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KENYON COLLEGE



GAMBIER, OHIO

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AN ARTICLE, WITH ADDITIONS,
Reprinted from Scribner's Monthly for March, 1878.

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CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, KENYON COLLEGE CHAPEL.

The above cut will give some idea of the new College Chapel, though no picture can give an adequate impression of all its beauties. It is a poem in stone and mortar, and both within and without, is surpassingly attractive. Used as the Chapel is for daily College prayers, it has a steady influence for good. A new clock and full chime of bells have just been added, to make it all complete.

We copy the following from the Cincinnati Gazette :

“Mr. George A. Benedict, editor of the Cleveland Herald, was one of the delegates to the late Episcopal Convention held at Gambier, the seat of Kenyon College. For the first time Mr. Benedict saw the College Chapel—the Church of the Holy Spirit—and, like all who have eyes and taste, went into raptures over it. He devoted over a column of the Herald to a description, and lamented that none of the Cleve-

land churches were like the beautiful Chapel. He calls it the “most beautiful church in the country,” and adds that “it is pronounced by people much travelled abroad to be as beautiful a church as there is in any country.” Mr. Benedict goes on to say that the Church of the Holy Spirit is fine in its architecture and perfect in its proportions. “But the crowning glory of the Church of the Holy Spirit is its teachings in every window, in all its carvings, in its illuminated wall texts, in its ceiling and in its everything. That Church is a biblical study. It is cheerful; there is nothing the least gloomy about it, and the most irreverent intuitively would take off his hat when he entered it, for it is the beauty of holiness. Its construction was due to the liberality of the former parishioners of Bishop Bedell, of the Church of the Ascension, New York; and those munificent donors have planted a thing of beauty, ‘a joy forever,’ on as exquisite a site as ever was graced by the house of God.”

KENYON COLLEGE.



ON THE KOKOSING, NEAR KENYON COLLEGE.

THE traveler in central Ohio, journeying by the new railroad from Columbus to Cleveland by way of Mount Vernon, finds himself, for several miles of his course, skirting the banks of a sparkling stream to which the old Indians gave the name "Kokosing." The valley through which this river flows is a charming one, and at one of the sudden turns of this winding stream, a few miles beyond Mount Vernon, upon a finely situated hill, rises the village of Gambier, the seat of Kenyon College.

Half a century ago there was probably no institution of learning in our land more talked about than Kenyon College, for it was one of the first literary ventures of the West, and its needs and expectations were heralded far and near. Many there are who prefer a rose-bud to the fully developed flower, and there is a certain charm about infancy which we do not recognize in manhood. This doubtless is one of the reasons why Kenyon has recently occupied a less prominent place before the public than in her early days. Besides, her development has not altogether been in the line anticipated. She has failed where success was dreamed of; she has won honor in ways that were not contemplated.

The corner-stone of Kenyon College was laid in the month of June, 1827, so that

Gambier is just beginning her second half-century of earnest life. By a happy coincidence the fiftieth year marked the elevation of one of Kenyon's sons to the presidency of the United States. One of the trustees of Kenyon College, Hon. Morrison R. Waite, is now the highest judicial officer of the country. Kenyon's sons also are to be found in the halls of Congress, so that she has links binding her to every department of the government—legislative, judicial, executive.

The list of the alumni of Kenyon has already grown to fair proportions. From the beginning her standard has been high, and



BISHOP CHASE'S LOG HUT.

KENYON COLLEGE.

many of those who have studied in Gambier have left before completing the course; but five hundred have been graduated. A large number of Kenyon's sons have become men of mark in church and state, and five of them have attained to a wide national reputation. Henry Winter Davis, that "prince of parliamentary orators," in his early days practiced economy, and wrought

days. Stanley Matthews also, who has recently won distinction by his arguments before the Electoral Commission, now United States Senator from Ohio, was at Kenyon a friend and companion of President Hayes. Not unnaturally, Kenyon is proud of five such sons.

The founder of Kenyon College was Philander Chase, the first bishop of the



DAVID DAVIS



EDWIN M. STANTON.



HENRY WINTER DAVIS.



STANLEY MATTHEWS.

with brain and muscle at Kenyon. Edwin M. Stanton, the great War Secretary, came in the spring-time of his life to Gambier. His college experience proved to be a turning-point, so that afterward he was accustomed to say, "If I am anything, I owe it to Kenyon College." David Davis, late Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, now Senator from Illinois, was an associate of Stanton in college

Protestant Episcopal church in Ohio, the uncle of Salmon P. Chase, and altogether a very remarkable man. He is thus described: "In height he was six feet and over; the span of his chest was nearly if not quite equal to his height, and with that noble trunk his limbs were in full and admirable proportion. In a crowd his giant figure, in front or back, excited, wherever he moved, universal attention. Large and heavy in

stature as he was, he was remarkably light and graceful in his movements, and when not ruffled with opposition or displeasure, exceedingly agreeable, polished and finished in his manner. Toward those who betrayed hauteur in their deportment with him, or whom he suspected as actuated by such a spirit, or who positively differed with him as to his policy, and especially toward those whom he looked upon as his enemies, he was generally distant and overbearing, and sometimes, when offended, perhaps morose. In his bearing toward them his noble countenance was always heavy and lowering, and his deportment frigid and unmistakably repulsive; but in his general intercourse and always with his particular and intimate friends, his address and social qualities were polished, delightful and captivating; his countenance was sunlight, his manner warm and genial as balmy May, and his deportment winning to a degree rare among even remarkably commanding and popular men."

Bishop Chase came of a sturdy New England stock, and was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, where he spent the days of his youth. When manhood came, however, he could not content himself with such quiet and settled surroundings, for, of him, as afterward of his nephew, the Secretary, ambition was a most marked characteristic. He was first a missionary in western New York, and then he was stationed in Poughkeepsie, but soon afterward he removed to New Orleans. He was the first Protestant minister in the state of Louisiana. After five years of hard and successful labor, he removed again to the north, and for six years was a minister in Hartford, Conn. But Philander Chase was a man too restless, too ambitious, too great to remain long contented in any quiet and peaceful nook. He craved the contests and the storms of life. So, early in the spring of the year 1817, resolved "not to build upon another man's foundations," he started for what was then the far West,—the newly admitted state of Ohio. He was consecrated bishop in February, 1819.

