

CLEVELAND UNIVERSITY

A FORGOTTEN CHAPTER

IN

CLEVELAND'S HISTORY

- - - -

Submitted by

MAUDE E. HOLTZ

in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Western Reserve University

e
May 1, 1930

W-G
9 378.771
OH7586
cop. 2

CLEVELAND UNIVERSITY

A FORGOTTEN CHAPTER IN CLEVELAND'S HISTORY

Table of Contents

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION	1.
1. Statement of Cleveland University Project	2.
2. Act of Incorporation	4.
CHAPTER II. CLEVELAND UNIVERSITY BEGINNINGS. 1851.	7.
1. Selection of Site	8.
2. Announcement of Early Plans for the Building and the Administration of the University.	8.
3. Opening of the University in Temporary Quarters.	12.
CHAPTER III. THE PRESIDENT--ASA MAHAN	16.
CHAPTER IV. THE FACULTY	24.
CHAPTER V. CLEVELAND UNIVERSITY. 1852.	28.
1. Announcement of Spring Term	29.
2. Opening of the University	31.
3. Commencement Exercises, June, 1852.	31.
4. Resignation of President Mahan.	32.
5. Discontinuance of the University.	32.
CHAPTER VI. THE TRUSTEES OF CLEVELAND UNIVERSITY.	34.
CHAPTER VII. FAILURE OF THE CLEVELAND UNIVERSITY PROJECT	48.
1. Probable Reasons for its Failure.	49.
2. Later Use of Grounds and Building	52.

CLEVELAND UNIVERSITY
A FORGOTTEN CHAPTER IN CLEVELAND'S HISTORY

Table of Contents. Continued

CHAPTER VIII. CLEVELAND INSTITUTE	53.
1. Ransom F. Humiston, Principal	54.
2. Announcements concerning Courses Offered.	58.
3. Testimonials	65.
4. Close of the Institute.	67.
FOOTNOTES	72.
BIBLIOGRAPHY	79.

CHAPTER I.

STATEMENT OF CLEVELAND UNIVERSITY

PROJECT

The University of Cleveland was an interesting project in the educational history of early Cleveland. About 1850, editors and newswriters, indeed the general public, seemed to be looking forward to a university which was to be to the West what Yale and Harvard were to the East. In the "True Democrat" of December 6, 1850, we find this reference to the proposed university. "If it gets fairly under way, as we are confident it will, the time is not far distant, when it will be regarded as one of the greatest educational laboratories of the West. What has not New Haven College done for the City of New Haven and the people of Connecticut. Measure its influence if you will, more than gold piled up, or rich merchandise, or accumulated wealth,--above all material prosperity--stands the healthful thought, the wide-spread knowledge, the correct taste and opinion, which that institution has created. How we venerate its founders! Yet, they in their day, had to encounter the opposition, the distrust, the lukewarmness, which now beset the friends of Cleveland University in its first struggles."¹

In the several years following 1850 efforts were made to establish such a university. The enterprise seems to have been really begun in 1850 when a group of Cleveland men began to purchase property and make plans for the establishment of a university.

In compliance with legal requirements they applied to the state legislature for permission to incorporate. The project seemed worthwhile and a charter was granted them on March 5, 1851.

An Act²

To incorporate the Trustees of Cleveland University.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That William Case, Truman P. Handy, Brewster Pelton, George Mygatt, Lee Claflin, William Slade, John Gove, Ahaz Merchant, John C. Vaughn, Samuel Starkweather, George Clark, Richard Hillard, James M. Hoyt, William Dawes, Edward Wade, Harmon Kingsbury, Hiram V. Willson, Asa Mahan and their associates, and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, and with the usual incidents of corporations, to be known by the name and style of "The Trustees of Cleveland University," and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in all courts of law and equity, may have a common seal, and the same to alter at pleasure; may hold all kinds of estate, which they may acquire by purchase or donation, to any amount necessary to accomplish the objects of this institution, and the same dispose of and convey for its use; may appoint a president, professors, teachers and other necessary officers of the university, and a secretary and treasurer, and necessary agents of the board of trustees, and fix their compensations, and may enact such by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of the University and for conducting the affairs of the corporation, as they may

deem proper; provided, that the same be not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States and of this State.

SECTION 2. That the trustees may hold in trust any property, devised, bequeathed or donated to said institution, upon any specific trust consistent with the objects of said corporation, and said trustees are hereby authorized and required to administer such property in accordance with the terms of such devise, bequest or donation.

SECTION 3. That the president and the professors shall constitute the faculty of the University, and have power to enforce the rules and regulations enacted by the trustees for the government of the students, and to suspend and expel offenders as may be deemed necessary and proper.

SECTION 4. That the trustees of the University shall have power to confer all such degrees and honors as are conferred by the colleges and universities of the United States, and such others having reference to special courses of study as they may deem proper; Provided, that the power of conferring degrees shall not be exercised until said corporation shall have acquired property, real or personal, to the amount of \$20,000, to be ascertained by three disinterested freeholders of the County of Cuyahoga, to be appointed by the auditor of the county, who shall appraise the same, and make report thereof to the said auditor, by whom the same shall be filed and preserved.

SECTION 5. That the times of the annual meetings of the board of trustees shall be determined, upon its first organization, under this act, and shall not be altered, except by a vote of the trustees at an annual meeting of the board. The president of the University who shall be, ex officio, president of the board of trustees, may, with the advice of two trustees, call a special meeting of the board, or any five members may call such a meeting, by giving notice, in writing, to each member at least ten days before the time fixed for the meeting. No business shall be transacted at such special meeting which shall not have been specified in said notice. The presence of five members of the board shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting.

JAMES F. MORSE,

Speaker of House of Representatives.

CHARLES C. CONVERS,

Speaker of Senate.

March 5, 1851.

CHAPTER II.

CLEVELAND UNIVERSITY

BEGINNINGS

The Cleveland University project was started in 1850 when a group of men, among them Brewster Pelton and John G. Jennings, purchased a large tract of land in what was then University Heights for \$34,000.³ This tract, about two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, embraced parts of the Kellogg, Barker and Branch farms.⁴ The site was on the Heights about one mile south of Cleveland and on the west side of the Cuyahoga River. Here the grounds were elevated and the plan was to erect the buildings on the edge of the plateau. The soil was sandy and the tract was naturally considered beautiful and attractive. Being elevated, it commanded a fine view of the city and was comparatively easily reached by bridges built across the river.⁵

At the time of the organization encouraging statements were made of the condition and prospects of the University, and but one sentiment animated the Board in entering upon their great work, the fixed purpose to push it forward to its desired consummation. Appointments of professors and other officers were ratified, as, also, the resolutions to open the University for the reception of students on Wednesday, April second. The site of the University edifice was determined upon, and arrangements were made for its erection and for laying out the lands on University Heights, and for bringing them into market at the earliest period practicable.⁶ "A resolution was also

adopted, fully approving of the plan previously announced, of devoting the proceeds from these lands, which are to be sold in city lots, to the endowments of the professorships and of prosecuting with renewed vigor, the appeal to procure the means requisite to pay for the lands and to meet the exigencies of the University."⁷

Of the land purchased, fifty or seventy-five acres were to be set aside for buildings and grounds for the University. The rest was to be sold in city lots and it was hoped that \$120,000 or \$150,000 would be realized from their sale so that it might be used for endowing the proposed University.⁸ The land purchased for the purpose was accordingly laid out into streets and lots. Starkweather Avenue bears the name of one of the trustees and Jennings Avenue the name of an old south-side family. Merchant Avenue, Branch Avenue, and Pelton Street also keep alive the names of early Clevelanders. Pelton Park, now known as Lincoln Park, was named for Brewster Pelton, a backer of the proposed University. University Street was just in front of where the college buildings were to be erected. Other streets were named College Street, Professor Street, Literary Road, and so on. These academic names of certain streets on the South Side are a present-day survival of the Cleveland University project.⁹

When this preliminary work had been completed a general plan for the administration of the University was an-

nounced as follows:¹⁰

"The general designs and aims of the Trustees of the Cleveland University in conducting its affairs are and shall be to furnish facilities for such forms of physical, mental, and moral training as will best qualify youths for the various professions and spheres of useful activity, and practical duties of life. This end they will aim to attain by the following instrumentalities and principles.

1. They will endeavor to furnish in the University the best practical facilities for the most extensive and thorough instructions in the various sciences, such as the Ancient and Modern Languages, the Mathematics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Biblical Sciences and Literature, Rhetoric, Oratory and Belle Lettres, Law and Political Economy, Chemistry, Physiology and the Natural Sciences.

