limited instances of combinations to resist authority.

Most of the Faculty keep a daily record of the work of the students that recite to them. This marking is on a scale ranging from zero to ten, 6.5 being a minimum for "pass-



ing." The daily record enters as a factor in the term grade. Others of the Faculty, from the peculiarity of their work, rely mainly on the general impression made by the student, and upon special examinations, at intervals, or at the end of the term. The term grades are reported to the registrar, and entered in the University record book. It is from the aggregate of these marks that the final standing of the student is ascertained, and his title determined to a place on the Commencement programme.

The method of regulating the Commencement exercises has, from time to time, been a matter of solicitude and experiment with the Faculty. At first, and for many years, all the members of the graduating class were assigned to places on the programme. After a while the programme became long enough to occupy two sessions, morning and afternoon, or even two successive days. But, at last, the senior class grew too large for this arrangement; and some years ago it was decided that the number of participants in the Commencement exercises should be limited to fifteen. The selection is determined by the Faculty upon the equitable basis of the students' grades for the entire college course. The programme for Commencement exercises is arranged in alphabetic order, and in reverse order, on alternate years.

Much importance has always been placed on our system of term and annual examinations. These were once largely oral; and the Faculty gave special invitations to literary and professional gentlemen to witness and participate in the examinations. To this end, they early invited the Conferences to send special committees of examiners; but since 1856, the committees of visitors from the Conferences provided for by the University charter have been charged with the function of examination as well as of visitation. The

presence of the visitors and their participation in the examinations has always been a wholesome stimulus, and renders the examinations much more interesting, as well as a better test of the qualifications of the students.

#### COURSES OF STUDY.

At the organization of the University, there was but one course of study adopted, substantially the same as had obtained for generations in the usages of colleges. Its basis was the classic languages. The study of Greek and Latin occupied most of the time in the preparatory classes, half of the time in the freshman and sophomore years, and one-third of the time for the last two years of the course. And this general arrangement continued with gradual modifications, till the year 1868. This, which was called the "classical course," or the "regular course," was the only one for which a degree was conferred. Two or three briefer courses, covering about three years' study, had, for a while, been instituted, and commended to such students as could not hope to complete the regular course. These were called the Scientific, the Biblical, and the Normal courses; but to those who completed them, only a certificate of proficiency was given, and their names do not appear in the alumni catalogue as "graduates."

But new ideas have effected some changes in the old policy of the colleges. The literary world will be slow to admit that the broadest culture can be attained without an acquaintance with the classics. The classic tongues of Greece and Rome must ever continue the basis of all liberal learning; yet, in the presence of other important, though not more "practical," studies, the classics have ceased to be the sole condition of college honors. The marvellous advance in the methods of investigating the facts of the physical

world has given birth to new experimental sciences which were utterly unknown a century, or even a generation, ago. These new sciences have taken their recognized and equal place beside the old; and have opened up new, attractive, and profitable lines of study suitable for collegiate work. The old educational form and direction are changed; but the educational result is the same. The new ways are good, but they are not better than the old; they are simply different, and offer a choice in studies. With them, the college can offer more subjects of knowledge, more and various avenues to learning, and culture, and practical fitting for life's occupations; but it can train no better than before. The old methods and the old subjects of study made as good scholars, and as able men, as any of the later day. The claim of the later education is, that it offers a variety adapted to different tastes or inclinations, that it fits men for immediate entrance upon the several employments of life, and that by this wider range it makes men more versatile and capable, "with armor on the right hand and on the left." Accordingly in most institutions of the country, while the classics still maintain their foremost place for the "regular" course of study, a parallel course of equal or nearly equal extent has been established, with a preponderant amount of modern languages, mathematics, and especially of scientific work.

For this "scientific" course, distinctive degrees have been provided. In 1868, such a course was first established in this University. It threw out the Greek language entirely, but required three years of Latin, and the study of one modern language. In addition to this concession to the new views, there was also allowed a certain amount of election in the studies of the classical course, in the sophomore and the junior years, in favor of modern languages, or additional scientific studies. This was a safe compromise; and allowed

a sufficient latitude, without, at the same time, prescribing a course which can be called partial, or one-sided. The degrees given in the classical course are Bachelor of Arts, and Master of Arts; in the scientific course, Bachelor and Master of Science. Both the above courses are now open to ladies; and some ladies are found in each of them; but, since the union of the schools, another course, for ladies especially, has been established, to meet the taste and wants of such as seek a thorough and liberal culture, yet do not desire to take the classical or the scientific course. It covers the same time as these, but differs from them mainly in substituting for the Greek of the classical course, and the more extended mathematics and sciences of the scientific course, a thorough course in music, painting, drawing, and art criticism. Upon the graduates in this course is conferred the degree of Bachelor of Literature.

The limited endowment of the University has hitherto prevented the establishment of the presumptive University schools of Theology, Law, Medicine, and Technology. These will come in the course of time, and the charter of the University was specifically amended years ago (1851), so as to permit the location of our professional schools at any desirable point in the State, if not in Delaware. Yet something pointing in these directions has already been accomplished. The regular sub-graduate courses of study in the University have been so constructed as to offer a fair introduction to the work in the Biblical seminaries, and in the Medical and Law colleges. This work done here on the basis of academical study, amounts to at least one year's work in these several professional courses. For example: though the Holy Scriptures have a leading place in all the instruction in the University, yet the Hebrew Bible and the Greek Testament, and some other Biblical studies, are either

prescribed for graduation, or made elective for any who are looking to the ministry. Our graduates who have taken this course here can readily enter the second year in the leading Theological seminaries. The establishment of a Theological department especially has always been contemplated as an integral part of a University organization; and the matter has often been agitated in the councils of the University, or the wishes of its friends. The way to it has not yet opened; but in 1894, the Board of Trustees voted that when four full professorships in Theology shall be endowed, the Board will establish these chairs, and organize the University School of Theology. Similar facilities are furnished students preparing for Medicine or Law. The college courses in Chemistry, Physiology, Histology and Hygiene, are equal to at least one year's study in these subjects in medical colleges; and the course in Law, though not very extended, is an excellent preparation for the work in the Law schools. In the way of Technological instruction, the University has now well organized courses, and thoroughly equipped laboratories in Analytical, Biological, Histological, and Physical investigation and experimentation.

The University has always wished to keep its educational hold and influence over the students who have won its first honors, and promote them to the higher academic honors on the basis of further and proper studies. In accord with the standing usage of American colleges, it long gave the degree of Master of Arts, *in cursu*, to all Bachelors of Arts of three years' standing. Then, with more conservative action, it gave the second degree to those graduates only who made application for it, accompanied with evidence of continued literary or professional work of any kind. But for some years, now, it has ceased to give this degree, *in cursu*, or *pro honore*, and confers it only for specific work accomplished.

In this intent, the University has established courses of post-graduate work, with large elective latitude, leading to the degrees of Master, and of Doctor of Philosophy. For the former degree is required one year of continuous study, or its equivalent for a longer time; and for the latter, three years of continuous study. These courses, and the examinations and theses required, are such as best test the candidate's powers of application, and acquisition, and mastery of the subjects.

In the line of this action, both the trustees and the Faculty are considering the policy of abandoning all honorary degrees; and of conferring even the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and of Doctor of Laws (unless in very exceptional instances), only for prescribed work done, or its substantial equivalent.

The Normal Department has been revived, and a fair course of study, extending through three years, has been prescribed, adapted especially to those who would fit themselves for teaching in the common schools. It is the hope of the University to make this course both attractive and useful to this large class of youth. A professional certificate, but no degree, is given to those who complete this course.