He soon became convinced that he must have assistance in his work. In four years his list of three clergymen had grown to six, but what could six men do in so vast a field? Moreover, he became convinced that for western work, the best laborers were western men, more accustomed than others to the hardships of the new civilization, and more likely to be contented with the labor and its returns. So his mind began

to be filled with a dream of a "school of the prophets," which, before long, took definite shape in his mind. Happily, the bishop's son suggested that favorable mention had been made in a prominent English journal of the new missionary work in far-off Ohio. The bishop immediately determined that the ocean must be crossed, and the mother church asked to help. He first appointed his son for this service; but his son's failing health required a journey to a southern clime, so the resolute bishop determined to go himself.

In England, Bishop Chase became a great favorite. One noble lady was so much interested that she begged him to superintend the erection of a "lóg-cabin" upon her spacious grounds. Wealthy friends were gathered, and the pioneer bishop was the hero of the hour, delighting all with his thrilling sketches of frontier hardships, and with his glowing prophecies of magnificent triumphs sure to be achieved. Lord Gambier helped him greatly, Lord Kenyon also and Sir Thomas Ackland, and Lady Rosse, and Hannah More. The total result of this first appeal was more than five thousand pounds. In Ohio, the returning bishop was looked upon as a man of vast resources. Moreover, he felt himself to be even richer than he was, for his ideas were always larger than his cash in hand. So, very naturally, his thought of ministerial education expanded and became a scheme of Christian education. He determined to found not only a theological seminary, but a college also, while through his mind there floated visions of a grand educational center. He was strongly urged to confine himself to his original plan, and to establish merely a school for the training of clergymen. Mr. Charles Hammond, a distinguished and influential citizen of Cincinnati, was especially strenuous on this point, and indeed went so far as to prepare and carry through the legislature a bill for the incorporation of "The Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the state of Ohio," and so fixed the legal title of the new institution. But Bishop Chase was equally strenuous the other way. He readily won over his English friends to his view of the case, and soon after secured an additional legislative act which gave to the president and professors of the Seminary the power of conferring degrees in the arts and sciences under the name and style of the President and Professors of Kenyon College in the state of Ohio.

The next important question to be settled



BISHOP AND MRS. CHASE.—FROM AN OLD PAINTING.

was the location of the college. This proved to be a bone of contention, and gave rise to much discussion, and to not a little acrimonious feeling. More than "seven cities" contended for the honor, and not one of them carried off the prize, for Bishop Chase resolutely set himself to find a location in the country, and as usual was successful. A tract of eight thousand acres in Knox County was purchased at the price of two dollars and a quarter per acre; the cornerstone of Kenyon College was laid and the little village of Gambier sprang into being.

This choice of a location amid well-nigh untrodden forests involved as a matter of course, heavy sacrifices and large outlays of labor. It was necessary to begin with the very elements of civilization. Workmen had to be gathered, lands made ready for tilling, crops raised and harvested, and cabins built for shelter. In fact, for some years, farming, milling and merchandising were carried on in the name of the college, and

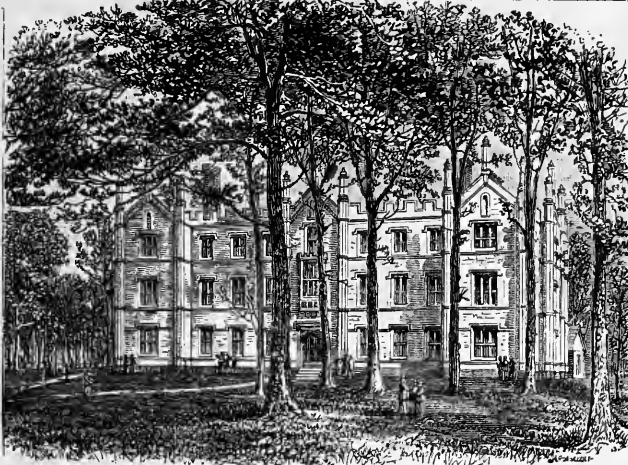
the institution became possessed of a store, a hotel, a printing-office, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, a carpenter's and shoe-maker's shop, with houses for the miller, the dairy-men and the workmen. No wonder that the funds contributed by English friends were soon altogether spent, and the resources of the bishop quite exhausted.

It was needful therefore to make additional appeals for aid, and very naturally, the "public crib" was thought of as a ready source of succor. So in December, A. D. 1827, Bishop Chase went to Columbus, addressed the legislature, and received from that body an indorsement of an appeal to Congress for a donation from the public lands. Soon after, a bill was introduced into the U. S. Senate making a grant of a township of land. The bill was advocated by prominent senators and was passed, but in the House of Representatives party spirit was roaring like a flood, and the voice of the infant college was drowned. The bill failed

KENYON COLLEGE.

in committee, and amid the rush of other business was pushed aside. The good bishop was keenly disappointed but was not in despair. Immediately he issued what was then

all this in addition to the wants, bodily, mental and spiritual, of the student community. Besides, there was the keeping of detailed accounts and the maintenance of a most extensive correspondence. The burden was altogether a very heavy one; but Bishop Chase's broad shoulders were well fitted to bear it, particularly as he had a most efficient helpmate in his noble wife. "Mrs. Chase entered with her whole soul into her husband's plans. She was a lady perfectly at home in all the arts and minutiae of housewifery, as happy in darning stockings for the boys as in entertaining her visitors in the parlor, * * * and in keeping the multifarious accounts of her increasing household as in presiding at her dinner-table



BEXLEY HALL.

a novel form of statement and appeal, "earnestly entreating of every friend of every name and class one dollar in aid of the present struggles of Kenyon College." The dollars, it is said, came to Gambier as the leaves fall in autumn. Larger subscriptions were also added. John Quincy Adams, then President of the United States, gave a hundred dollars. In all some twenty-five thousand dollars was received through this appeal.