2. At the head of each department of science, one or more able professors shall be placed, whose duty it shall be to perfect in their respective departments, the pupils committed to their instruction.

3. As soon as means can be secured, they will procure for the University a choice and ample library, cabinet of minerals, chemical apparatus, etc.

4. Individuals of good morals and of capacities and attainments, qualifying them for a profitable study of any of the sciences taught in the University, and wishing to perfect their knowledge of the same, shall be admitted to

all the privileges of the Institution for the attainment of the end desired, without being compelled to pursue other and different studies.

5. Students commencing particular studies shall not be permitted to drop the same, and enter upon others, until they have become thoroughly disciplined in those already commenced or until radical disqualifications have been disclosed for making such attainments.

6. As speaking, composition, and moral and religious action, pertain to individuals in every sphere of life, instruction in these shall constitute an essential element alike of all departments of instruction given in the University.

7. When a student has become, in the judgment of the faculty, thoroughly disciplined in any one or more of the sciences, he shall receive from them a certificate of graduation from such department or departments of the University.

8. The following degrees shall be conferred:

B. P. Bachelor of Philosophy for proficiency in Mathematics, Philosophy and Natural Sciences.

B. A. Bachelor of Art to those who have achievements equal to the usual college.

M. A. Master of Art to those who have made additional progress.

Each of the above degrees shall be conferred, not with

reference to the time spent in study, but as an indication of actual attainments.

9. In addition to the usual recitation exercises, members of the faculty will be expected to deliver, from time to time, courses of popular lectures on the principles and practical application of the sciences, and on other important subjects. These lectures will not only be open to regular members of the University, but to the community generally who may procure tickets for admission.

10. Finally, as a means of rendering the University in the highest and best sense, Christian in its influence, it will be a fixed aim of the trustees to render it unsectarian in character, while the Faculty will be selected with a special reference to qualifications, rather than sectarian relations. The Board of Trust will endeavor to have the various sectarian denominations represented in the departments of instruction. Such are the principles and aims of Cleveland University. To carry out the designs of the Board of Trustees, a special appeal is now made for the means adequate to the end proposed."¹¹

The University was to open on April 2, 1851, in temporary quarters, until the new buildings on University Heights should be completed. The newspapers heralded the opening of the University and ran this announcement concerning it.¹²
"Application for admission or information may be made to the subscriber, at Room number 13, Mechanics Block, Ontario

Street, from nine to twelve in the morning. The first term will end the second Wednesday in August. Eight dollars will be charged, payable in advance, for instruction and incidental expenses for the term. Students from abroad, who choose to board in clubs, can sustain themselves for about one dollar a week. A large number of rooms, at small expense, are available in rooms occupied by the University.¹³

Subsequent papers for the year 1851 told of the work of clearing and surveying the site in University Heights.¹⁴ Both at home and abroad public attention was directed to the Heights. It was said that hundreds of young men and women, for there was to be a Ladies Seminary as well as a male department, were patiently awaiting the completion of this institution. The truth of this seems questionable. By August of 1851 the site for the college buildings had been located and it was hoped that the main building would go up in time for a winter course.

Meanwhile the time for the conclusion of the first term arrived and on Wednesday, August 13, 1851, commencement exercises were held in the Great Hall in the Melodeon Building.¹⁵ A fine crowd was present to hear the orations of the graduates and the address by President Mahan. The Cleveland Herald for August 14, 1851, contained an account of these first commencement exercises.¹⁶ Academic degrees were conferred upon three young men who had completed satisfactorily the required amount of work

and who had delivered acceptable orations. A. C. Tyler of Newberry spoke on, "Ruling Ideas, Many False--One True." His address was well-handled and the Herald spoke of him as a young man of thought and noble purpose. I. L. Drake spoke on, "Fixedness in Change" and it was said that he canvassed it well. The Herald spoke of his theme as no schoolboy one and the fact that he chose it showed that he was not afraid to grapple with large subjects. "The third speaker, Charles E. Bailey, talked on 'Impartial Education' with a plea for the University." His manner and matter were both considered good. "He seemed in earnest and sustained his view by strong argument and happy illustration." The services were closed by President Mahan's address on "The Comparative Merits of the Old and New Systems of Liberal Education."¹⁷

The Plain Dealer spoke of his address as being replete with sound logic, strong sense, and valuable suggestions. Its editor made the following comment, "The first fruits of this excellent institution are good, its future broad and cheering, its system of education liberal and in our opinion the only true one. We certainly hope that our people will not be tardy in encouraging an object that promises so much good both present and to come."¹⁸

The second session of the Institution began on Wednesday, September third. It was hoped that a large number of students would attend for its leaders felt that

the time was not far distant when this seat of learning would be the crowning ornament of the city.¹⁹

On October 9, 1851, we read that "the new college edifice is progressing rapidly and that the workmen are now on the second floor."²⁰ The plan of the building was thought to be well arranged for purposes of teaching, with large rooms, well ventilated, and well lighted. "On November 29 further progress is noted. The roof is now on and ready for winter."²¹ The building had by now taken shape and was one hundred twenty feet in length, eighty feet in breadth, and three stories high. It was built in the form of a cross, the chapel occupying the shortest piece. The roof was only temporary for it was to be removed in the spring to allow the construction of another story. The building was to contain fifteen recitation rooms, four large lecture rooms, a fine library room, and a president's study. Students were to board and room at private houses.²² It was hoped that the building would be opened in March and was expected to take a high place among similar philanthropic works in the State.

NORTH PART OF THE
13TH WARD OF
CLEVELAND - 1874



CHAPTER III.

THE PRESIDENT--ASA MAHAN

Asa Mahan was chosen to head the Cleveland University as its president. He came to Cleveland after having served as Oberlin's first president from 1835 to 1850.

The man selected for this important position was born at Vernon, New York, on November 9, 1800. He graduated from Hamilton College at Clinton, New York, in 1824 and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1827. After his ordination in 1829 he became the pastor of the Congregational Church at Pittsford, New York. In 1831 Reverend Mahan accepted a call to the Sixth Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati. During his pastorate there the college at Oberlin was being organized. J. J. Shipherd, a trustee and one of the prime movers in the establishment of that college started out to select a president for the institution. He went to Cincinnati and called upon Mr. Mahan. The latter had been a trustee of Lane Theological Seminary but had resigned when he saw that the majority would pass and sustain the odious law prohibiting the discussion of slavery.²³ He was in sympathy with the protesting students and between him and Mr. Shipherd the plan was devised of adding at once a Theological Department to Oberlin and bringing the seceding students from Lane Seminary to constitute the first theological classes. Mr. Shipherd then recommended the appointment of Asa Mahan as the first president of Oberlin College.²⁴

In a letter from J. J. Shipherd to John Keep, dated December 13, 1834, we read why Asa Mahan was being recommended by Mr. Shipherd as a suitable candidate for the vacant presidency of Oberlin College.²⁵

"I have found the man for the presidency of our loved Institution, that is, Reverend Asa Mahan

✓ He is a critical scholar in the different sciences, but especially in intellectual and moral philosophy, a department of science commonly assigned to the President. He has it seems a peculiar faculty for government, manifest in his family, in presiding over deliberate bodies, and in his influence over the alert minds, with which he comes in contact.

✓ "He is inclined and able to labor abundantly. He is a man of inflexible Christian principle who follows the straight line of rectitude, while even great and good men vibrate.

✓ "He has a well-educated and excellent wife, who is indeed a helpmeet, and two well-managed little daughters.

✓ "His interest in our institution is intense and he would be willing to toil and sacrifice in its behalf to any extent.

✓ "He would doubtless through his favorable acquaintance in New York and elsewhere secure to us much funds.

"There is much rare qualification for the office,

and no essential defect of character manifest."

This recommendation, together with that of a professor of mathematics, Mr. Morgan, and of Mr. Finney, who later succeeded Mr. Mahan as president of Oberlin College, was accepted by the trustees. These three men agreed to accept the positions if colored people were admitted to Oberlin. Such a resolution was passed and about May 1, 1835, Asa Mahan came to Oberlin College as its president and assistant professor of Theology and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.²⁶

Mr. Mahan took up his tasks with great energy and excelled as a teacher, preacher, and debater.²⁷ He was considered a bold and aggressive advocate of all Oberlin ideas and doctrines. It is said that "he was an enthusiastic teacher in his own department, that of philosophy, and gave an impulse to the study at Oberlin which it has never lost."²⁸

Mr. Mahan was one of the earliest advocates of the "new education" and was said to have led the crusade against the "heathen classics." He stated freely and strongly his views, not in opposition to the study of Latin and Greek, but of the classic authors commonly used in the college course, and in opposition to so large an expenditure of time on these studies.