In 1875, Professor Grove, with the approval of the Faculty, organized a battalion for elementary instruction in military science. This organization was kept up for a number of years as a voluntary work on the part of instructor and students, but received no credit in the ranking of the students. The arms and other equipments were furnished by the State. But in 1890, on the application of the Board of Trustees, the Secretary of War detailed an officer of the Army as Professor of Military Science and Tactics in the University. The work in this department is now elective for three hours a week, and is open to all students, and it



receives credit in the books of the University. The instruction given is that of the United States Infantry and Artillery and Signal Corps; and the arms and accoutrements are furnished free by the War Department. The cadets wear a uniform of gray cloth, and present a very becoming appearance. The Faculty of the University recognize the value of military drill in its beneficial effects upon the general health of the students and in their improved bearing, in inculcating habits of neatness, obedience, and promptness, and in stimulating a spirit of patriotism.

Much attention has always been given in the University to the study and practice of elocution; and the results are seen in the successes which have marked the elocutionary exercises of the students, their oratorical contests at home, and in competition with other colleges; and in the reputation of our graduates in public professional life. From time to time different methods have been followed and excellent instructors engaged for imparting instruction in this necessary art. As early as 1880, definite arrangements were made with Professors Trueblood and Fulton for one term's instruction each year. This was found profitable; but owing to the brevity of the work, it was not fully satisfactory. In 1890, the Board of Trustees established the Chair of Elocution and Oratory, and filled it by the election of Professor Robert I. Fulton, securing his services much of the year. In 1894, with the approval of the Board, the School of Oratory was separately incorporated, more thoroughly organized, and a fuller course of instruction marked out. This course prescribes continuous instruction for several years; and the degree of Graduate in Oratory is given to candidates who complete it, if they have also attained at least senior rank in one of the college courses.

The University has also established, as the occasions have

arisen, departments in Music, Art, and Commercial Training. The first of them has developed into large proportions; and the Conservatory of Music is well organized and successful. It is under the direction of an experienced and skillful director, assisted by a competent corps of instructors. There are facilities for training in all the lines of music, vocal and instrumental. In furtherance of this art, the instructors and students have organized the Euterpean Musical Union, with a hundred and thirty members, singers and performers. This society has been remarkably enthusiastic, and has supplied itself with various instruments and a good library of music; and has held some concerts of the highest order, both in Delaware and elsewhere. By these efforts it has contributed more than two thousand dollars towards the cost of the great organ in Gray Chapel. Besides the large Euterpean Society, there is a very successful and popular Glee Club, and a Mandolin Club.

The Department of Art is well organized, and instruction is given by skilled teachers in all the lines of drawing, painting, carving and decorative art.

No degrees are conferred in these departments, but to students who have completed the course, certificates of proficiency are given on Commencement day, with the graduating classes.

A well-regulated course of physical culture has been marked out for the ladies, especially those at Monnett Hall, and placed in the charge of an intelligent and skillful instructor.

The University has always maintained a Preparatory Department, and will probably need to maintain one for another fifty years to come. When the University began its work, there were almost no classical academies in Ohio, and few high schools in the cities, in which the classics, and German



and French were taught. The University was compelled to organize a Preparatory Department for instruction in the elements of the Latin and Greek languages. We should otherwise have had no students in the "college classes." The urgency is not so great now; but the necessity of maintaining a Preparatory Department still remains. There are some classic academies in Ohio, that serve partly as feeders to the University; and most of the high schools in the cities and large towns teach Latin, and some of them Greek; but while they furnish us some good scholars for advanced standing, most of our college students are still made in our own school. The proportion of college students in our annual attendance has gradually increased, from about twenty per cent. of the whole, until now, for some years past, it has been about fifty per cent. of the whole number. The preparatory course embraces three years of study, and is the same in substance and in thoroughness as that adopted as a condition of entrance in the best colleges of the country.

#### STUDENTS.

The table given further on shows that the catalogue enrollment of students of the University for the first year was but 110; from which number the attendance gradually increased to 257 in 1850. The next year showed 506 names, nearly double the previous number on the University books. This sudden increase was due to the system of cheap scholarships that year put into successful operation by the Board of Trustees. Of these, as we have seen, nearly four thousand were sold, and thus both the endowment of the University was largely increased and the circle of its patronage and usefulness greatly widened. The movement at once called attention to the University. Many hundred parents were led to seek a higher education for their sons than they had be-

fore deemed within their means ; and the thought of such a possibility was exciting the generous ambition of many young men, who had else remained content with the little education given in the common schools of their own neighborhood. These scholarships and others of later date are still held by thousands of families ; and have always been an incentive to large numbers to seek an education in the University. The result is, that the attendance since 1851 has always been large. At no time, not even during the dark days of the Rebellion, or of the financial collapse afterward, has the enrollment gone as low as before the inauguration of the scholarship system. Only once, in 1863, the dark year of the war, has the aggregate fallen as low as 300 ; and up to the union of the two schools it usually exceeded 400. After that event, the enrollment sprang at once to more than 600 ; and in two years went up to a thousand. For the last six years it has averaged about 1,150. The books of the University, including partly a conservative estimate of the attendance, show that it has matriculated, from first to last, more than fifteen thousand students, not including the ladies enrolled in the Female College, 1853-77.

Of these, nearly 2,200, a little more than one-seventh, have remained to graduation. In these Western States, the channels of business are so wide and inviting that it is difficult to induce students to stay for a degree. To this must be added the consideration that a very large number of the matriculants are poor, and are under the necessity of earning the means of support in college by manual labor or by teaching. It demands an extraordinary strength of character and zeal for learning, for persons, already competent to the active duties of life, to remain in school from four to seven years. Yet, of those who have gone out under graduation, a large number took advanced courses of considerable extent. The



A. J.  
LYON D.D.



RICHARD S. RUST LL.D.



REV. ISAAC F. KING



Z. L. WHITE



HON. J. M. PATTISON



LEROY A. BELT D.D.



JAMES A. FULLERTON D.D.

TRUSTEES

latitude of choice offered by the wide range in the several courses of study enables a student to shape his work in school with reference to his anticipated professional or business needs; and many acquire a respectable education without taking a degree.

It has already been stated that, while the tuition fees were fixed at the low rate of thirty dollars a year, yet, after the first few years, all the students have been on scholarships, and have paid no tuition fees for the required academic studies. But small fees have been charged for the elective Art studies (Music and Painting), Elocution, Laboratory work, and Commercial instruction. For these extra studies, the total receipts in 1893-94 were just \$12,000, which barely paid the expenditures for the several departments named. Charges for tuition such as are customary in the great Eastern schools, ranging from \$100 a year to \$150, would wholly exclude a majority of our students from the privileges of the University. It is a matter of just pride to the University that it puts an education within the reach of every worthy person; and the Ohio Wesleyan has never turned any student from her doors because he was unable to pay for the instruction that he desired. The only charge to the students is a small fee towards meeting the incidental expenses of the institution, for repair and care of buildings, fuel, light, water, janitors, insurance, printing, etc. Even this fee was for many years only nominal, and has never met the expenditures. It is now ten dollars a term; but a great many beneficiaries, students preparing for the ministry, sons and daughters of ministers, and special cases, have a reduction of one-half of this amount. The actual receipts on this account last year were almost \$15,000; but the actual cost to the University was nearly \$18,000.

With a large number of persons, the question of personal

expenses decides the question of a college education. Fortunately the condition of things here favors young people who need to practice economy. The cost of living was at first very moderate; and competition has kept the cost of boarding in private families within reasonable limits. Besides, a large number of the students, for economy's sake, have boarded themselves, or united in students' clubs. Fortunately, the moral and intellectual surroundings here have prevented any social ostracism. Wealth and extravagance do not give position in this school. Here, as well as elsewhere, it has been found that cheap living and high thinking may go together. It has not been the policy of the school to have a system of "College Commons." A few students were, at first, allowed to room in the college building; but finally all found rooms and boarding in the town. This scattering of the students, apart from one another, is in the interest of order and studious habits; it keeps the students under family influences, and brings the citizens into kind relations with the institution.