Meanwhile a goodly number of students had assembled at Gambier, and the work of the college went bravely on. Bishop Chase nominally occupied the office of president. He really filled most efficiently the post of general manager and superintendent. Every morning the "head men" had to be directed by him as to their daily work; every evening they were gathered to give accounts of labor. There was the tilling of the thousands of broad acres to be looked after, the quarrying of stone, the erection of buildings, the industries of the village, and

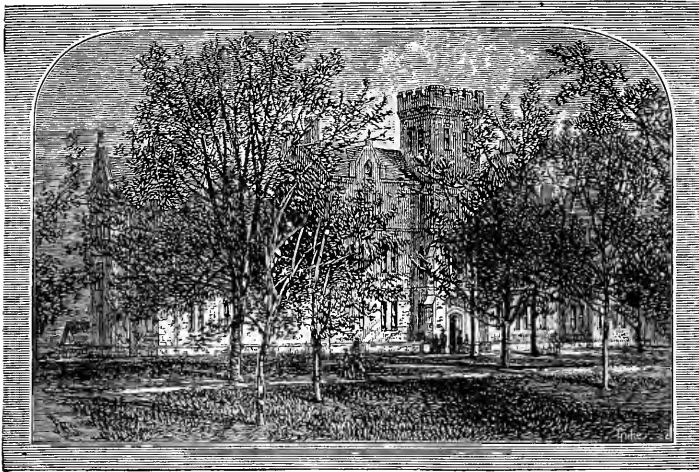
and dispensing courtesy in her drawing-room."

Through her efficiency and wisdom, and her husband's untiring and marvelous activity, Kenyon's affairs were for a time prosperous. A corps of able professors was gathered; there were more students than could be well accommodated, while the building known as Old Kenyon, with walls four feet in thickness,



OLD KENYON.

rose solidly as though it were intended to stand forever. Difficulties, however, at length appeared, and grew to great proportions. "Kenyon College," said Bishop Chase at the



ASCENSION HALL.

time, "is like other colleges in some respects, and unlike all in many other respects. The fundamental principle in which it differs from all others is that the whole institution is patriarchal. Like Abraham on the plains

more Occidental than Oriental. Accurately drawn, it would have shown Western workmen ready to cry "independence," a Western faculty to question the limits of authority, and Western Young America to cheer them on. Pecuniary troubles added to the embarrassments of the situation. So on the ninth of September, 1831, Bishop Chase resigned the presidency of the college and the episcopate of Ohio. The next

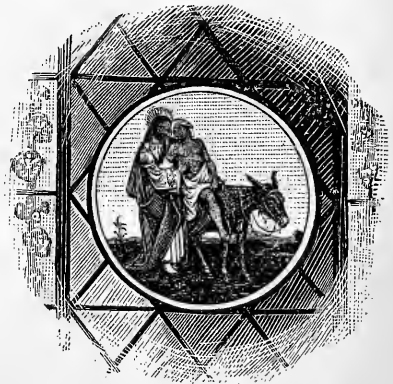
day he mounted "Cincinnatus," and rode sorrowfully away, and Gambier saw his face no more. He was afterward elected bishop of Illinois, and died at "Robin's Nest," where he founded Jubilee College.

Kenyon's second president was Charles Pettit McIlvaine, D. D., D. C. L. (Oxon.), who came to Gambier at the early age of thirty-three. He was then already widely and most favorably known, particularly in the great centers of Washington and New York, and has since been recognized as one of the great men of his generation. In appearance Bishop McIlvaine was a king among men. He was great also as a thinker and an orator. He found the institution heavily in debt, but almost at once raised the needed thirty thousand dollars and the debt was paid. Ten years later when burdens had again accumulated, he came to the rescue again.



ROSSE HALL.

of Mamre, it hath pitched its tent under the trees of Gambier hill, it hath its flocks and its herds, and its different families of teachers, scholars, mechanics and laborers, all united under one head, pursuing one common interest and receiving their maintenance and food from one common source, the funds and farms of the College." The picture, it must be confessed, is not without its beauties, though the coloring is certainly

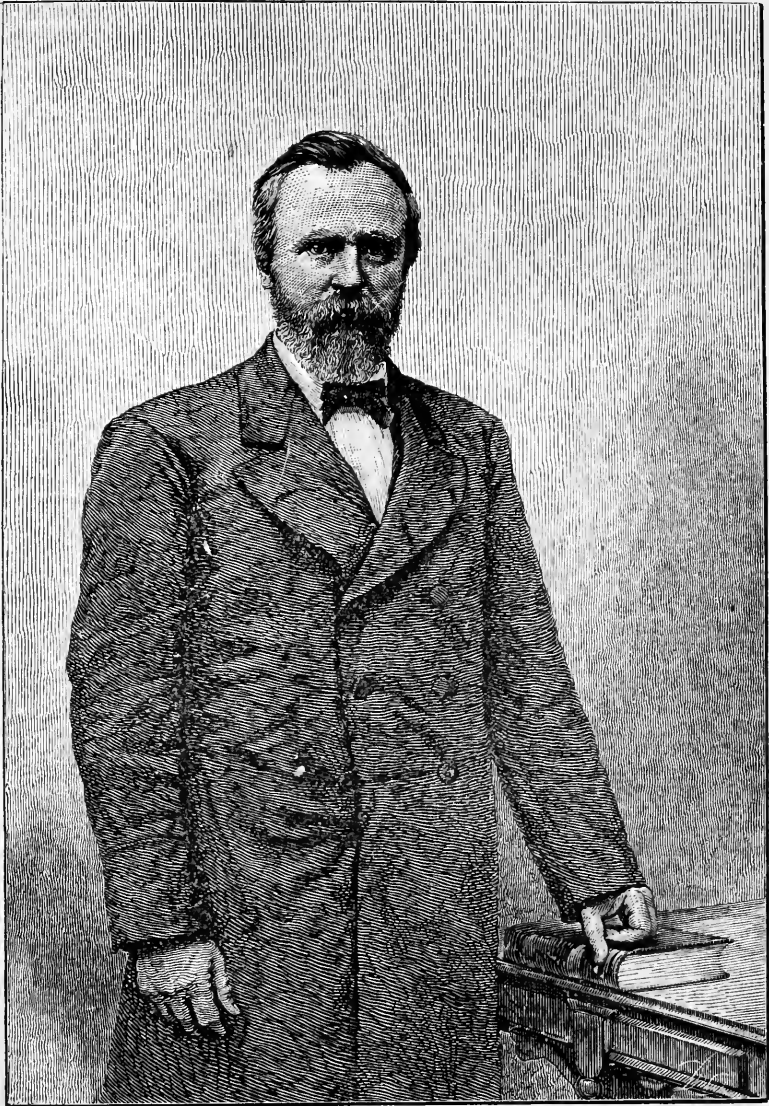


WINDOW IN COLLEGE CHAPEL.