On the whole his administration appears to have been successful. During the college term Mr. Mahan and Mr.

Finney usually divided the Sunday pastoral duties. During the vacation season Mr. Mahan was an acceptable supply in cities of the East. While at Oberlin, he, together with Professor William Cochran and later Professor C. G. Finney, edited The Oberlin Quarterly Review, a periodical whose purpose was to discuss questions of doctrine and duty. Mr. Mahan also wrote for The Oberlin Evangelist, a semi-monthly periodical devoted to the promotion of religion and was for a short time its editor.²⁹ It is clear that the president was engaged in numerous activities besides his regular college work.

As he served longer at Oberlin, Mr. Mahan's spirit became more radical, positive, and aggressive. He seems to have had many supporters, but some of his colleagues felt that at times his strong aggressiveness awakened unnecessary hostility against the college. This group determined to draw up the facts in the case, sign the paper and present it to the trustees. President Mahan, after hearing the paper, admitted it was well grounded and signed it.³⁰ The paper is known as the "Basis of Unity and Hearty Cooperation on the part of the Faculty with President Mahan." It is included here as it may throw some light on the failure of the Cleveland University project.

The following paper³¹ submitted by the Faculty of the Oberlin College as the basis of unity and hearty cooperation with President Mahan has been fully acceded by

him.

1. He should see that his self-esteem has amounted to self-conceit and has led him to overstate, both his natural abilities and his moral attainments, and that under the same influence he underrates the ability and character of his brethren.

2. He should see his tendency to attribute unworthy motives to his brethren and promise to do so no more.

3. He should see his tendency to set forth himself and the Institution and Oberlin in a boastful manner and thus exhibit us in an attitude that is odious to God and man.

4. He should beware of his tendency to deal in wholesale denunciations of the Church and the ministry and to publish anecdotes unadvisably derogatory to the character of individuals.

5. He should see his tendency to make strong positive statements, amounting, though not intended to misrepresentation as to matters of fact on points where he is committed, and promise to guard against it.

6. He should be aware of his liability, in his popular political discourses, to assume an attitude and use language unbecoming to a Christian minister and the President of a religious institution.

7. He should be careful not to leave his work in the Institution, without consultation and arrangement with his

brethren, thus embarrassing our operation and burdening the other instructors.

8. He should refrain from agitating the minds of the students on questions which involve the established order of the Institution.

9. He should refrain from committing the Institution to sentiments which he only holds, or which are contrary to the views of his brethren.

10. He should not act as counsel in cases of discipline before the church in Oberlin, or interfere in such a way as to endanger the harmony of the church.

Unfortunately this manuscript is not dated but shortly after it was signed Asa Mahan resigned as President of Oberlin College on August 28, 1850.³² It was in the same year that he was invited to take direction of the project at Cleveland.

The preceding fall and part of the winter had been spent in London, England, as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Stevenson. On November 1, 1849, Mr. Stevenson wrote to Mrs. Mahan--"He (Asa Mahan) is now, to our great comfort and joy, staying with us and most acceptably and with great success, laboring among us." The latter statement refers to his preaching. Later Mr. Stevenson writes-- "Your husband is now occupying my pulpit, twice on the Lord's Day and three nights each week, with immediate results of a most gracious and decided character.

I am busily engaged in editing through the press, his admirable work on Christian Perfection.³³ Perhaps this visit is responsible for one of the charges against Mr. Mahan. In addition to all his other duties, Mr. Mahan had been busy writing, three books, Doctrine of Christian Perfection in 1839; System of Intellectual Philosophy in 1845; and The Will in 1846, having been published while he was at Oberlin.³⁴

CHAPTER IV

T H E F A C U L T Y

During the winter of 1851-1852 the faculty or board of instruction was being arranged. On February 25, 1852, it was announced that the board of instruction had been filled out and that it presented an array of instruction which could hardly fail to do honor to the rising institution.³⁵

Faculty members whose names can be found were:

Asa Mahan--President and Professor of Mental
and Moral Philosophy.

John A. Nichols--Professor of Mathematics.

Karl Ruger--Professor of Modern Languages.

Mr. Armor--Professor of Natural Science.

B. A. Norville--Professor of Music.

James A. Thome--Professor of Elocution, Oratory,
and Belles Lettres.

The Professor of Mathematics, John A. Nichols, was educated at West Point and was recommended as one of the best qualified teachers ever educated there. The Plain Dealer quoted the New York Times as speaking of him as "a faithful and efficient teacher and a gentleman of estimable and agreeable qualities."³⁶

The Department of Civil Engineering and Architecture (the name of the professor is not available) was to be filled by an individual who brought the best recommendations both for a scientific and practical acquaintance with this branch of education.³⁷

Professor Ruger was to be the head of the Department of Modern Languages.³⁸ He was said to be eminently qualified for the position and was later retained as Professor of Modern Languages in Cleveland Institute.³⁹

The Department of Natural Science was in charge of Professor Armor. Occasional lectures by him were announced in the local papers. Comment shows that these lectures were quite popular.⁴⁰

Professor B. A. Norville headed the Department of Music. The field of his musical abilities was quite large as in his private practice he announced classes in the study of the guitar, flute, violin, and singing. Before coming to Cleveland Mr. Norville was supposed to have had sixteen years' experience in the Cities of New York and New Haven.⁴¹ Concerts in the Old Stone Church were often held under his direction.⁴²

Professor James A. Thome was Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres at Oberlin College before coming to Cleveland. In 1848 he accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Congregational Church of Cleveland.⁴³ While serving as pastor of this church for twenty-three years he was also engaged in work in the Department of Elocution, Oratory, and Belles Lettres at Cleveland University and later at Cleveland Institute.

These men seem to have been well prepared and qualified for the positions they held. The faculty is referred

to by W. Scott Robison as "an able corps of teachers."⁴⁴

CHAPTER V.

CLEVELAND UNIVERSITY--1852.

As has been explained, plans went forward, the faculty was engaged, and the Cleveland University was opened temporarily in quarters on Ontario Street. Meanwhile work went on in University Heights and at the beginning of 1852 the hopes for the University were very bright.

Said the Plain Dealer in referring to Cleveland University, "Here is a chance for our young men and women to acquire a thorough and practical education, without being compelled to go the rounds of Greek and Latin, Declamation and Composition, in no way connected with the useful arts, but which, in other colleges, is considered essential. We eschew all patent right forms for mental discipline, however venerable they may be, and believe the progressive spirit of the age requires new systems adapted to present wants, so that a youth can fit himself for usefulness while in the vigor of life. There is no doubt but that the Institution will be rapidly filled up."⁴⁵

The organization being quite well completed, the opening of the new building was scheduled and the spring term announced as follows.⁴⁶ "The main building of Cleveland University will be ready for the reception of classes on the second Wednesday of March next, when the spring term is to commence. This Institution is incorporated and is to be endowed upon the most extensive and liberal basis. The Chairs of Instruction are:

1. A Professorship of Mental and Moral Philosophy,

- and Biblical Theology.
2. One of Mathematics and Demonstrative Astronomy.
 3. One of Civil Engineering and Architecture.
 4. One of Chemistry, Geology, Physiology, and Botany.
 5. One of Natural Philosophy and the Application of Science to the Arts.
 6. One of Practical and Scientific Agriculture and Horticulture.
 7. One of Rhetoric and English Literature.
 8. One of Modern Languages.
 9. One of Greek Language and Literature.
 10. One of Ancient and Modern History and Latin Language and Literature.
 11. One of Hebrew and Oriental History and Literature.
 12. One of Commercial Law and Political Economy.
 13. One of Constitutional Law and Civil Jurisprudence.

Also a Preparatory School for the above.

The general public was advised that Cleveland University would present a course of study, equal if not superior to any of our American Colleges. The courses were to be so arranged as to accomplish as far as possible the following objects:

1. To enable a student to pursue for a single term any single course he may care to pursue.

2. To enable a student to pursue for a single term, or a single year, or any other portion of time, such studies as he may believe to be for his advantage.
3. To allow students, who are candidates for degrees, in a longer or shorter time, as their age, ability, or pecuniary circumstances may render convenient to themselves; the Faculty having the right to direct the studies, in such manner as may prevent idleness, on the one hand, and superficial haste on the other.