In addition to the routine of college life and work, the students have shown much interest in voluntary organizations for literary, forensic, social, or physical culture. The gentlemen have organized eight literary societies. Of these, four are confined to the college classes: the Zetageathea, founded in 1845; the Chrestomathean, in 1846; the Athenian, in 1851; the Amphictyonian, in 1886; and four are made up of members from the Preparatory classes: the Meleterian, founded in 1866; the Philomathean, in 1873; the Calagonian, in 1887; and the University Lyceum, in 1889. The ladies of Monnett Hall have three literary societies, in which membership is not restricted to any particular college classes: the Clionian, organized in 1857; the Athenæum, in 1861; and the Castalian, in 1889. These literary societies

are sustained with spirit and generous rivalry, and are of much value in the literary and forensic culture of their members. They have fine, tastefully furnished halls; and the older societies were for a long time, also engaged in accumulating libraries, but have recently abandoned these, in view of the unrestricted privileges of the University library.

The Greek-letter societies, or inter-collegiate fraternities, are represented in this institution by nine chapters. These associations are held in great esteem by the members; but it has long been a mooted point among educators, whether they are not, on the whole, injurious to the students, prejudicial to the literary societies, and an obstacle to college discipline. Some years since, the Board of Trustees, under this conviction, ordered their discontinuance after a certain time, but subsequently rescinded its action. It is but just, however, to say that, with some probable exceptions, the fraternity members have exercised over each other a salutary and helpful influence.

The following fraternities have chapters in Delaware: the Beta Theta Pi, established in 1853; the Sigma Chi, in 1855; the Phi Delta Theta, in 1860; the Phi Kappa Psi, in 1861; the Delta Tau Delta, in 1866; the Phi Gamma Delta, in 1869; the Chi Phi, in 1873; the Alpha Tau Omega, in 1887, and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon, in 1888.

The Oratorical Association of the University was established in 1880, and has done much towards quickening and maintaining an ambition for excellence in public speaking. The association has had annual contests, participated in by select representatives from the several literary societies; and the speakers winning the first honors here have represented the University in the State inter-collegiate contests. In five instances our representatives have won the State honors.

For many years there was a Lecture Association among

the students, that maintained an annual course of lectures, varied with musical entertainments. In these lists were included many of the most distinguished lecturers of this country and of Great Britain. The profits arising from these courses were usually devoted by the Association to some general University interest. For some years past, the management of the lecture course has been remitted to the senior class for each year, and the profits go to the class expenses at Commencement.

Political clubs representing the great national parties and policies have been organized among the students, and have been sustained with enthusiasm during the seasons for political campaigns, State or National. The contending organizations are zealous, but carry on their work without partisan rancor or estrangement towards their fellows.

In 1888, the students took up among themselves a subscription of about \$800, for a gymnasium. The Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, of the class of 1872, added \$2,000 to this amount. The total cost of the building was \$5,000, the balance being paid from the general fund of the University. The gymnasium was equipped with the needful apparatus, but has not been as successful or useful as was hoped, for the want of a competent trainer, who could devote his time to this much-needed work.

The Athletic Association of the students was formed in 1890, and has been carried on with characteristic interest in the games that are played, if not in the exercise that is obtained. The University has appropriated two acres for this purpose, and the Association has fenced the grounds, and graded the surface, and erected a grand stand, for spectators. The cost of these improvements, borne by the Association, is about \$2,000. The "teams" for base-ball and football are diligent in drill, and have played many successful,

and some unsuccessful games, on our own grounds, and elsewhere. These grounds are used, also, as parade grounds for the University Battalion.

The first students' college paper was started in 1866 by Joseph B. Battelle, of the class of 1868. It was called by him *The Western Collegian*, under which name it was published for seven years. Its form was then changed, and it was called *The College Transcript*. The editors, members of the senior class for the current year, are elected by their fellows, and have the financial responsibility for the paper. In 1874, the ladies of the senior class at Monnett were admitted to a representation in the editorial corps. *The Practical Student* was started in 1888 by Wilbur F. Copeland, of the class of 1889. Both papers are now issued weekly, and have a good circulation among the alumni and students.

#### ALUMNI.

The Association of Alumni was formed in 1849. The number of Alumni was then but twenty-two; it has now reached as many hundred. All graduates *in cursu* are eligible to membership, and all students who have studied in the University three years and have afterward received an honorary degree. In 1872, the Association, with the cordial consent of the Board of Trustees, was admitted, under a general law of the State, enacted in their interest, to a representation in the Board equal to that of each patronizing annual Conference. The Alumni are destined here, as in the older colleges of the country, to become eventually the great controlling power in the institution. Fifteen of the number already hold seats in the Board; most of the positions in the Faculty are held by graduates; two of their number, Mr. Wright and Dr. Hartupée, have endowed chairs in their Alma Mater; another, Mr. Mast, has given almost an equal



amount for general purposes, and still others have together partly endowed another chair—the Alumni Chair of Natural History. These are evidently but the beginnings of things in this direction. Most of the graduates are yet young men, and have not risen to wealth or to commanding place; but, before another half a century shall have passed, they will have both wealth and place, and will use them in the interests of the University.

Regard for the Alma Mater has in all colleges been a family tradition; it strengthens with successive generations. This is the source of growth and power in the older colleges. The sons of the family, the benefactions of the family, are the inheritance of the college where the father graduated. It will be so here. Already many sons of the older graduates have been enrolled among the Alumni beside their fathers. Besides these, many families have each had several children as students who have not become graduates.

The Alumni have an "Alumni Day," Wednesday of Commencement week, set apart for their formal sessions, and for public exercises; and they are represented on this day by an oration from one of their number, chosen by themselves.

The local Alumnae of the Ohio Wesleyan Female College early organized an association for social culture, mutual help, and for aid to the College. These ladies, and such of the more recent graduates of the University as have joined them, still keep up their organization, with interest and profit to themselves, and with great benefit to their Alma Mater. We have seen that before the union they raised two thousand dollars for the library of the Female College. Their special effort now is to raise five thousand dollars to meet their subscription for the great University organ.

The Alumni of the University, gentlemen and ladies, have

formed University clubs in several of the prominent localities of the State, and elsewhere, for the cultivation of the social amenities, for mutual professional support, and for the promotion of the interests of the University. The clubs at Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Zanesville, in Ohio, and at St. Paul, in Minnesota, and some others, may be named among the most enterprising and successful. Some of these clubs have begun to contribute to the material help, as well as the reputation of the University.

The Alumni have made their mark in the professions, in political life, and in literature. In the last direction, the University Alcove at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago had a very gratifying collection, though not complete, of the books written by the Alumni of the Ohio Wesleyan. The catalogue is not large yet, but it is annually growing, and it already covers a good list of titles in almost all the departments of thought, art, and science.

#### CONVOCATION.

In the year 1847, the Faculty, with a view to greater deliberation and circumspectness in conferring the honors of the University, and the better to accredit these honors to the public, invited the counsel and co-suffrage of all the University Alumni of the second degree and of all who had received honorary degrees from the University. This body, sitting in conjunction with the Faculty, was called the University Convocation; and with it rested the responsibility of passing upon all nominations proposed by the Faculty for literary degrees. The system worked well for a few years; but when the number entitled to seats in the Convocation became large, it was found impossible to convene them, or to secure their suffrages, and the Convocation was discontinued.