KENYON COLLEGE.

During the whole sixteen years of his residence in Gambier, and indeed until he died in a foreign land, Bishop McIlvaine was always the same true, stanch, faithful servant of Kenyon College.

ship, taking a particularly high stand in mathematics and logic, and was graduated with the honors of his class. His commencement address, "College Life," with the valedictory, is still spoken of in terms



RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

President Hayes entered Kenyon as a student in the fall of the year 1838 and was graduated in 1842. A classmate writes that for the first two years of his course he did not really lead his class, but had a reputation as a reader of newspapers and as a person well informed in politics. He afterward came rapidly to the front in scholar-

of the highest commendation. The uniform suit of the class, worn at graduation, would now look somewhat strange. It consisted of a coat of blue Kentucky jeans with black velvet collar, a white waistcoat, and white linen trowsers.

A college friend of President Hayes has written: "I recollect him as one of the purest

boys I ever knew. I have always recollected of him that in our most intimate, unreserved, private intercourse, I never knew him to entertain for a moment an unmanly, dishonest or demoralizing thought. And when we met in after life in scenes which called for the highest manhood and patriotism, I found the man to be exactly what his boyhood had promised."

Hon. Stanley Matthews says of him: "Hayes as a boy was notorious for having on his shoulders not only the levellest but the oldest head in college. He never got caught in any scrapes, he never had any boyish foolishness; he never had any wild oats to sow; he was sensible, not as some men are, at the last, but sensible from the beginning.

The following incident of President Hayes's college life may almost seem prophetic. We give it in the words of his intimate friend, Hon. Guy M. Bryan, of Texas, the facts having been certified to us by the President himself:

"There were in those days two rival literary societies in the college—the Philomathesian and the Nu Pi Kappa; the last known as the Southern Society, and the first as the Northern, because the students of the slave states belonged to the one, and those from the free states to the other. The college for years had been largely patronized from the Southern states, but this patronage gradually waned until, in the winter of 1841, there were so few Southern students in the college that the members of the Nu Pi Kappa were apprehensive that the society would cease to exist for want of new members. This was a serious question with the members of the society. I determined to open the subject to my intimate friend Hayes to see if we could not devise some mode to prevent the extinction of the society, which was chartered by the state and had valuable property. We talked over the subject with all the feeling and interest with which we would now discuss the best means of bringing about an era of good feeling between the two sections of the country. At last, Hayes said, "Well, I will get 'Old Trow,' Comstock and some others to join with me, and we will send over a delegation from our society to yours, and then we can make new arrangements so that both societies can live in the old college." He and I then went to work to consummate our plan. Ten members of the Philomathesian joined the Nu Pi Kappa. A joint committee was then appointed from the two societies, that reported a plan by which students could enter either society without reference to north or south. Thus Hayes, by his magnanimity, perpetuated the existence of the Nu Pi Kappa society,—and should he be elected president, I earnestly hope that he may be equally successful in his best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between north and south in the government of our common country."

The following letter from President Hayes, written after his last election as Governor,

may be taken as fairly representative of the kindly feelings entertained by the graduates of the college in general.

FREMONT, O., October 13, 1875.

MY KENYON FRIENDS: A host of congratulatory dispatches are before me. I cannot acknowledge with even a word of thanks, the most of them. But, yours, first to be replied to, touches me particularly. Accept my thanks for it. I hope you will all have reason to remember old Kenyon with as much satisfaction as I do. I have no more cherished recollections than those which are associated with college life. Except the four years spent in the Union army, no other period of my life is to be compared with it. I hope you may all have equal reason always to think of Kenyon as I do.

In the greatest haste,
I remain, sincerely,
R. B. HAYES.

The expenses of living in Gambier in early days were very small. The annual charges were—

For Instruction	\$30.00
For Board at the College table	40.00
Room rent in a room with a stove	4.00
“ “ “ “ “ fire-place	6.00
For theological students and sons of clergy-	
men the total charge was	50.00

Those were the days when the boys were required "to sweep their own rooms, make their own beds and fires, bring their own water, black their own boots if they ever were blacked, and take an occasional turn at grubbing in the fields or working on the roads." The discipline was somewhat strict, and the toil perhaps severe, but the few pleasures that were allowed were thoroughly enjoyed.

During the President's school-days there were two great men at Gambier, Bishop McIlvaine and Dr. William Sparrow. There were other eminent men among the instructors: Major Douglass was a man of ability, and the traditions which still linger in the place concerning Professor Ross clearly show that he was possessed of remarkable power; but Bishop McIlvaine and Dr. Sparrow were pre-eminently great men,—men whose greatness has been felt as an educating influence on both sides of the Alleghanies. Bishop McIlvaine's was a divided duty, for in addition to his college labors he had the care of a large and struggling diocese; while Dr. Sparrow gave to Kenyon his full and undivided strength, and so had the stronger hold upon the students. He led them not only wisely and bravely, but faithfully and with a true heart. President Hayes speaks of him as "one of the giants"; Secretary Stanton

also honored him through life, and sent for him in his later days that he might be baptized at his hands.

Until the year 1840 there was a joint faculty of theology and arts in Gambier. At that time separate faculties were constituted with separate heads, Bishop McIlvaine continuing at the head of the Theological Seminary, while Major D. B. Douglass, LL.D., was elected to the presidency of the College. Major Douglass was an accomplished civil engineer, a soldier, and "every inch a man." He began his work earnestly in Gambier, and improvement was the order of the day. But the time was not ripe for him. He was succeeded within a few years by Rev. Dr. S. A. Bronson.