The students entering as candidates for degrees were to be examined accordingly, those entering for one course were to be examined with reference to that only. All were asked to bring testimonials of good moral character. The most approved authors were to be used. Instruction was to be carried on by oral instruction, recitation, and lectures. Throughout, the aim was to be to awaken in each student a deep consciousness of his own inherent energies. and thus lead him to think, and create thought.⁴⁷

The Cleveland University on University Heights seems to have been opened and classes held, though few facts as to the number of students, classes, and professors seem available. On June 30, 1852, a commencement exercise was held at the First Presbyterian Church. The A. B. Degree was conferred upon J. J. Chapman, A. Darrow, J. H. Dawes,

S. M. Gibbs, C. M. Maltby, J. McEldowney, C. C. Miller, and E. D. Newberry. This seems to have been the only class that was graduated from the University and as far as could be ascertained the main building itself was not fully completed.⁴⁸

The Cleveland Herald of December 13, 1852, announced the resignation of President Mahan. His place was expected to be filled by Reverend Edward Beecher of Boston. Meanwhile the University was to continue under the professors.⁴⁹ Some vacancies seem to have occurred on the Board of Directors, caused by voluntary resignation in order to promote the harmony of the Board and the success of the University. Just what the controversies were is not clear, though the disposition of the land may have been one of them. The Herald writes "We see no reason why under a judicious administration this Institution may not be eminently successful. All controversy in relation to lands has been compromised, as we understand, and the University secured in the possession of a fine building and some seventy acres of land." Lack of harmony may have led to the resignation of the President.⁵⁰

Records seem to stop here. Even the Cleveland newspapers made little more mention of the University, and after 1854 the school seems to have been discontinued. The Cleveland Directory for 1856 listed it as being inoperative⁵¹ and that of 1857 made no mention of it whatsoever.

However, the Directory for 1859 listed a Cleveland Institute, and it was referred to as "the late Cleveland University."⁵²

CHAPTER VI.

THE TRUSTEES OF CLEVELAND UNIVERSITY

A study of the lives of the trustees listed in the act of incorporation, whose biographies are available, show them to be men well able to cope with the establishment of a university. Brief sketches of the lives of some trustees are included here so that the reader may see how qualified they were, through background and training, to undertake the project which has been discussed in the preceding chapters.

WILLIAM CASE was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on August 10, 1818. He attended an academic high school and then the preparatory school of Franklin T. Backus. He hoped eventually to enter Yale College but due to ill health he remained in Cleveland and assisted Leonard Case, his father, in business. To build up his weak constitution William Case spent a great deal of time in the country and though his health did not improve greatly he became an enthusiastic hunter and learned naturalist.⁵³

In 1846 he was chosen as one of the councilmen by the people of Cleveland. In 1850 the people elected him mayor. The development of railroads greatly interested him and he was the prime mover in securing a charter for Cleveland's first railroad, the Cleveland, Painesville, Ashtabula Railroad of which he later became president. He also had much to do with the creation of the city water works. In a society known as the Arkites, of which he was the founder, Mr. Case found expression for his literary ability.⁵⁴

In 1859 he began the erection of a building to accommodate the Y. M. Library Association and the Kirtland Society for Natural History. The building, known as Case Hall, was not completed before his death on April 19, 1862. It may be said that William Case grew up with Cleveland and was ever alive to the interests of the growing city.⁵⁵ Since he was interested in all schemes for im-

provement it is little wonder that we find him listed as a trustee of Cleveland University.

Another trustee, TRUMAN P. HANDY, was known as one of the great bankers of the Middle West. He was born in Paris, Oneida County, New York, in 1807. Coming to Cleveland while quite young, Mr. Handy became connected with the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie and from 1826 on his history is part of the history of banking in Cleveland. From 1826 to 1845 he either served as a cashier in some bank or carried on a private banking business. In 1845 he organized the Commercial Branch of the State Bank of Ohio and became its cashier. He continued his connections with the State Bank and later served as its president when it became the Merchants National Bank in 1884.⁵⁶

Busy as Mr. Handy was as a banker, he found time to identify himself with railroads, mining and manufacturing enterprises. At various times he served as treasurer, director, and member of the executive committee of the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad. He was a stockholder and director in the Cleveland Iron Mining Company and the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company.⁵⁷

Educational developments also found a friend in Mr. Handy. He served ten years as a member of the Board of Education and aided especially during that time in the establishment of Central High School. Lane Theological Seminary, Oberlin College, and later Adelbert College

found him an interested trustee. The Second Presbyterian Church and Sunday School and all charitable institutions were greatly indebted to him. His death in 1892 was a great loss to banking business, educational, and church interests.⁵⁸

GEORGE MYGATT was born in Danbury, Connecticut, on June 14, 1797. He came to Ohio with his family in 1807 and settled at Canfield in Mahoning County. There his father kept a general store and George worked in it. He became interested in banking as he grew older and in 1834 became a financier. He was then the cashier of the Bank of Norwalk. In 1836 he held the same position in the Bank of Geauga. In 1846 he became the president of the City Bank of Cleveland which he had formed and in 1850 Mr. Mygatt formed the private banking house of Mygatt and Brown. He was associated with this business until 1861 when he gave up the active business. Later he served in the State Legislature and as Secretary of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company. Although he gave the best years of his life to the banking business he was also an active supporter of school and church work in Cleveland.⁵⁹

Another man, AHAZ MERCHANT, was also born in Connecticut on March 21, 1794. He became a resident of Cleveland in 1818. After learning the art of surveying Mr. Merchant spent most of his life in engineering, work-

ing for both the City of Cleveland and also for Cuyahoga County. Most of Cleveland's original thoroughfares, Seneca, Bank, Erie, Canal Streets, etc., were laid out by him. He was the engineer and builder of the Cleveland and Newburg Railroad Company. It was a tramway of hewed timbers built from the quarries east of the city to its western terminus near the southwest section of the Public Square. Kennard House was erected by him. Allotments in Ohio City and University Heights where the college was to be located were surveyed under his direction. A street in the Heights was named for him.⁶⁰

Another University Heights resident, SAMUEL STARK-WEATHER, was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, came to Cleveland, and was prominent in Cleveland for forty years. After having worked on a farm until he was nearly seventeen years of age, he fitted himself for college and graduated from Brown University in Rhode Island in 1822. In 1824 he began to study law and was admitted to the bar in 1827. Soon after this he settled in Cleveland where he became recognized as a lawyer of learning and ability. He became active in local politics, serving as a councilman in 1837 and as mayor in 1844, 1845, and later in 1857. In 1851 he was elected first judge of Court of Common Pleas for Cuyahoga County under the new Constitution of 1851. Although really a lawyer, his name is found among members of the local school board,

thus showing his interest in education as well.⁶¹

RICHARD HILLIARD was a man of great business ability. He was born at Chatham, New York, on July 3, 1797, and spent his boyhood days there. Later he became a school teacher and in turn a drygoods and grocery merchant. After coming to Cleveland, he, together with Courtland Palmer of New York and Edwin Clark of Cleveland, purchased a tract of land on the flats and aided in the opening of that part of the city to manufacturing purposes. He also served the city as an alderman in 1836 and 1839 and was a member of the city's first board of water works commissioners. We read of him, "In his labor in connection with the creation of Cleveland's system of waterworks, as president of the incorporated village, and as one of the promoters of the city's railroad system, he gave a service of great value."⁶²

In 1850, one trustee, JAMES M. HOYT, was a comparatively young man as he was born in Utica, New York, on January 16, 1815. In 1834 he graduated from Hamilton College and then studied law with Andrews, Foot and Hoyt in Cleveland. In 1837 he was admitted to the firm. Thereafter he was interested in law and in real estate in Cleveland and vicinity. It is said that before his death in 1875 he had opened and named no less than seventy-six streets and that he had sold in all about three thousand lots in Cleveland. In 1854 he was licensed to

preach in the Baptist Church but was never ordained. He is referred to as a good lawyer, preacher, citizen, business man, father, neighbor, and friend.⁶³

HIRAM V. WILSON was born in Madison County, New York, in April, 1808. He attended Hamilton College and graduated in 1832. Later he studied law and when he came to Cleveland formed a law partnership with H. B. Payne. After Mr. Payne's retirement a new firm known as Wilson, Wade and Wade was formed. In 1854 Mr. Wilson was appointed the first United States Judge for the Northern District of Ohio. As lawyer, judge, citizen, and man, Judge Wilson won the respect and confidence of all with whom he was brought into social or official contact.⁶⁴

This group of men represent a well-educated, intelligent Christian group, actively engaged in various fields of business in Cleveland or vicinity. Under their direction land was purchased and the University project started.