## FACULTY.

The number of teachers was from the first too small for the work imposed on them ; and the increase in the number of students and the multiplication of classes necessarily brought increase in the Faculty. In the academic course of study, a few generations ago, attention was devoted entirely to the Languages and Mathematics. These, with their subdivisions, constituting the trivium and the quadrivium of the old universities, embraced about all the matters of human knowledge that could then be made subsidiary to the end of school discipline. But, in our own century, the marvelous development of the Physical Sciences has opened a wide and profitable field of study, both for knowledge and discipline ; and the modern colleges have recognized the rightful place of these subjects as a part of the academic curriculum. The first appointments to the Faculty were to the two first-named chairs, Languages and Mathematics ; but, at the opening of the second year, the claims of the other large class of sciences were recognized by the establishment of a chair of Natural Science. This was filled by the appointment of the Rev. Frederick Merrick as its incumbent. Before the end of the year, Dr. Thomson assumed his place as President and Professor of Philosophy. These six men were not a large force for a college Faculty, but they were able to give instruction in each of the great departments of study ; and no class has been graduated from the University without, at least, some instruction in all the subjects which go to make a complete and symmetric culture. The first graduating classes were, of course, small ; and by the time the classes had grown to a respectable size, the number of departments of instruction had also been increased, either by the subdivision of the former chairs, or by the addition of new ones.

The University has been fortunate in the selection of its Presidents. There have been four Presidents. We give a brief sketch of each of the distinguished men who have filled this office: 1. The Rev. Edward Thomson, M. D., D. D., LL. D. He was born in 1810, at Portsea, England; but by growth and education he was an American. His home from early youth was at Wooster, Ohio. He received a good classical training, and afterward graduated in medicine at Philadelphia. In 1832, he entered the ministry, in the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and at once became noted for his ability as a preacher and a writer. In 1838, he was chosen principal of the Norwalk Seminary, the first Methodist school in the State of Ohio. His success here established his reputation as an educator, and pointed him out as the fittest man for the presidency of the University, to which position he was elected first in 1842, and again in 1844. In the Spring of the last-named year, he was elected editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, in Cincinnati, but resigned this office after two years' service, to assume the active duties of his position at Delaware. For fourteen years he filled and graced this office. No college president in the Church has shown larger administrative abilities, or won a more enviable place in the affections and admiration of college and Church alike. In 1860, he was called by the General Conference to edit the *Christian Advocate*, in New York; and again, in 1864, to the higher office of bishop in the Church. He died suddenly in Wheeling, W. Va., March 22nd, 1870.

President Thomson taught but little during his connection with the University. He usually had the senior class in one study, but he found his happiest field of instruction and influence in the Sunday lectures before the University. It was here that he made his wonderful power felt, and left the



EDWARD THOMSON, L.L.D.

FREDERICK MERRICK, L.L.D.

PRESIDENTS

JAMES W. BASHFORD, Ph.D., D.D.

CHARLES H. PAYNE, L.L.D.

lasting impress of his thought and spirit on his rapt listeners. His lectures, whether written or extemporized, were models of sacred eloquence, worthy of any audience for their depth, beauty and fervor. Bishop Thomson's publications are numerous, and his literary remains yet in manuscript are very extensive.

2. The Rev. Frederick Merrick, M. A. He was born January 29th, 1810, a native of Massachusetts, and was educated in the Wesleyan University, Connecticut. In 1836, he became principal of Amenia Seminary, New York, and in 1838, professor of Natural Science in Ohio University, Athens, and member of the Ohio Conference. For one year, 1842-43, he was pastor of the Methodist Church in Marietta. In 1843, the Conference appointed him financial agent of the Ohio Wesleyan University, to which institution he thereafter devoted his life for fifty-one years.

In 1845, he was elected professor of Natural Sciences, and was made acting President for the year, until Dr. Thomson entered upon duty. In 1851, he was transferred to the chair of Moral Philosophy; and, on the resignation of President Thomson, in 1860, he was chosen as his successor. He held this office for thirteen years; and then, in 1873, in view of failing strength, he resigned the presidency, and was appointed lecturer on Natural and Revealed Religion. This relation to the college he sustained for twenty-one years, until his death. In addition to his other duties, President Merrick was Auditor of the University for nearly forty years, and often acted as its agent in raising the endowment, or in getting funds for improvements upon the buildings and grounds. He died March 5th, 1894.

President Merrick's life as an educator was one of marked excellence and influence. His interest in young people and his sympathy with them in their work were unbounded. As

a teacher, his enthusiasm and devotion knew no limit. As a man of affairs, he possessed rare foresight, wisdom, and efficiency. His consecration, self-sacrifice, and generosity to the institution, of which he was so great a part, were complete. By his Christian zeal, earnest appeals, spiritual leadership, and saintly character, he moved multitudes to a Christian life and by the cultivation of a missionary spirit among the students, his influence has been felt to the ends of the earth, through those whom he inspired to go thither. Among all who knew him his presence was felt as a benediction, and the example of his daily life as an inspiration to a stronger Christian manhood. And the wise provision which he made in the "Merrick Lectures before the University," for the stated inculcation of religious principles and practice, will perpetuate his influence in the University, the Church, and the world.

After President Merrick's resignation, the Rev. Fales H. Newhall, D. D., of Boston, was elected to the presidency; but, from prostration induced by intense and continued literary work, he was unable to enter upon duty, and resigned his office the following year. Dr. Newhall died April 6th, 1883. The University meanwhile, and until the accession of his successor, was for three years successfully administered by Professor McCabe, the senior professor and Vice-President of the University.

3. The Rev. Charles H. Payne, D. D., LL. D. President Payne was born at Taunton, Massachusetts, and graduated in 1856 at the Wesleyan University, Connecticut. He taught several terms in his early years, and was tutor for six months after graduation, but spent most of his life in the ministry. A vigorous thinker, an accomplished speaker and writer, and a devoted pastor, he served some of the leading Methodist Churches in Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Cincin-

nati. It was from this last city that he was called to the presidency of the University in 1875. He took his seat the following year. His administration began in the gloomiest days of financial depression; but the growth of the University during his administration was rapid and great. A quickened interest for the University was felt throughout the Church; the patronizing Conferences were stimulated to renewed efforts for the endowment; the school was advertised on a much more liberal scale than before; the area of its patronage greatly enlarged; and, not least, the University and the Female College were united. This measure, which had long been advocated and promoted by many friends of both schools, was at length accomplished in 1877. As the result of all these influences, both the enrollment and the income of the University were doubled in a few years, and the endowment largely increased. Dr. Payne was always alert for the interests of the University. It was during his administration that the beautiful President's house was built, in 1885, (on a lot given by Mr. Mast), at a cost of ten thousand dollars. Dr. Payne remained President for thirteen years, until his election by the General Conference to the office of Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education.

4. The Rev. James W. Bashford, Ph. D., D. D., was born in Wisconsin. He graduated at the University of Wisconsin in 1873, and was elected Tutor in Greek. He took post-graduate courses in the Boston University, in Theology, Oratory, and Philosophy, completing these courses in 1879. In 1880, and again in 1887, Dr. and Mrs. Bashford spent many months abroad, traveling and visiting the German universities. His pastoral work began while he was a student in the School of Theology; and he here revealed the characteristics that were to make his ministry so marked a





**REV. JAMES W. BASHFORD, PH. D., D. D.**

success. He subsequently filled leading pastorates in Portland and Buffalo. He declined repeated invitations to professorships and to the presidency of colleges, but in 1889 accepted his election to the presidency of the Ohio Wesleyan University as a call from God.

President Bashford's genial personal qualities, and his remarkable ability and versatility in the class-room, in the religious culture of the students, and in the management of affairs, give him a strong hold on the University. During the six years since his administration began, the growth of the school has been rapid, constant, and gratifying. Its scholastic, religious, and material interests were never more promising. The courses of study have been reconstructed, the work better digested and distributed, the Faculty strengthened, the number of students greatly enlarged, the buildings doubled in extent and convenience, the endowment increased one-third, and much more promised, and the religious tone of the school intensified.