The chief event accomplished during Dr. Bronson's presidency was the sale of a large portion of the college lands. Though of very considerable value, these lands from the first had brought to the institution only the scantiest returns. One agent after another had been employed to oversee them. The raising of sheep proved disastrous; the culture of wheat could not be made to pay. Many of the tenants turned out to be either shiftless or dishonest. So, in the year 1850, after much discussion, it was determined that the form of the investment should be changed, and the lands were ordered to be sold.

Almost immediately there came increased prosperity. Happily, too, at this juncture, Lorin Andrews, LL.D., was elected president. The friend and champion of popular education in Ohio, he found helpers in every county of the state. The list of students was quickly swelled, so that in 1855 "room for enlargement" was a thing of necessity. President Andrews resigned in 1861 to enter the Union army. He was the first volunteer from Ohio, entering the service as colonel of the Fourth Ohio Infantry. Very soon, however, he contracted disease, from the effects of which he died. His body rests in a quiet nook of that college park which so often echoed to his step. With President Hayes, he was for a time a member of the class of 1842.

This sketch has been written with special reference to Kenyon in the past. A rapid glance at the buildings of the institution may help to give an idea of her development and growth, and of her capacities for present usefulness.

Bexley Hall stands upon a knoll at the northern extremity of the village. It was erected for the exclusive use of the Theological Seminary, after a design given by the architect of the London Crystal Palace. It contains the library of the Seminary, about seven thousand volumes,—and furnished rooms, each with separate bedrooms, for thirty-four students.

The College Park is about half a mile in the opposite direction; a broad and well-shaded avenue leads the way thereto. Near the southernmost point of this park, just upon the brow of the hill, and overlooking for miles the charming Kokosing valley, stands the more massive and venerable edifice of Kenyon College. This building contains fifty rooms for students, also the libraries of the two societies.

Rosse Hall, a substantial stone building in Ionic architecture, is used for rhetorical exercises, for lectures, and on commencement occasions, and is capable of accommodating nearly a thousand persons.

Close by old Kenyon stands Ascension Hall, an imposing structure, and one of the finest college buildings in the land. It contains two spacious and elaborately furnished halls for the literary societies, the library of Kenyon College with its museum, and twenty-six rooms for students. The tower is used for an observatory.

Directly north of Ascension, and about fifty yards from the village street, stands the beautiful Church of the Holy Spirit. Ivy, transplanted from Melrose Abbey, has already begun to adorn its walls. Within, the coloring and the carving are quite attractive. The funds for the erection of this college church were given by members of the Church of the Ascension, New York, as a tribute of appreciation for their former rector, Bishop Bedell.

In her requisites for admission and in the course of study, Kenyon does not materially differ from the leading colleges of the eastern states. She aims to give a thorough liberal education, and believes in the value of hard mental discipline. She believes also in right religious influences, and labors to afford them, pursuing steadfastly "the true, the beautiful, the good." In her view, "Christianity is the science of manhood," and all truth, being God's truth, should lead finally to Him. So her faith is liberal, conservative, evangelical, catholic.

KENYON COLLEGE.

REV. WILLIAM B. BODINE, D. D.,

President.

Spencer and Wolfe Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

LAWRENCE RUST, M. A.,

Vice President.

Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

REV. EDWARD C. BENSON, A. M.,

Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

THEODORE STERLING, A. M., M. D.,

Bowler Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

REV. GEORGE A. STRONG, A. M.,

McIlvaine Professor of English Literature and History.

Instructor in Rhetoric.

ELI T. TAPPAN, L.L. D.,

Peabody Professor of Mathematics, Civil Engineering and Astronomy.

Instructor in Logic.

REV. CYRUS S. BATES, A. M.,

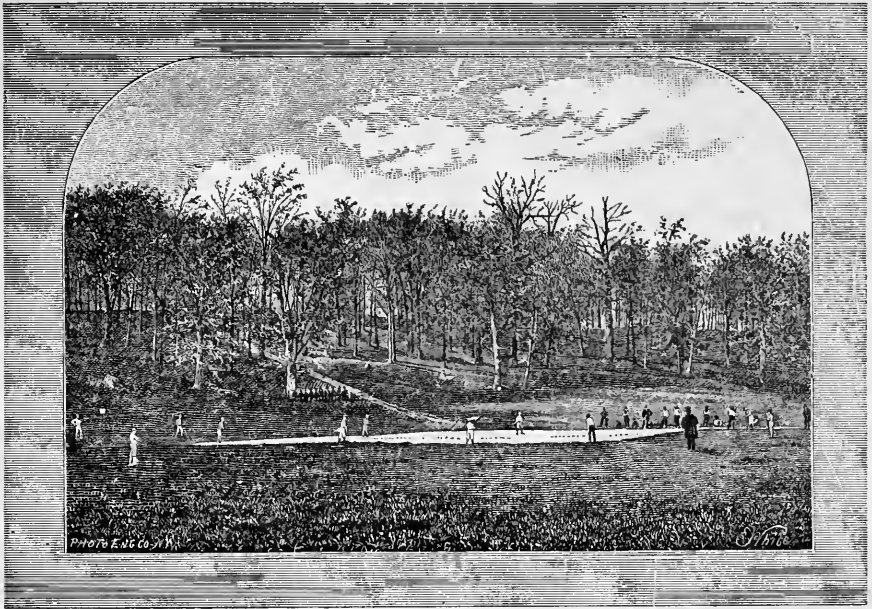
Acting Professor of Constitutional Law.

Instructor in Christian Evidences.

WILLIAM T. COLVILLE, A. B.,

Instructor in German and French.

KENYON COLLEGE.



KENYON BALL GROUNDS.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

LOCATION.

Gambier is distant by rail two hours from Columbus, five hours from Cleveland, and six hours from Cincinnati. The station of the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Columbus Railroad is immediately in the rear of the College grounds. The buildings are among the best in the United States. The halls of the Literary Societies are unsurpassed. The College Park contains about a hundred acres, well shaded with maples, and with the grand old oaks of the native forest. To the east, the west, and the south, it slopes most beautifully toward the valley of the Kokosing.

DEGREES.

The Degrees of Bachelor of Arts is conferred upon all students in good standing who are approved at the final examinations of the Senior Class.

The Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy is conferred upon those who have successfully pursued the study of Modern Languages instead of Greek, and who have sustained satisfactory exam-

inations upon all other studies of the regular course.