In 1853, two years later, the Cleveland Directory⁶⁵ contains a list of trustees of Cleveland University, as follows: The resident trustees were:

Rev. Asa Mahan		President.
H. V. Wilson	66 St. Clair Street	Attorney--Wilson, Wade and Wade.
Edward Wade	Brooklyn	Attorney--Wilson, Wade and Wade.
George Willey	Weddell House	Attorney--Willey &

Moses Kelley was born in 1822 in Massachusetts. He was an attorney and was associated with the firm of Kelley & Griswold. He was also a member of the board of trustees of the Commercial Bank of Cleveland. He was born in 1822 in Massachusetts and was an attorney and was associated with the firm of Kelley & Griswold. He was also a member of the board of trustees of the Commercial Bank of Cleveland.

Moses Kelley Euclid Street Attorney--Bolton,
 George Mygatt 134 Lake Street Broker--Mygatt & Brown.
 John C. Vaughn 83 St. Clair Street Ass't Editor--True
 Ahaz Merchant University Heights Surveyor & Engineer.
 Brewster Pelton 72 Superior Street Land Agent.
 William Case 43 Public Square Vice President--Lake
 H. B. Spelman 46 Huron Street Merchant.

The other trustees who were known as corporate members of the board of trustees were:

T. P. Handy 171 Euclid Street Cashier of Commercial
 Bank.
 Horace Foot Ohio City Attorney.
 William Slade 141 Prospect St. Attorney.
 Samuel Starkweather 128 Water Street Judge, Common Pleas
 Court.
 James Hoyt 58 Huron Street Attorney--Foot and
 Hoyt.

A number of names listed in the act of incorporation have been dropped and there are several new names listed: George Willey, Moses Kelley, and H. B. Spelman. Both Mr. Willey and Mr. Kelley were active Clevelanders and brief sketches of their lives are therefore included here.

MOSES KELLEY was born in 1809 in Livingston County, New York. He attended the local schools and then entered Harvard College from which he graduated in 1833. After studying law he was admitted to the bar at Rochester in 1836 and in the same year came to Cleveland and formed the law firm of Bolton and Kelley. During the next ten years or so Mr. Kelley served as city attorney, member of city council, and state senator. In 1850 he became interested in real estate and in his dealings purchased about thirty acres of the Giddings Farm on Euclid Avenue, east of Willson Avenue, and there established his home. His professional earnings and the great increase in the market value of real estate made him a comparatively rich man at the time of his death in August, 1870.⁶⁶

GEORGE WILLEY was greatly interested in the cause of education. His training was obtained in the Boston schools, at Jefferson College, and later in Cleveland in the law office of Bolton and Kelley. He was admitted to the bar in 1842 and became a fine jury lawyer. Meanwhile he served almost continuously on the Board of School Managers and later the Board of Education for fifteen years. Mr. Willey was also greatly interested in the Library Association, the Cleveland Homeopathic College, and the Western Reserve Historical Society.⁶⁷

Surely these two men, both lawyers, should have been able to aid in the development of the plans for the uni-

versity.

By 1856 a considerable change had taken place in the personnel of the university. The Cleveland Directory for that year lists the following trustees:⁶⁸

Dudley Baldwin,	North Perry Street,	Merchant.
Samuel Foljambe,	129 St. Clair Street,	Secretary, Cleve-
		land & Pittsburg
		Railroad Company.
Seth Chamberlain,	34 Bond Street,	Pittsburg Railroad
		Company.
Sam Williamson,	5 Euclid Street.	
Ethan Rogers,	39 Pearl Street,	Machinist.
Jacob Perkins,	Warren, Ohio.	
William Herrick,	Clinton Street,	Secretary of Gas
		Company.
John S. Newberry,	12 Kelly's Block,	Physician.

By this time the project seems to have been one in which interest was declining. Among the new group of trustees there appear, however, men who should have been able executives. Mr. Baldwin, for instance, was deeply interested in manufacturing enterprises in Cleveland, particularly the manufacturing of agricultural implements. He was a promoter and supporter of the Cleveland Mahoning Railroad. He was one of the founders and supporters of the Society for Savings Bank. As a business man and a church worker in the Old Stone Church, Mr. Baldwin's opinions were sought and respected.⁶⁹

Mr. Chamberlain was also active in Cleveland business circles as a bank and railroad director. It was said that he was a man of great executive ability, with power to plan, courage to act, and a fine judge of character.⁷⁰

Mr. Newberry, though a comparatively young man had the educational backing needed to realize the value of a university to Cleveland. He had graduated from Western Reserve University in 1846 and from Medical College in 1848. After studying in Paris and Vienna, he began the practice of medicine in Cleveland. Later in 1855, he accepted an appointment as assistant surgeon and geologist of the expedition sent by the War Department to explore the wild regions between the Columbia River and the Pacific Ocean. Mr. Newberry became a foremost geologist and eventually a professor in Columbia University.⁷¹

Jacob Perkins, a Yale graduate of 1842, spent the best years of life in the interests of the Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Railroad. The cause of education was also ever near his heart and he was a great reader. Western Reserve University found him to be a liberal friend as he grew older. His early interest in education is manifested in his position as a trustee of Cleveland University.⁷²

Samuel Williamson was another financier and business man of Cleveland. Graduated in 1829 from Jefferson College he was admitted to the bar three years later. He

became associated with Leonard Case in the law business in Cleveland. While engaged in the practice of law, Mr. Williamson found time to serve as County Auditor from 1834-42 and as one of the school managers for some years. The later years of his life were taken up by his duties at the Society for Savings Bank. For many years he served as the president of this bank, the largest institution of the kind in the Middle West. The First Presbyterian Society, Case School of Applied Science, and the Western Reserve Historical Society were all institutions in which Mr. Williamson took great interest. There is no doubt but what the cause of education was very dear to him.⁷³

In 1856 when these able men were listed as trustees of the Cleveland University the directory reports the institution as inoperative.⁷⁴ That of the following year makes no mention of it whatsoever and that for 1859 to 1860 shows that the institution had passed into the hands of Mr. Ransom F. Humiston.⁷⁵ With this the career of the University of Cleveland is forever closed. After a survey of those men entrusted with the trusteeship of the university one wonders why the project was not more successful. Mr. W. Scott Robison, in his History of the City of Cleveland, attributes it to the lack of financial backing.⁷⁶

In an historical paper prepared by Miss Jeanette Hart at the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of

Pilgrim Church in University Heights, we find this statement: "But within a year Mrs. Pelton died and that and other misfortunes compelled the abandonment of the project."⁷⁷ Mr. John A. Jennings, a life-long resident of Cleveland and one time student at Humiston's Cleveland Institute also asserted that Mrs. Pelton was the real backer of the movement and that her death was the deathblow to the institution. The other trustees though interested were not the originators of the movement and perhaps did not support it so actively after her death. Why these business men and financiers of Cleveland were not able to raise the necessary funds in a growing and rapidly developing community is an unsolved problem.

CHAPTER VII.

PROBABLE REASONS FOR THE FAILURE

OF THE UNIVERSITY

The failure of this Cleveland University project was most unfortunate. Backed by some of Cleveland's finest citizens and business men it would seem as if financial backing could have been secured. Controversies over the sale of the land seem to have brought about difficulties which perhaps caused first one trustee and then another to withdraw from the administrative board.⁷⁸ There was considerable change in the personnel of the trustees between 1850 and 1856⁷⁹ and perhaps this tended to effect the development of plans. The death of Mrs. Brewster Pelton also disheartened the movement. Perhaps the difficulty experienced in crossing the river, as bridges were poor, retarded its growth. The statement already referred to-- as quoted from a local paper of December, 1852--may throw some light on the failure. "We see no reason why under a judicious administration this Institution may not be eminently successful."⁸⁰ Was the administration then at fault? Did Asa Mahan perform the duties of president in such manner as to work for the best interests of the university? Is it not possible that some traits of character manifested at Oberlin College and some charges included in the document already quoted again appeared in the President of Cleveland University? The facts concerning his resignation at Oberlin College, must have become known and evidently influenced public opinion. On August 23, 1854, Mr. Mahan presented a paper to the trustees

of Oberlin College in which he makes constant reference to the document containing charges against him, which he and Mrs. Mahan had signed before leaving Oberlin College. In this paper,⁸¹ "He complains that, this being a probate document, the governor had been wrongfully permitted to see and copy it--also certain gentlemen of Boston."

"He claims that the paper was in the strictest sense private--that the Faculty requested by the Trustees to reduce their grievances to writing positively refused to do so; but subsequently prepared this paper for him to sign, as a private document. On consultation, however, it was agreed that each member of the faculty should have a copy and that it should go no further."

At the time of his resignation he said to the Trustees, "If that paper is shown, I am greatly injured for this reason. No one by simply reading the document could ever conjecture the sense in which I supposed myself to have been understood, and appertaining to it, says, he was the injured and that the paper should never be used to his injury."