The professors who have held chairs in the University are the following:

The Rev. Herman M. Johnson, D. D., was born in Otsego county, N. Y., November 25th, 1815. He graduated at the Wesleyan University, Connecticut, in 1839; and before coming to Delaware had held the chair of Ancient Languages in St. Charles College, Missouri, and in Augusta College, Kentucky. In 1844, he was elected Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature in the Ohio Wesleyan University. Prof. Johnson had abilities as an instructor of the first order. His mind was analytic; he had remarkable talent to explain and illustrate the subjects that he taught, and his scholarship was broad and thorough. Yet, perhaps, his greatest service here was in planning our system of cheap scholarships. After six years' tenure here, he accepted the Pro-

fessorship of Philosophy in Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, and, in 1860, was raised to the Presidency. In this office he died April 5th, 1868.

The Rev. Solomon Howard, D. D., LL. D., was born in Cincinnati, November 11th, 1811, and graduated at Augusta College, Kentucky. He was a pastor for some years in the Ohio Conference; and in 1842, was appointed to the charge of a preparatory school in Delaware, before the opening of the University. He was here two years, and at the organization of the Faculty, in 1844, he was elected Professor of Mathematics, but held the office for only one year. He was subsequently Principal of the Springfield Female College; and, in 1852, became President of the Ohio University at Athens. He resigned in 1872, and died at San Jose, Cal., June 9th, 1873.

The Rev. Lorenzo D. McCabe, D. D., LL. D., was born in Marietta, O., and graduated at the Ohio University in 1843. He then became a member of the Ohio Conference, and preached one year; but, in the year 1844, was recalled to the chair of Mathematics in his Alma Mater. This place he held one year. In 1845, he was elected to the chair of Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy in the Ohio Wesleyan University, and, in 1860, was transferred to the chair of Biblical Literature and Moral Philosophy. In 1864, by a re-arrangement of the college work, his chair was limited to the Department of Philosophy. To this department he has since given his entire services, except in the years 1873 to 1876, and again in 1888, during which he was also Acting President.

Dr. McCabe is the author of several works which have yet a future before them in the history of theological and philosophical thought. Among them are "The Foreknowledge of God," and "The Divine Nescience."

The Rev. William G. Williams, LL. D., was born at Chillicothe, Ohio. He graduated at Woodward College, in Cincinnati, in 1844, and the same year was appointed to a place in the first Faculty of the University, as Principal of the Preparatory Department. In 1847, he was promoted to the adjunct Professorship of Ancient Languages, and, in 1850, to the full chair of the Greek and Latin Languages. This appointment he held until 1864, when his chair was divided, and he became Professor of the Greek Language and Literature. This chair was endowed in 1867, by Professor Williams' life-long friend, John R. Wright, Esq., of Cincinnati, and, in honor of his father, the venerable Dr. John F. Wright, was named the Wright Professorship. In 1872, Professor Williams was appointed also the acting Chrisman Professor of Biblical Literature. In 1856, he became a member of the Central Ohio Conference, of which body he was for twenty-eight years the Secretary, until he declined further appointment. He was Chaplain of the 145th Regiment, O. V. I., in the Summer of 1864. He is now the only survivor of the original Faculty, and has served fifty consecutive years, without a furlough or any extended interruption from sickness.

The Rev. William L. Harris, D. D., LL. D., was born near Mansfield, Ohio, November 4th, 1817, and was educated at Norwalk Seminary. He joined the Michigan Conference in 1837, but his field of labor was in Ohio; and when the North Ohio Conference was set off, in 1840, he became a member thereof, and, in 1856, of the Central Ohio Conference. He was the pastor at Delaware in 1844-45; and in 1845 he first became connected with the University as one of the teachers of the Preparatory Department. He taught, however, but one year. After preaching two years at Toledo, he accepted the Principalship of Baldwin Seminary, at Berea. In 1851,



he was recalled to Delaware, as Principal of the Academical Department, and was the next year appointed Professor of Natural Sciences. In this chair he remained eight years, till 1860, when, by the election of the General Conference, he became one of the Secretaries of the Methodist Missionary Society. In 1872, he was elected to the Episcopate. He died September 7th, 1887, when he had just completed fifty years of ministerial service.

The Rev. William D. Godman, D. D., was the first graduate of the University, in 1846. He entered the ministry in the North Ohio Conference, but, in 1849, served the University for one year as Principal of the Academic Department. He was then President of the Worthington Female College for some years, and afterward Professor of Greek for a while in the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill. From thence he was called to a chair in his Alma Mater. From 1860 to 1864, he was Professor of Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy; in 1864, he was transferred to the chair of Theology and Biblical Literature, in which he served one year, and then resigned to re-enter the pastorate. After preaching for some years, he became President of Baldwin University, which he served during the years 1870-75. He was for three years President of the New Orleans University; and since 1878 has been Principal of Gilbert Seminary, at Winsted, St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana.

The Rev. Francis S. Hoyt, D. D., was born in Vermont. He graduated at the Wesleyan University, Connecticut, in 1844, and shortly after became President of the Willamette University, Oregon. In 1860, he was called to the chair of Natural Sciences in the Ohio Wesleyan University, and served in this department for five years. In 1865, he was transferred to the Chrisman chair of Biblical Literature, in which he remained for seven years. In 1872, Professor Hoyt was

elected editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, at Cincinnati, which office he filled for twelve years. He then re-entered the pastorate, in the North Ohio Conference.

The Rev. William F. Whitlock, D. D., was born near Dayton, O. He graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1859, and was immediately appointed Tutor in Languages. In 1864, he was promoted to an Adjunct Professorship of Latin; and, in 1866, received the appointment to the full professorship of the Latin Language and Literature. In this chair he has since remained. In 1878, it received the name of the Brown Professorship, in honor of Mrs. Rebecca Brown, of Bellefontaine, O., who gave a partial endowment. In 1877, when the Ohio Wesleyan Female College was united with the University, Professor Whitlock was appointed Dean of the Faculty at Monnett Hall (the Ladies' College building), and for six years had charge of that part of the University. He is a member of the North Ohio Conference, and since 1884 has represented that body in the General Conference. In 1884, he became a member of the Book Committee of the Church, and is now Chairman of the Committee.

The Rev. John P. Lacroix, Ph. D., D. D., was born at Haverhill, O., and graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1857. After teaching one year in the public schools of New Orleans, he entered the Ohio Conference, and preached until 1863. A descendant of an old Huguenot family, the French was his vernacular language, and he had also privately acquired the German language. In 1863, he was invited to become teacher of these languages in the University. In 1864, he was made Adjunct Professor of the same, and in 1866 was raised to the Professorship of Modern Languages and History. Professor Lacroix was a zealous and laborious student. Oppressed by constant ill health, he nevertheless studied and wrote incessantly, un-

til, at length, while on a trip to Europe, whither he had frequently gone to recruit, he broke down completely, and reached home only to die, September 22, 1879. His was the only death in the Faculty for fifty years since the organization of the school, until the death of ex-President Merrick this year.

The Rev. Hiram M. Perkins, M. A., was born in Madison County, O., and is another graduate of the class of 1857. After graduating, he was appointed Tutor in Natural Sciences, and served in this relation for five years, having entire charge of the department one year, during the absence of the Professor. In 1865, he was appointed Adjunct Professor in Mathematics; and, in 1867, was promoted to the full chair of Mathematics and Astronomy, which he has since occupied. This chair received the name of the Parrott Professorship, from the bequest of Mr. Thomas Parrott, of Dayton, who left \$20,000 toward its endowment. Professor Perkins is a member of the Central Ohio Conference.