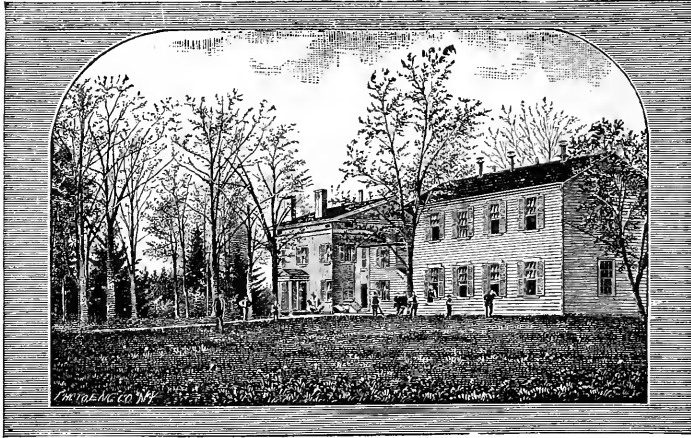
LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The two Literary Societies, the *Philomathesian* and *Nu Pi Kappa*, have always been fostered by the College. The Society Halls are very commodious, and have been fitted up at great expense, occupying the whole of the second and third stories of the central portion of Ascension Hall. All the students are active members. The meetings are held every week, for practice in declamation, essay, oratory and discussion. These exercises, with the mutual criticism which forms a part of the regular work, and the generous rivalry maintained between the Societies, contribute very much to the education of the students as writers and speakers.

LIBRARIES.

The students have access to the Libraries of the Theological Seminary, Kenyon College, the *Philomathesian* Society, and the *Nu Pi Kappa* Society. The aggregate number of volumes in these Libraries is about 22,000.

KENYON COLLEGE.



HARCOURT PLACE ACADEMY.

READING ROOMS.

Two Reading Rooms have been fitted up by the members of the *Philomathesian* and *Nu Pi Kappa* Societies, where copies of the leading English and American periodicals and newspapers are kept on file.

ASSISTANCE.

Tuition fees are remitted to the sons of clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The College fees of other students of superior merit may be remitted in part or in whole upon application to the President.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Dormitories are provided in the College buildings in which all students must lodge, unless they obtain permission from the President to room elsewhere. The College makes no special provision for board. This can readily be obtained in private families, or, at times, in clubs.

EXPENSES.

Each room is sufficiently large and convenient to accom-

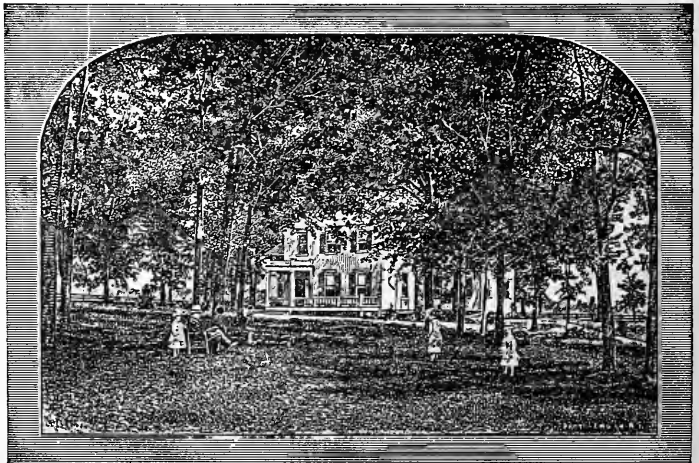
modate two students. The rooms are provided with stoves, and are neatly painted and papered by the College. Students provide their own beds, furniture, light, books and stationery. Furniture can often be bought, as well as sold, at second-hand, and the expense incurred by its use need not be great.

The College charges are: For Tuition, \$10 per term—for

Room Rent, \$5 per term—and for Incidentals, \$10 per annum. A Matriculation fee of \$5 is charged to every student at his entrance. There are also some minor expenses, consisting of taxes voluntarily imposed by the students in their Classes and Literary Societies, and the expenses of graduation.

Every Student on entering the College, must deposit \$5 with the Treasurer, as security for damage. The charges on this fund have averaged less than one dollar per year to each student. The balance is returned to the student on leaving.

Students are not allowed to board themselves in their rooms, as this prac-



THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

KENYON COLLEGE.

tice has been found to be perilous to good health.

The following estimate may be given of the necessary annual expenses, not including expenses in vacations:

Tuition.....	Free	\$ 30
Room Rent.....	Free	15
Incidentals	\$ 10	10
Fuel	15	30
Board.....	95	133
Washing	15	20
Lights	3	5
Total.....		\$138 \$243

Other incidental expenses, such as books and stationery, furniture, expenses in societies, traveling expenses, etc., vary according to circumstances, and the character and habits of the individual student.

PROVISION FOR IRREGULAR STUDENTS.

Students who do not desire to graduate may enter at any time, and take any studies which they are prepared to prosecute to advantage.

PROVISION FOR INSTRUCTION PREPARATORY TO ENTERING COLLEGE.

To meet the wants of older students who have not yet completed their preparatory studies, arrangements have been made whereby they can take rooms in the College building, board in the village, and recite as day pupils at Milnor Hall. Such students will be responsible for good conduct to the College Faculty, and will not be allowed to remain should their behavior be at all objectionable. The expenses to students of this class for tuition, board, room rent, fuel, lights, and washing, will be less than \$200 per annum.

REQUISITES FOR ADMISSION.

Candidates for the Freshman Class are examined in the following studies:

ENGLISH.—Grammar; Reading; Spelling and Composition.

MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic; Algebra, to Quadratics; Geometry, to and including the Theory of Circumference.

The candidate should be practiced in mental exercises in arithmetic, and should be acquainted with the decimal system of weights and measures, and also with circulating decimals and the extraction of the square root.

There are two examinations in Arithmetic. The first is on the primary rules, factoring, greatest common measure and least common multiple of integers, compound numbers, fractions and decimals. Until a student shows a good knowledge of this primary matter, he is not examined further. The second examination is on percentage and interest, circulates, greatest common measure and least common multiple of fractions, square root and the metric system. In Algebra much weight is given to the statement of problems in equations.