"He says he signed the document in a state of physical prostration 'in which I was hardly able to give to any document an attentive examination.'"

Then he closes by writing "since that period and since Christ revealed himself in me, I believe that at the Judgment I shall stand acquitted."

Evidently the exposure of the facts concerning his leaving Oberlin College worried Asa Mahan and it seems as if he felt that those statements injured him greatly. It surely was unfortunate that such a well educated, able man was not able to administer the affairs at Cleveland University to a successful culmination. Mr. Mahan realized the seriousness of the failure of what might have been an influential University in a growing, developing community and no doubt also realized that its president had not been all that had been hoped for. In his autobiography he makes no mention of the Cleveland University or of his connections with such an Institution in Cleveland. From a recital of his days at Oberlin he goes on at once with notes about Adrian College in Michigan, where he spent some years as a professor and later as its president. He is supposed to have resumed his pastoral work in 1855 and continued in it until 1860 when he assumed the presidency of Adrian College. In 1871 Mr. Mahan retired to complete his chief work--"Critical History of Philosophy."⁸²

Thus Cleveland University, borne of highest hopes and ideals in the minds and hearts of influential Cleveland citizens, passed out of existence, even before the buildings planned for the University had been completed.

While Asa Mahan was connected with the University he held preaching services on Sundays in one of the school

rooms, and exchanged with other ministers of the city. In 1854 a Sunday School was started in the University building and it was the beginning of Sunday School work in that community.⁸³

In 1858 the desirability of having a school was strongly felt and Professor Ransom F. Humiston was induced to open one in the University building. This school known as "Humiston's Cleveland Institute" will be discussed in the following chapter.⁸⁴

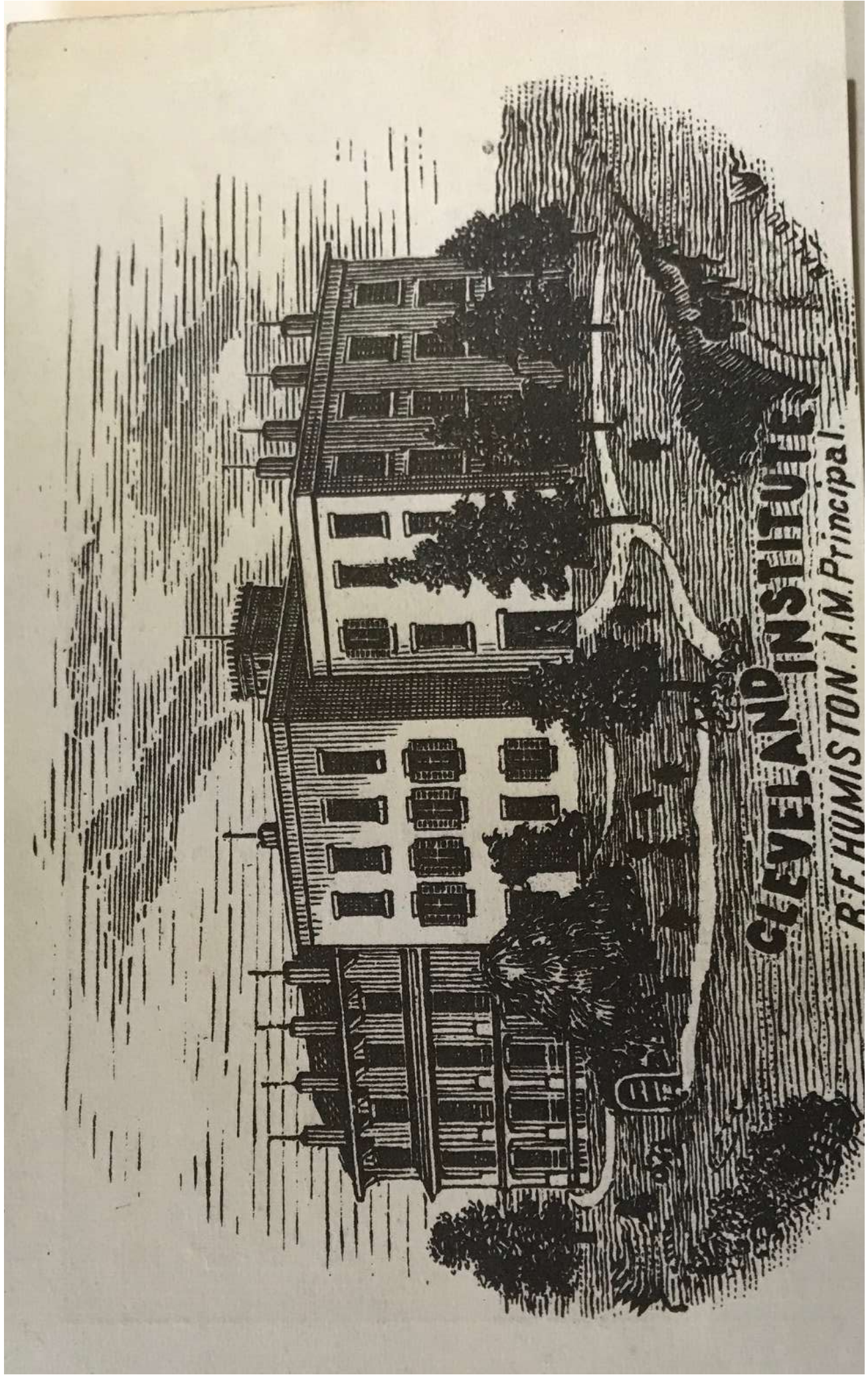
The building continued to be used for Sunday School and Church services. When the Cleveland Institute was closed the property was sold for about \$30,000 and the building was occupied by the Homeopathic Hospital for some time. One small part of the original building is still standing and forms a part of a building occupied today by the Herald Publishing Company, the publishers of a religious paper called "The Herald."⁸⁵

CHAPTER VIII.

HUMISTON'S CLEVELAND INSTITUTE

RANSOM F. HUMISTON

THE LATE CLEVELAND UNIVERSITY



CLEVELAND INSTITUTE

R. F. HUMISTON, A. M. Principal.

THE TENTH REUNION of former Students of Humiston's Cleveland Institute will be held at the Cleveland Athletic Club, 1120 Euclid Avenue, eighth floor, on September Twentieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-four, 12 noon.

LUNCHEON 1:00 P. M. \$1.50 PER PLATE

An address on Prison Reform by Dr. H. H. Hart and informal talks by members and guests.

A reply must be received by Thursday, September eighteenth, to insure a place at the table.

WILLIAM PRESCOTT, President.

MRS. MARY H. CASKEY

Committee: { MRS. GRACE K. KITCHEN, Cor. Sec'y

Telephone Prospect 672-M 3134 Euclid Avenue.

Humiston's Cleveland Institute, the successor of Cleveland University, received its name from Ransom F. Humiston, its principal and manager.

Mr. Humiston was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, on July 29, 1821. His father found it necessary to take him from school at the age of nine and he was put to earn a living with a neighbor. After a year the boy went to work in a cotton factory at Stockbridge, Massachusetts. Here he tended a spinning jenny from six A. M. to eight P. M. until his health failed and after a trial in another factory he was obliged to give up this work.

In 1833 the Humiston family came to Hudson, Ohio. Here the father worked as a brick maker and Ransom helped. The hard work and exposure was too much for him and doctors said he could never do hard work. So he became a clerk in a store in Hudson and later in a bookstore in Cleveland. When he was eighteen years old the proprietor of the bookstore died and Humiston returned to work in the brickyard with his father. As he had learned to keep books he was a great help to the family. Brickmaking, however, did not appeal to him and he tried the carpenter trade. Meanwhile he spent his evenings studying architecture and examining plans for buildings. Again in 1841 his health broke and he now determined to gain an education. He returned to his home at Hudson with the purpose of entering college. After spending five years at the

college he received an honorary degree of Master of Arts and at the same time Wesleyan University at Delaware conferred on him a like degree. In 1847 he began his teaching career in the public schools in Cuyahoga Falls and the next year he established a private school, the Cuyahoga Falls Seminary. In the fall of 1849 Mr. Humiston came to Cleveland and for seven years served as the principal of Rockwell Street Grammar School at a salary of five hundred dollars a year. He resigned, to establish, under the patronage of an association of leading citizens, the Cleveland Academy. This enterprise was successful and after two years, Mr. Humiston was requested to take charge of a school on University Heights, in the building erected for a college under President Mahan, but which now lay unfinished and unoccupied.

The men concerned offered him rent and grounds free but he refused until they agreed to sell him the whole property at a nominal sum if he could acquire a clear title, the ownership having become badly involved by the failure of the college. This he eventually accomplished and assumed charge of the undertaking.