William O. Semans, M. A., was born in Defiance, O., and is also a graduate of the class of 1857. After graduating, he served for two years as Tutor in Languages, and then entered into business in the West. In 1862, he was appointed Professor of Natural Sciences in the Ohio Wesleyan Female College. He then spent one year in post-graduate work in the department of Chemistry at Harvard College. In 1865, he was invited to a place in the University as Adjunct Professor of Chemistry, and in 1867 was promoted to the full professorship in the same department. In 1873 he became Professor of Chemistry and Physics. He taught these branches until 1894, when Physics was made an independent department, and he remains in charge of the department of Chemistry. In 1875, he was elected Mayor of the city of Delaware, on the citizens' ticket, and served two





years in this office. From 1881 to 1893 he held the appointment of School Examiner for the County of Delaware, Ohio.

Edward T. Nelson, M. A., Ph. D., M. D., was born in Worthington, O., and graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1866. He then entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, and graduated in the year 1869 with the degree of Ph. D. During this time he had acted as assistant to the Professor of Mineralogy. In 1869, he was invited to the chair of Natural Science in Hanover College, Ind., where he remained two years. In 1871, he was called to the Alumni Chair of Natural History in his Alma Mater. This chair has its name from the fact that it was endowed largely by the contributions of the Alumni. Professor Nelson was unanimously nominated to the Board, by the Association, as their choice for the chair by them endowed. In 1891, the duties of this chair were divided, and Professor Nelson became the Alumni Professor of Physiology and Geology. In 1887, he was appointed by Governor Foraker a member of the State Board of Health, and is now President of the Board. He has also held the appointment of member of the State Board of School Examiners. In 1892, Professor Nelson spent several months in special studies at University College, London, England.

Professor John H. Grove, M. A., was born in Fayette County, Ohio, and graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1870. He was Principal of the High School of Wilmington for four years, and Superintendent of the schools for four years longer. In 1878, he was made Principal of the Preparatory Department of the University, which appointment he still holds. In 1884, he was also elected to a full professorship in Latin. He has published several useful text-books in this department. For some

years past he has held the appointment of School Examiner, both for the County and for the City of Delaware.

The Rev. Richard Parsons, M. A., was born in Ireland, and at an early age came with his parents to Zanesville, O. He graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1868, and engaged in teaching in public schools for seven years. In 1875, he was appointed Tutor in Languages in his Alma Mater. In 1880, he was made Adjunct Professor of History; and in 1884, he was elected to a full professorship in Greek. In 1893-4, he spent a year abroad in travel and study, mainly at Athens. He is a member of the Ohio Conference.

The Rev. Cyrus B. Austin, M. A., was born in Clinton County, O., and graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1879, and was immediately appointed Tutor in Mathematics. In 1882, he was made Adjunct Professor, and in 1884 was elected to a full professorship in Mathematics. In 1883, he was appointed Registrar at Monnett Hall, and has since had charge of this large and growing department of the University. He is a member of the Central Ohio Conference.

The Rev. William W. Davies, M. A., B. D., Ph. D., was born in Wales. He came to this country in 1866, and rapidly acquired a knowledge of the English language. He graduated in the class of 1872, and afterward (1874) in Theology at Drew Theological Seminary; and then (1877) Ph. D. in the University of Halle, Germany. On his return to America, he joined the Central Ohio Conference, and preached for one year. In 1879, was transferred to the Ohio Conference. In 1878, he was appointed instructor in his Alma Mater in Hebrew and the Modern Languages. In 1883, he was made Adjunct Professor, and in 1884 was elected full professor of German and Hebrew, which position he still holds.

Professor Ellen R. Martin, M. A., graduated at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary in 1859, and afterwards taught Art and Belles-Lettres for some years in the Conference Seminary in her own State. In 1873, she received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from the Cincinnati Wesleyan College. In 1881, she was elected Preceptress in Monnett Hall of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and teacher of Belles-Lettres. This appointment of Preceptress she still holds; but in 1885 she was elected full professor of Belles-Lettres in the University.

Professor Clara Conklin, M. A., was born in Sidney, O., and graduated M. L. A. in 1864 from the Ohio Wesleyan Female College. In 1884, the University conferred on her the degree of Master of Arts, *pro meritis*. For some years she taught Rhetoric and History in the High School of Detroit, Michigan; but in 1883, she was invited to become instructor in English in the Ohio Wesleyan University. In 1884, she was made Adjunct Professor of the English Language and Literature, and in 1888 was made a full professor in the University. This chair she held for five years. In 1893, she accepted the position of Preceptress in Cornell College, Iowa.

Professor Robert I. Fulton was born in Leesburg, Va. He was educated at the Bethel Military Academy, and took a course in Law at the University of Virginia, and he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts at the Ohio Wesleyan University, in 1887. He was one of the founders in 1878, and co-principal of the School of Oratory in Kansas City. In 1890, he was elected Professor of Elocution and Oratory in the Ohio Wesleyan University. In 1894, the University School of Oratory was incorporated, the course enlarged, and a competent Faculty organized.

Professor Benjamin W. Leavell was born and educated in Piqua, O. He graduated from West Point Military Acad-

emy in 1879, and received the appointment of 2nd Lieutenant. In 1884, he was made 1st Lieutenant. In 1890-3, he was detailed by the Secretary of War as Professor of Military Science and Tactics in Ohio Wesleyan University.

Edwin Grant Conklin was born in Waldo, Marion County, Ohio; and graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1885. He was Professor of Latin and Greek in Rust University, Holly Springs, Mississippi, 1885-88; graduated at Johns Hopkins University, Ph. D., 1891; Professor of Biology, Ohio Wesleyan University, 1891-94; Professor of Zoology, Northwestern University, 1894.

The Rev. Richard T. Stevenson, M. A., B. D., Ph. D., was born in Taylorsville, Ky. He graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1873, and finished the course in Theology in Boston University in 1877. He was a member of the Kentucky Conference for five years, and, in 1882, was transferred to the North Ohio Conference, of which he is now a member. In 1893, he was elected Professor of History and English Literature in the Ohio Wesleyan University.

Professor William G. Hormell, M. A., was born in Oakland, Ohio. He graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1889, and was appointed Tutor in Mathematics and served for two years. He then pursued post-graduate studies in Harvard Scientific School. In 1893, he was elected Assistant Professor of Physics in his Alma Mater.

Professor Charles D. Rhodes was born in Delaware, O. He graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1889, and received the appointment of 2nd Lieutenant in the Sixth Cavalry, U. S. Army. In 1893, he was detailed by the Secretary of War as Professor of Military Science and Tactics in the Ohio Wesleyan University.

The Rev. Oscar W. Willitts, M. A., B. D., was born at Detroit, Mich. He graduated at the Northwestern University in 1874, and at the Garrett Biblical Institute in 1876. He was a missionary in North China for eight years, from 1880. In 1893, he was appointed Lecturer on Missions and Comparative Religions, in the Ohio Wesleyan University. This lectureship was established through the contributions and efforts of the Rev. Fletcher L. Wharton, pastor of William Street M. E. Church, Delaware, O.

Lucius V. Tuttle, M. A., graduated in 1870, and was appointed to a Tutorship in Languages. In this position he served for three years, when he was promoted to an adjunct Professorship in Ancient Languages. In 1874, he was called to the Principalship of the Friends' Academy, in connection with the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, where he died in 1881.

Rev. John T. Short, M. A., B. D., graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1868, and in 1871, at Drew Theological Seminary, in Divinity. He joined the Cincinnati Conference and preached some years, and then spent a year in Europe in study. In 1877, he was appointed Adjunct Professor of English Language and Literature in the Ohio Wesleyan University. In 1879, he was called to the chair of History and Philosophy in the Ohio State University. He died in 1883.