LATIN—Grammar, including Prosody; Arnold's Prose Composition to Chapter X; Cæsar, Four Books; Cicero, Six Orations; Virgil, Four Books of the Æneid. The English method of pronunciation is preferred.

GREEK—Grammar, including Prosody and Composition; Xenophon's Anabasis, Three Books; Homer's Iliad, One Book.

Godwin's Grammar is used as a manual. Some simple Reader, or Companion Book of Exercises, should be used in connection with the Grammar.

GEOGRAPHY—Ancient and Modern.

ANCIENT HISTORY—Smith's History of Greece, to page 102; Liddell's History of Rome, Twenty-four Chapters.

History and Geography should be studied together. In reading Cæsar and Xenophon, there should be constant reference to the map.

MYTHOLOGY—A Hand-Book, such as Baird's Classical Manual, should be studied in connection with Virgil and Homer. A good Classical Dictionary, and a Dictionary of Antiquities are necessary to every classical student.

Candidates for advanced standing are examined in the above studies, and in the studies that have been pursued by the class.

Fair equivalents are received for any of the above named books, or for parts of them. The books named serve to indicate the amount required.

If a student is further advanced in some studies than in others, he may pursue the studies for which he is prepared. Opportunities are furnished such irregular students to make up the defective study.

Candidates for admission must present testimonials of good moral character; and if they come from other colleges,

KENYON COLLEGE.

certificates of dismission in good standing.

The regular examination for admission to College takes place on Monday preceding Commencement, beginning at 8:30 A. M. Another examination is held on the day before the opening of the Christmas Term, at the same hour. Students may be examined for an advanced standing at any time before the commencement of the term of the Senior year.

The Annual Commencement is held on the last Thursday in June. The Christmas Term begins the first Thursday in September.

For further information address the Vice-President, Lawrence Rust, M. A., Gambier, Knox county, Ohio.

MILNOR HALL,

THE
GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF KENYON COLLEGE.

Docte et Perite Facere.

JAMES P. NELSON,	- - -	PRINCIPAL
WILLIS M. TOWNSEND,	WIRT MINOR, M. A.,	CHAS. D. WILLIAMS,
	ASSISTANTS.	
MRS. M. W. M. NELSON,	- - -	MATRON.

DESIGN.

The design of the College in establishing the Grammar School, was to provide an institution where, under Christian and home influences boys might be thoroughly prepared to enter College. The Principal will do his utmost to carry out this design: he will have as his assistants men of peculiar fitness for teaching.

The School is under the general supervision of the Board of Trustees of the College. The Principal was appoint-



MILNOR HALL.

ed by the President and Faculty of the College, and thus there is afforded the public a guarantee of his fitness to direct the details of the school. In these details the principal has entire control.

THE HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

Under the management of the Matron, the Household Department is so regulated as to relieve the scholars of all care as to their washing and mending. The rooms are neatly furnished with *single beds*, and all other necessary furniture. They are well ventilated and lighted. A janitor attends to them every morning and all the lamps are filled by him.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of instruction is specially adapted to prepare boys for College. At the same time no pains will be spared to supply the wants of those who desire to enter upon business life. Those who are able to spend but a short time at school can pursue the study of selected branches.

EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS.

Examinations are held at the close of each half-session; by these the progress of the scholar is determined.

Monthly reports will be sent to the parents of each scholar, indicating his standing in his classes, and his general deportment. Parents are particularly

KENYON COLLEGE.

requested to take notice of these reports and to keep themselves informed thereby of the progress and behavior of their sons.

PRIZES.

Medals and valuable books will be given as prizes to those scholars who reach a certain high grade of scholarship.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The School is the Diocesan School of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Dioceses of Ohio and Southern Ohio. As a Church School it secures to its patrons an education based on Christian principles.

The scholars attend daily evening prayer at the chapel of the College, and also the public religious worship of the Lord's day.

PHYSICAL EXERCISE.

Every effort is made to encourage physical culture. The play grounds are ample, and the Principal provides means for engaging in sports of a healthy nature.

The gymnasium of the College, which is well provided with apparatus, is open to the pupils of the Hall. The Kokosing river, which is near at hand, affords ample opportunities for bathing and skating.

EXPENSES.

The charge for Tuition, Board, Fuel, Lights, and Washing, is \$300 for the entire session. This is payable as follows: \$150 on entrance, the balance the first day of February thereafter. There are no extra charges.

Pupils who are a month late in entering will be charged at the rate of \$35 per month for the remainder of the half-session.

The charge for the tuition alone will be \$30 per session, payable semi-annually in advance.

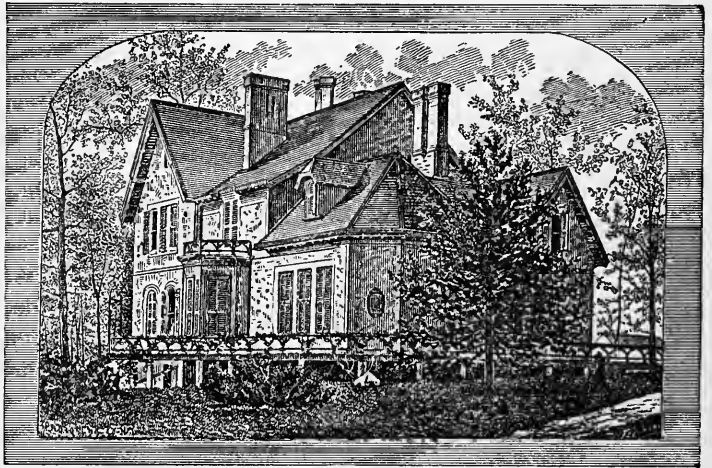
A deposit of \$5 will be required from each pupil to cover damages done to the property of the School. Whatever is not required in payment of such damages will be promptly returned.

Particular attention is called to the home features of the School. The family sitting room is open at all times for the use of the scholars.

SESSION.

The Session begins the first Thursday in September, and closes the last Thursday in June. There are two vacations of two weeks each, one at Christmas, and one at Easter.

Books and stationery are furnished by



THE BISHOP'S HOUSE.

the Principal. At least fifteen dollars must be deposited to cover this expense. Pocket-money will be supplied to scholars when a deposit for that purpose has been made. Two dollars a month is deemed to be an ample allowance for a young boy.