The task was a gigantic one to a man like Mr. Humiston, with limited funds and uncertain health. The building was unfinished and needed considerable expenditure to put it in shape. Mr. Humiston borrowed money, fitted up a portion of the building and opened Cleveland Institute. About the

middle of the second year the building took fire and a large portion of the interior was destroyed. The school was closed for six months during which time the building was repaired and enlarged. The Institute was reopened and was in existence for ten years. During this time Mr. Humiston gave the best years of his life to teaching and to the fitting up of an Institution with the best the times offered in the way of chemical and philosophical apparatus, specimens in natural history, and geology, and to the organization of a good library. His efforts were rewarded and Humiston's Cleveland Institute was recognized in the North-Central States as a fine educational institution.⁸⁶

ANNOUNCEMENTS

TESTIMONIALS

Announcements concerning Cleveland Institute give information as to the faculty, course of study, tuition, etc. The regular announcement for 1862-63 read as follows:

CLEVELAND INSTITUTE--ANNOUNCEMENT⁸⁷

Board of Instructors--For 1862-63.

R. F. Humiston, A. M.,	Principal.	Natural, Mental and Moral Sciences.
Mrs. R. F. Humiston,	. . . . .	Matron.
Mr. Charles Buffert,	. . . . .	Mathematics and Taxidermy.
Karl Kruger, A. M.,	. . . . .	Ancient and Modern Languages.
Miss Emma Jones,	. . . . .	Latin, French, and Belles Lettres.
Rev. J. A. Thome and Mr. Albert E. Augien,	. . . . .	Elocution.
Mr. Josiah Buffert and Miss Marietta Palmer,	. . . . .	English Studies.
Mrs. E. S. Buffert,	. . . . .	Drawing and Painting.
Captain Junius Sanford,	. . . . .	Military Tactics.
Miss Lucy Bradford,	. . . . .	Inst. Music and Vocal Culture.
Mr. Albert H. Tuttle,	. . . . .	Physical Culture.

A SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.

Cleveland Institute is situated on University Heights, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of the Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio, in one of the most healthy and beautiful localities in the State. Although easy of access, it is wholly retired from the smoke, dust, and bustle of the

city.

A thorough and practical course of instruction has been adopted, comprising all studies necessary to prepare young men for admission to any college, or fit them for the active duties of business life and to secure to young ladies a course of mental discipline equal to that afforded by the best female seminaries. Each department of study has its responsible head in a teacher of experience and established reputation; while the principal, in addition to the duties of personal instruction, aims by a watchful supervision, to give unity to the whole system. Diplomas are awarded to those who complete the prescribed course of study.

Expenses--Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, and Tuition in the regular studies of the Classical and English course, \$210 for the academic year. Extra for piano music, vocal culture, and oil painting, \$10 each, per quarter of twenty lessons. For drawing, French, German, Spanish, or Italian languages or special individual training in Elocution, \$5 per quarter. Day tuition in English studies, \$44 for academic year or \$11 a quarter. Extra for Latin and Greek, \$5 per quarter each, or \$7 for both. Other extras same as above. Day students are also charged \$2 extra for conveyance in the omnibus. No deductions made for absence for less than half a quarter, nor for absence of boarding students on Saturday and Sun-

day, as we save nothing by it, and it is a disadvantage to the student.

CALENDAR FOR 1862-63

Sept. 3 . . . First Term and Quarter begin. Wednesday A. M.
 Nov. 12 Second Quarter.
 Dec. 24 to Jan. 5 Holiday Recess.
 Jan. 28 First Term and Second Quarter ends.
 Feb. 3 Second Term--Third Quarter.
 July 1 Second Term and Fourth Quarter end with the
 exercises of the graduating class and mili-
 tary review.Wednesday.

COURSE OF STUDY (1863-64)

Two-year Preparatory	Three major subjects required--
Middle Class	also gym daily and literary
Junior Class	exercises weekly.
Senior Class	

REMARKS

MORAL CULTURE. Strict attention will be paid to the morals of the pupils. The Bible is read as a daily exercise in school, and its sacred precepts are enforced without sectarian bias.

DISCIPLINE. Main object of education is discipline. Successful mental, moral, and physical culture can only be attained through a system of strict and efficient disci-

pline, which exacts obedience, promptitude, and studiousness, and promotes the formation of correct habits of every kind.

PUNCTUALITY. It is expected that all students will be regular, punctual, and conscientious in the discharge of all required duties.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE. Not granted unless absolutely necessary.

ACCOMMODATIONS. During the last year numerous applicants were rejected for want of room. More accommodations have been made--but students should apply early.

MILITARY TACTICS. Deemed a measure of importance and advantage as a means of discipline. The advantages claimed are these: Habits of promptness, exactness, and unanimity of action, subordination, implicit obedience to command, without grumbling or questioning. Erectness and grace of carriage--a regard for neatness and cleanliness of person, and gentlemanly respectful behavior.

GYMNASIUM. Physical culture for all.

UNIFORMS. Regulation dress of U. S. Infantry will be the uniform worn by the pupils, consisting of a cap, frock coat, and pants made of dark blue broadcloth. \$16.50 cost.

Students provide own towels and napkins--mark all property and baggage. Pocket money should be furnished very sparingly by parents.

TRUSTEES.

R. F. Humiston, President.

Prof. Chas. Buffett, Secy.

Rev. J. A. Thome.

Rev. William Brewster.

Rev. W. P. Bignell.

J. G. Graham, Esq.

Hon. George Mygatt.

Hon. Harvey Rice.

Hon. Horace Foot.

George Willey, Esq.

Brewster Pelton, Esq.

J. G. Jennings, Esq.

REFERENCES.

William Goodrich.

S. C. Aikin.

S. W. Adams.

L. Carter.

D. R. Tilden.

S. J. Andrews.

H. B. Payne.

J. P. Bishop.

H. V. Wilson.

S. Starkweather.

William Bingham.

C. Bradburn.

E. J. Estep.

Prof. J. P. Kirtland.

Prof. John Newberry.

As announcements of Cleveland Institute⁸⁸ appeared from year to year an increase in the number of students and also in tuition is noticeable. In 1866-7 the tuition was \$300 a year, the charge for piano \$12 a quarter and for conveyance \$3. The cost to day students was \$48 a year. The enrollment increased from 138 (forty-four ladies and ninety-four men) in 1863-64 to 196 (fifty-seven ladies and 139 men) in 1867-68. Classes varied in size and few completed the entire course so that the following list of graduates is rather small.

CLASS OF 1861.

1. Susan C. Brainard.
2. Henrietta Brewster.
3. Anna C. Sheldon.
4. Josiah Buffett.
5. John Calahan.
6. Curtiss C. Hussey.
7. Joseph H. Peck.
8. Henry D. Seymour.

CLASS OF 1862.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Ella E. Burrows, | University Heights. |
| 2. Emma McNeil, | Akron. |
| 3. Mary L. Oakes, | Brecksville. |
| 4. Albert E. Angier, | Toledo. |
| 5. George H. Brewster, | University Heights. |
| 6. Albert H. Tuttle, | Cleveland. |

CLASS OF 1863.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Catherine V. Cobb, | Cleveland. |
| 2. Charlotte E. Nichols, | Cleveland. |
| 3. Charles E. Burch, | New York. |
| 4. Joseph W. Davis, | Minneapolis. |
| 5. Ebenezer Fish, | Brooklyn, New York. |

CLASS OF 1864.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| 1. Ada Catlin, | Cleveland. |
| 2. Mary E. Cottrell, | Brooklyn. |
| 3. Isadore Leek, | Northfield. |
| 4. Esther Taylor, | |

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 5. Charles I. Dougler, | |
| 6. Sumner T. Dunham, | Cleveland. |
| 7. Sereno P. Fenn, | Cleveland. |
| 8. Joseph P. Julian, | Talmadge. |
| 9. Carey A. Wilson, | Prussia, Europe. |
| | Newark. |

CLASS OF 1865.