The work of the professors has not always been restricted to their own departments. Besides the necessity of providing instruction in more subjects than there have been chairs, especially in the earlier years, the professors have often found it convenient to themselves to extend their work to subjects lying outside their several departments. But not even by this additional labor has it ever been possible for them alone to provide for all the classes. In this institution,

as in most Western colleges, it has been necessary not only to furnish instruction to the four "college classes," but also to maintain a preparatory or grammar school, for those not yet ready to enter Freshman. Indeed, the majority of the students enrolled are of this latter description. Coming from rural districts, and sometimes from towns where the high schools do not furnish instruction in the classic languages and mathematics, this class of students must needs begin their preparatory studies after entering the institution. To assist them, a large number of additional teachers has always been required. These have been variously designated, and not always by the same name for the same work. During the thirteen years of President Merrick's administration, it was the policy of the institution to have but two grades of instructors, "professors" and "tutors." But, before that time, the Preparatory Department had a separate organization under the charge of "principals," and this order has been re-established.

Besides the professors, the following instructors may be named :

Rev. Thomas D. Crow, M. A., a graduate of Augusta College, was Principal of the Preparatory Department from 1850 to 1852. He was long a member of the Cincinnati Conference, but is now practicing law in Urbana.

John Ogden, M. A., was appointed Principal of the Normal Department in 1853, and remained for two years, until called by the Ohio State Association to the charge of the McNeely Normal School.

Of the tutors who have been connected with the University, the following may be named, all of whom are graduates of the University :

Owen T. Reeves, LL. D., was Tutor in Ancient Languages from 1850 to 1852; in 1877, was elected Judge of

the District Court, Bloomington, Ill., and is now Professor of Law in the Illinois Wesleyan University.

Samuel W. Williams, LL. D., was Tutor in Ancient Languages, 1851-57; was Professor of Ancient Languages in McKendree College, Illinois, 1857-59. He has been for many years Assistant Book Editor in the Methodist Book Concern, Cincinnati.

Tullius C. O'Kane, M. A., Tutor in Mathematics, 1852-57, was subsequently in the public schools of Cincinnati. He is widely known by his musical publications.

William F. King, D. D., LL. D., was Tutor in Mathematics, 1857-62; was called to the chair of Ancient Languages in Cornell College, Iowa, of which he soon after (1863) became, and still remains, President.

Almon S. B. Newton, M. A., Tutor in Ancient Languages, 1866-71, was called to the chair of Natural Science in the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, but soon left on account of failing health. He was subsequently in the ministry for three years, and died in 1875.

Charles J. Gardner, M. A., Tutor in Mathematics, 1872-76, resigned his post to study at Harvard University. He graduated with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1878, and was elected Principal of a high school in New Bedford, Mass., but died before entering on duty, in 1878.

Joseph E. Stubbs, D. D., LL. D., was Tutor of Ancient Languages, 1872-75; he resigned to enter the ministry, but ill health led him to engage in secular work for a few years. In 1886, he was elected President of Baldwin University, where he remained for eight years. In 1894, he was elected President of the State University of Nevada.

Thomas C. Trueblood, Instructor in Elocution and Oratory, 1884-9.

George E. Nelson, B. A., Tutor in Mathematics, 1891-93.



Besides these, a number of others have held positions as instructors in special studies, or in the various English branches.

Enoch G. Dial, M. A., was elected assistant in the Preparatory Department in 1844. He served but part of the year; and is now a lawyer in Springfield, Ohio, has been Probate Judge of Clarke county, and Representative in the State General Assembly.

Edward C. Merrick, M. A., was assistant in this Department, and Teacher of French, in 1846-49, and again in 1855-57. He resigned to enter the ministry in the Cincinnati Conference. He afterwards held an appointment in the Treasury Department, Washington City; where he died about 1880.

Percival C. Wilson, M. A., was Teacher of Modern Languages, 1861-63. He held the position of Professor in East Tennessee Wesleyan University, in 1867-70. He has since spent many years abroad in travel and study; but is now in business in Chattanooga.

William H. Cole, M. A., was Instructor in English in 1864-69. He was called to the chair of English Literature in the Missouri State University, in 1875-77. He has since 1877 been Superintendent of Instruction at Marysville, Ohio.

Since the union of the Female College with the University, a number of ladies, besides those already named, have given instruction in the Academic Departments. Among them may be mentioned the following:

Mrs. Lucy Herron Parker, M. A., Teacher in Science, 1877-79. She was afterwards in a Ladies' School in Washington City, but has now an appointment in the Elizabeth Gamble Deaconess Home, Cincinnati.

Mrs. Susan A. Brockway, B. S., Teacher in Mathematics, 1877-81, and Preceptress, 1879-81.

Mrs. Delia Lathrop Williams, Ped. D., instructor in the Normal Department, 1879, and, again, 1883 to the present time.

Miss Clara A. Nelson, M. A., Instructor in French, 1879-1880, and, again, 1890 to the present time.

Miss Grace Stanley, M. A., Tutor in Latin, 1889 to the present time.

Miss Mary Armstrong, M. A., Tutor in Greek, 1890-94.

Miss Louisa M. Dole, B. L., Instructor in English, 1891-94.

Miss Sarah Mitchell, B. A., Instructor in Greek, 1893 to the present time.

In the Department of Fine Arts, the following may be named:

Miss Dorothea Graham, 1877-1891.

Miss Elizabeth E. Troeger, 1891-94.

Miss Harriet B. Coover, 1894.

In the Conservatory of Music, the following gentlemen have been Directors:

Dr. Jesse W. Parker, 1878-84.

Samuel H. Blakeslee, 1884 to the present time. Professor Blakeslee was born at Colebrook, O. He graduated in 1875 from the Oberlin Conservatory of Music, and subsequently taught in Oberlin. In 1884, he was elected Director of the Conservatory of Music in the Ohio Wesleyan University. This department is well organized, and has a large and competent corps of instructors, both gentlemen and ladies.

David S. Blanpied, Mus. Bac., was Principal of Instrumental Department, 1879-85.

A commercial school was established in the University in 1884. The following gentlemen have had charge of this department, as Principals: Gustavus S. Kimball, 1884-88; Harry S. Latham, B. A., 1888-90; David C. Meck, B. A.,

# FACULTY



FRANK ADAMS



EDWARD L. POWERS



CLAUD MARCU



S.H. BLAKESLEE



J.B. ROGERS



EDWARD PETTUS

University  
Quartette.



G.O. KOPPEL



E. ANDERSON

1891-92; Virgil E. McCaskill, B. A., 1893; Lycurgus L. Hudson, B. A., 1894.

In addition to the Faculty, every year a number of the advanced students, usually from the senior class, have been employed to give instruction in the lower grades. Many of them have had considerable experience in teaching before coming to the University. They have given satisfaction in their work here; and some have taken high rank elsewhere, after leaving the University.

The Board of Trustees, in filling vacancies or new chairs, have recognized the excellence of the work done in the University; and have not felt the need to go elsewhere for competent teachers. Aside from the members of the first Faculty, and one or two of later appointments, all the professors and tutors elected to positions in the University have been from among our own alumni. This circumstance might seem to indicate a perpetuation of routine methods or persistent types of teaching. But fortunately, thus far, the Presidents of the University, upon whom the policy and methods so largely depend, have been graduates of other schools; and all the younger professors and almost all the other teachers have taken post-graduate work elsewhere, and bring with them to their duties here the best ideas and methods of other schools as well as of our own.

The University has been notably free from internal troubles. There has rarely been any difference of judgment in regard to policy or measures; and there has been no alienation of feeling, and never any appeals to the Board from contending parties. Jealousies, factions, quarrels, have been absolutely unknown in the Faculty; in their place have been mutual regard, co-operation, and a sincere desire to promote one another's personal and professional interests, and the prosperity of the University.

Happily, too, the most cordial relations have always existed between the University and the citizens. No invidious class words are known here, such as, in the University towns of the old world, mark the antagonisms between the University and the people—"Gown and town;" "College and Philistines." Living, as most of the students do, in the families of the citizens, intermingling in the same circles, attending the same churches, members of the same political or other organizations, many of the students coming from the families of the town, and many of the students from other places finally intermarrying with the families here, there has been no possibility, as there has been no occasion, for antipathy between them. The churches of the city have always welcomed the attendance and membership and contributions of the students. In some of the churches they are a large and influential element; and provision is regularly made for their presence and union in the public worship, in the Sunday Schools, church leagues, and social entertainments.

#### SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

In the year 1894, the Ohio Wesleyan University completed its fiftieth year of service. The celebration of this semi-centennial anniversary was anticipated with interest, and suitable preparations were made that the commemorative exercises should be appropriate and satisfactory. These exercises were held in conjunction with the exercises of the fiftieth Commencement of the University. There was an unprecedented and gratifying attendance of the friends of the institution. The alumni, especially, were gathered in large numbers, many of them from the extremes of the continent, to do honor to their Alma Mater. Other visitors, many distinguished in Church and State, in professional and business life, came to share in the solemnities and the festivities

of the occasion ; and all seemed gratified with the past of the University's history, and enthusiastic with the promising outlook. It was a week of enjoyment which those that participated in it will never forget.

We are glad to avail ourselves of Professor Whitlock's graphic and happy description of the occasion. He says: "The jubilee exercises continued for six days, and consisted of sermons, addresses, historical sketches, reminiscences, concerts, class dinners and reunions, alumni banquet, art and literary society exhibitions, battalion drill, students' athletics, greetings from other colleges, and in conclusion, a general University reception. The programme was elaborate and was carried out with the omission of no essential feature.

During these days the platform was graced by the presence and utterances of governors of States, bishops, doctors, editors, college presidents, professors and students, attorneys, physicians, railroad and bank officials, and merchants; and the latter were equal to the very best professional speakers with their words of wisdom, thrilling the vast audiences, and inspiring enthusiasm.

The Baccalaureate Sermon, by President Bashford, on Sunday morning, June 17th, in topic, conception, breadth of treatment, and in suggestive and inspiring teachings, was worthy of the occasion, and was a key-note to the great week to follow. Bishop Walden had charge in the afternoon of the semi-centennial love-feast; and with Faculty, students and visiting clergy shared in the conduct of prayer and revival services at 5:30 each morning. On Sunday evening, Bishop Foster preached the sermon before the Christian Associations. His presence, always a benediction, was especially fitting on this occasion. Fifty years ago he delivered the University's first master's oration. Even before that early date the youthful preacher, the aggressive student, and

the eloquent logician, was recognized in the great West as a coming man in the Church and country. The intervening years have brought into international prominence and usefulness the masterly thinker and theologian, the educator and author, and the sagacious and almost omnipresent general superintendent.

On Thursday afternoon, Governor McKinley made the final address of the extended programme. His international reputation, official position and prospects, Napoleonic presence, and clear, penetrating voice, are sufficient to command attention at any time and anywhere. On this occasion, all these were but servants to the inherent merits of his message. Perhaps the presence and possibilities of the thousand cultured and educated youth moved him as congressional halls and political conventions do not. The scholar, the statesman, the administrator of great public trusts, the pure and magnetic personality, the conscientious Christian citizen, all appeared in his rounded periods of practical wisdom and burning eloquence.

Within the fifty years there have been four presidents, Edward Thomson, Frederick Merrick, Charles H. Payne and James W. Bashford. The first and second of these four chieftains have gone to their reward. But the spell of their influence abides in wonderful richness. The impress of their work, counsels, and life, is seen in all that the institution now is. As the old students, *their* students, passed again about the campus and through the halls, they seemed to be reaching out for hands once warm to their touch, but now eluding their grasp; to be listening for voices that once wakened them to a new life, and were music to their ears, now silent in the grave, but whose names they utter only with tenderest love and profoundest reverence.

The institution has a unique history in the length of

service of several of its professors. Dr. Robert Allyn, in 1890, remarked to the writer, "You sometimes change presidents, but your professors go on forever." Three men, Drs. Merrick, McCabe, and Williams, have given just one hundred and fifty years of service. Dr. Merrick began his labors as agent one year before the institution was organized, and as professor, president, and lecturer, continued his connection with it until March 5th last, when his death broke the circle.

Dr. McCabe began his professional career here in 1845, and is as deeply devoted to his beloved work as in earlier years. For four years he was acting President, successfully directing affairs in a critical period. His scholarship, earnest and clear convictions, untiring energy, affectionate counsels, magnetic eloquence, and facile pen have strongly impressed many thousands of students passing beneath his molding hand. Dr. Williams was present and helped to organize the first classes, and has never been absent a single term since; and now, with a step as elastic and a mind as quick and clear as in middle life, he gives promise of much future service. He is widely known for his accuracy in scholarship, breadth of learning, mastery of the classics and of the English language, skill in New Testament exegesis, and his thorough and stimulating methods of instruction.

At the historical meeting, Dr. McCabe gave reminiscences covering his period of services, emphasizing the leading features of the institution; and Dr. Williams read an historical sketch, such as only the maker of history can produce. During the jubilee, these veterans were the observed of all observers, their praises were upon every tongue.

Three other members of the Faculty, Professors Whitlock, Perkins, and Semans, have given one hundred and three years of service to the University; but this number of years



is so comparatively small that it seems not to be known even to their immediate friends.

Historical celebrations naturally bring contrasts. The beginning and the present of the Ohio Wesleyan University are now placed in the more vivid contrast by the continued presence of those who were a part of the beginning. The contrast is to be noted in the seat of the institution, in buildings, equipments, endowments, and in students. In 1844, Delaware was a village of scarcely more than a thousand inhabitants, surrounded by dense forests, accessible by no public conveyances save the tri-weekly stage, which could make but a few miles per day in the Winter and Spring seasons. This date preceded railroads and mostly turnpikes in Ohio. Now the village, through university stimulus, has grown into a beautiful inland city of ten thousand inhabitants, having all modern conveniences and improvements, is in the midst of richly cultivated agricultural and horticultural lands, and is upon leading lines of commerce and travel.

There was at the beginning but one building upon the campus, a frame structure three stories high, and this was made to contain recitation rooms, offices, library, chapel, and literary society halls. Now there are seven buildings of good size and rare adaptation. The new University Hall is the most imposing and the most complete college building in Ohio, and has few equals in the entire country. At the opening in the Autumn of 1844, there were present twenty-nine students and four instructors; now, twelve hundred students are annually enrolled, and there are forty members of the Faculty. Professor E. T. Nelson, at the historical meeting, read a paper which was wonderfully suggestive in its striking statistics and in the variety and compactness of the information it contained. Two thousand one hundred

and eighty-six students have been graduated. About seven times that number have drunk at the same fountain for a longer or shorter period. In the earlier history of the institution the relative number of those not graduated was much larger than of recent years.

Three hundred and seventy-seven graduates have been ministers of the Gospel, and six thousand five hundred years of service already stand to their credit. Sixty-nine of these graduates have taken their theological course at Boston University, thirty at Drew Seminary, eight at Garrett, and a few at the schools of other denominations. After the war, many of the graduates began to seek professional training in the leading universities of this country and of Europe, and have secured the degrees of M. A. and Ph. D. from them. More than one hundred have taken a full post-graduate course in law and received the degree of LL. B., and are in the van of advocates and jurists in many of the States of the Union. The same is true in the medical profession.

Some sixty of the graduates have become college presidents, about three times this number college professors, and a still greater number have been instructors in academies and the public schools. Dr. Nelson estimates six thousand years of service in the work of teaching. This is a work the Church ought to contemplate with pleasure. He also says that one hundred and forty-six homes have been built up in which both husband and wife are alumni of this institution; that sixty of the University's grandchildren have been graduated; and that great-grandchildren have already been enrolled.

The statistics make clear what has long been the pride of trustees, faculty and friends—a prevailing missionary spirit. Sixty-four graduates and fifteen undergraduates have gone to the ends of the earth in the holy and heroic crusade of