It will be seen that the first payment, including all deposits, will be \$180.

A deduction of 20 per cent. will be allowed the sons of clergymen.

REQUISITES.

Each scholar must bring with him a coverlid, two pair of sheets and blankets (single), pillow cases, towels, napkins, napkin ring, and clothes bag. Each article of clothing, and everything else

brought by the pupil, should be plainly marked with his full name. No unmarked clothing will be allowed in the laundry. An umbrella and a pair of overshoes are absolutely necessary.

UNIFORM.

For such a school as Milnor Hall there are great advantages in uniformity of dress. (1.) In the matter of expense. (2.) As a great help in producing a feeling of "Esprit du corps" among the scholars, leading them to be careful lest they should discredit the organization, the badge of which they wear. (3.) As a means of avoiding unpleasant comparisons by placing all upon the same footing in the matter of dress.

A uniform has been adopted for the School, consisting of coat, pants and vest, of the finest West Point Cadet gray cloth, trimmed with neat brass buttons and a small black stripe. The uniform is such that, by removing the trimmings, it will answer for wear when the scholars are away from the School. It is distinctive, but not peculiar.

The cost of each suit will vary from \$20 to \$25, depending upon the size of the wearer. A sample of the cloth will be sent upon application. The quality of the goods and the workmanship are guaranteed to be the very best.

Scholars who expect to stay but a few months, will not be required to wear the uniform.

Two suits a year will answer all ordinary purposes.

For further information, address the Principal.

Forty years ago Bishop McIlvaine wrote: "It should be recollected that in the west a college can hardly be expected to sustain a dignified stand as to the requisites for admission, to enforce a vigorous system of internal discipline

and carry out such a course of study as becomes its profession and its degrees, without sacrificing for a long time numbers for attainments. It is the determination of those in the administration of Kenyon College to endeavor to attain an enlarged patronage without compromise with any defective notions of educations, or any humoring of popular caprice. *A few young men well educated are worth a host superficially taught.* Such a determination in this country requires much patience and firmness in its prosecution, but I trust it will never yield to any temptation to popularity or pecuniary increase. Ultimately it must have its reward."

The following bit of description will be appreciated by old Kenyon students. It is taken from a poem read by Rev. A. F. Blake at the recent banquet of the Kenyon Club of Cincinnati:

Never until that hour when the power of memory
falls,
Shall fade away the vision of those lovely vales;
Which, like a belt of emerald, encircles the little
town,
With its College towers and spires quietly looking
down
Over patches of rusty corn, and wheat fields lying
still,
To the glistening stream which turns the old red
mill;
To the ancient dam, where the waters splash and
foam,
Past the hewn log walls of many a humble home,
Eastward to where the eye fell on "Zion's" wood-
edged crest,
Or, looking down the valley, stretching toward the
West.
Behold the little river comes rippling by that
gravel isle,
Where long ago, on summer afternoons we often
did beguile
Away the happy hours with merry games and
playful sport;
With ringing shouts of laughter, with quick and
bright retort.
Ah! how many are the pictures which we might
unroll,
If time was ours to turn back Memory's cherished
scroll!

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY KENYON COLLEGE.

[From a leading article in *The Standard of the Cross*.]

Kenyon can offer many strong claims for our patronage. In her reputation and her high standard of scholarship she has a great advantage over most Western colleges. In point of expense, in nearness to our home, in close relation between professors and students, she has an advantage over Eastern colleges; and in moral tone and religious influence she has, we think, a decided advantage over most other colleges whether East or West.

The greater cheapness of living at Gambier is a great advantage over the leading Eastern colleges. President Eliot, of Harvard, in his recent annual report, gives four scales of expenditure for students at Harvard. He gives \$615 as an "economical," \$830 as a "moderate," \$1,365 as an "ample" annual expenditure. This statement was made to show that the necessary cost at Harvard was not much greater than at other leading Eastern colleges; but it is two or three times greater than at Gambier. To very wealthy parents, a large scale of expenditure may seem an advantage, and yet, to those who see that nine are ruined, morally or financially, by extravagance, where one is harmed by economy, it seems wise that during the formative period of college life, the tendency to extravagance should be repressed rather than encouraged.

Kenyon has for us another advantage over the Eastern colleges in its nearness to our Ohio homes. One leaving Cleveland or Cincinnati in the morning, can dine at noon at Gambier. The home influence ought to be maintained at its maximum, and its power is very apt to be like that of attraction—"inversely as the square of the distance." There is also, doubtless, a much closer relation between professors and students at Kenyon, than at the great Eastern colleges. At Kenyon the professors come into close personal relations with the students. They know each man well, and

feel a personal interest in him; and are often able to exert a personal influence over him, which is worth more than any amount of mere instruction could be.

If intellectual culture were the only object, it is believed that it would be wise for our people to send their sons to Kenyon. But intellectual culture ought not to be the only object. Throughout Christian character is worth more than any measure of mental endowment—worth more as a personal possession—worth more as an outward influence—worth more, even as a mercantile capital. In these days of rich insolvencies, and respectable defalcation, and pious embezzlements, real Christian character is to be more and more at a premium. For the building up of such a character, Kenyon has great advantages. In too many of our colleges Christianity is almost overlooked and in too many others it is so presented that it does not attract the noblest natures, nor do the best work. Christianity is too often so presented to young men that they think of it as a blind belief in a system of doctrines which have no logical relation to a good life, and as tending to produce either the outgushing of a feeble emotionalism, or the timid unreasoning of a credulous faith. It ought to be so presented that they will think of it as an intelligent, loving obedience to a system of truth which has the closest logical relation to a good life—a system of truth whose real tendency is, not to make reason receive from faith the check of any timidity, but rather, to make reason receive from faith the stimulus of the grandest courage—that courage which dares to trust the eternal excellence and the eternal safety of truth. Christianity is an adequate cause for the production of all that is strongest, and truest, and bravest, and noblest, in human character. It ought to be so presented that it will be seen to be such a cause, and felt to be such a cause. We believe that it is so presented at Gambier.



ASCENSION HALL.

HUGHES ENGRAVING