1. Marietta B. Leek.
2. Clara L. Taylor.
3. Avery Gallup.
4. Clifford J. Morgan.

CLASS OF 1866.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Perry G. Ewart, | North Springfield. |
| 2. Horace B. Kingsley, Jr. | Cleveland. |
| 3. Ira Stratton, | Linesville, Pa. |
| 4. Emma Prentiss, | Cleveland. |
| 5. Louise M. Stafford, | Newburgh. |

CLASS OF 1867.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Anna M. Cody, | Vienna, New York. |
| 2. Mary M. Higbee, | University Heights. |
| 3. Clara J. Humiston, | West Salem. |
| (Niece of R. F. Humiston) | |
| 4. Mary E. Peck, | New Haven, Conn. |
| 5. Robert M. Eaton, | Morristown. |
| 6. Hastings H. Hart, | University Heights. |
| 7. Alfred W. Lamson, | Cleveland. |
| 8. William B. Slawson, | University Heights. |

The place of residence of these graduates shows that students came not only from Cleveland but from other Ohio cities and from other states as well. There is no doubt but that the school was popular and well thought of in its day. Testimonials concerning Cleveland Institute sometimes appeared in its announcements and these were very complimentary indeed both to the school and to its principal.⁸⁹

From C. Bradburn, Esq., the Father of the Cleveland Public School, speaking of Professor Humiston:

"Your long experience and eminent success as a teacher in our public schools made me confident of your perfect success in managing the Cleveland Institute; and it gives me great pleasure to be able to say to my friends here and elsewhere that all the advantages to be obtained by great thoroughness in mental, moral, and physical culture, can nowhere be had better than at your Institute."

From Hon. H. V. Wilson, Judge of U. S. District Court:

"I know of no better teacher than Professor R. F. Humiston nor of a better school than the Cleveland Institute. My daughter was his pupil for several years."

From Ex-Senator John A. Foot: "It gives me great pleasure to recommend Mr. R. F. Humiston as a gentleman, and as thorough and successful Teacher. The secret of his excellence seems to be in the fact that his sole ambition is to excel in this single department. I regard it as one of the fortunate events of my life that I have had a

daughter for a long period as his pupil."

From A. Feese, Esq., former Superintendent Public Instruction, Cleveland, Ohio: "Mr. Humiston is an earnest thorough-going man, and one of the best teachers in Ohio. His friends here are numerous, and he deserves them all."

From Report of Examining Committees. 1859. "Never were we better pleased with the confidence shown by teachers in their scholars; the Vindication of that confidence by the pupils; the freeness and impartiality of the examinations, and the thorough good order and cheerfulness everywhere prevailing. For education without fear of loss to health or morals, we know of no place superior to the Cleveland Institute."

From Military Examining Committee, composed of officers of U. S. Army: "In the three public contests which we witnessed at the Institute we never saw the drilling of the Cadets surpassed--not even in the U. S. Regular Army."

From Cleveland Leader: "Cleveland Institute yields the palm to no rival, in beauty and healthfulness of location, capability and active efficiency of teachers, convenience of buildings, or in morally healthful influences which surround the pupil. We heartily recommend the school to parents and youth."

From Cleveland Herald: "One of the best educational establishments in the State."

From Report of Examining Committee. 1864.⁹⁰ "For thoroughness of instruction in the branches contemplated in the course laid down in the circular issued by the Principal, and in the facilities offered for thorough, moral, mental, and physical culture, the Cleveland Institute deservedly ranks among the first in the land, and therefore merits the public confidence, and a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to it."

CLOSING OF THE INSTITUTE.

Cleveland Institute carried on its work for ten years holding its final commencement exercise on June 25, 1868. After the exercises were concluded and the graduates presented, Reverend Mr. Thome read the resolutions, which he had been authorized to draw up at the last meeting of the Trustees of Cleveland Institute. The resolutions regretted the cause of the closing of the school--the ill health of Professor Humiston--acknowledged the generosity of Messrs. Pelton and Jennings, the original proprietors, in devoting the grounds to such a purpose and in encouraging Professor Humiston to establish the Institute; said that it had been rendered invaluable service in the cause of education, by the high repute of its scholars as the result of faithful and competent teaching; said that the success of this school, and the high moral record of its students had proved the wisdom of joint education of the

sexes; said that the Institute was still needed here in this growing city; commended the strong religious tone of the school, and hoped that Professor Humiston would return from abroad fully restored to health.⁹¹

The audience was asked to rise if its members approved of the resolutions. Everyone arose and Mr. Thome then declared the Cleveland Institute closed.

Former students of the Institute, among them some of Cleveland's outstanding citizens of today, proudly speak of having attended Cleveland Institute. In 1915 a call was issued by some of these people for a reunion of former students at Humiston's, as the Institute was often called. The following invitation was sent out:

(Former students at Humiston's--

CLEVELAND INSTITUTE

February 2, 1915.

FIRST REUNION BANQUET

Colonial Hotel--Cleveland

Reception at 5:00.

Dinner at 6:00.

Come and help to make this a pleasant occasion.

Kindly notify committee at once if you can be present.

If unable to attend please send a message to be read at the meeting.

Grace Kingsley Kitchen.

3134 Euclid Avenue.

Mary Peck Cook.

Clara Humiston Craft.⁹²

This meeting was quite well attended and reunions were held each year until the ranks of the former students of Cleveland Institute had been so depleted by death that it seemed more advisable to meet thereafter in conjunction with the Early Settlers Association. For the past three years a table has been reserved at the meetings of this Association for the former "H. C. I." students. Mrs. Grace Kitchen, a Cleveland resident, is a valuable source of information on these meetings. Here old times are discussed and Mr. L. G. Foster often presents in poetical form memories of those early days.

"We sing of Humiston! In early youth
 He molded character for love and truth.
 Imbued by nature with a keen insight,
 He led the youth in paths of truth and right.
 Endowed with wisdom for the teacher's art,
 He taught development of mind and heart.
 Possessing tact and skill and common sense,
 He taught us how to get full recompense;
 Kind nature seemed to stamp his soul aright,
 To live for others, and to give them light."

W. R. Rose writes in a lighter strain--

"On the way to Humiston's,
 In the long ago,
 Through the pleasant pasture lands,
 Where the waters flow;

All along the sunny Heights,
 Dancing to and fro--
 On the way to Humiston's
 In the long ago.

Clearer comes each rosy face--
 Hannah, Mary, Clara, Grace;
 Through the mists their forms arise--
 Now I hear their merry cries;
 Louder yet their laughter flows,
 On the north wind as it blows
 O'er the valley, o'er the height,
 Telling of their hearts' delight--
 Trooping o'er the dear old way,
 When life seemed one long golden day."⁹³

And then the former students get to boasting that the Cleveland Institute contributed to the active walks of life one bishop, two judges, three bankers, a score of manufacturers, and no end of professors--including Albert Bushnall Hart of Harvard. Among the more familiar names on the Institute roll are: S. P. Fenn, Y. M. C. A. worker; Arthur E. Burt, Eberhard Manufacturing Company; J. M. Gasser, florist; Harvey Rice, Jr.; Charles G. Taplin, railroad man; Leonard G. Foster, educator and poet; J. W. S. Webb, real estate dealer; Henry C. Frost, surgeon; Frank W. Smith, soldier evangelist; S. C. Iddings, banker;

Wilson B. Chisholm and Oliver M. Stafford, business men; Clara Humiston Craft, Grace Kingsley Kitchen, Mrs. W. C. North, and Mrs. George Kinney.⁹⁴

Surely the influence of the Institute was great if forty-seven years after its closing some students remembered and gathered to reminisce about their days at Cleveland Institute.

Though Cleveland University was a failure, its successor, Cleveland Institute, will be remembered as a splendid educational enterprise in the history of early Cleveland.

FOOTNOTES

1. The True Democrat. December 6, 1850; February 15, 1851.
2. Acts of a Local Nature. Forty-Ninth General Assembly of the State of Ohio. Vol. XLIX, pp. 124-125.
3. The True Democrat. December 6, 1850.
4. Pilgrim Church Messenger. Vol. III, No. 18, p. 2, April 24, 1929.
5. Knight and Parsons: Cleveland Directory. 1853. pp. 49-50.
6. The Cleveland Plain Dealer. August 5, 1851.
7. The Cleveland Plain Dealer. August 5, 1851.
8. Knight and Parsons: Cleveland Directory. 1853. pp. 49-50.
9. City Atlas of Cleveland, Ohio. 1881. pp. 10-11; 89.
10. The Cleveland Plain Dealer. March 19, 1851. The Cleveland Herald. March 19, 1851.
11. The Cleveland Plain Dealer. March 19, 1851. The Cleveland Herald. March 19, 1851.
12. The Cleveland Herald. March 29, 1851.
13. The Cleveland Herald. March 29, 1851.
14. The Cleveland Plain Dealer. May 17, 1851.
15. The Cleveland Plain Dealer. August 8, 1851.
16. The Cleveland Herald. August 14, 1851.
17. The Cleveland Herald. August 14, 1851. The True

- Democrat. August 22, 1851.
18. The Cleveland Plain Dealer. August 14, 1851.
 19. The Cleveland Plain Dealer. August 19, 1851; September 5, 1851. The True Democrat. August 19, 1851.
 20. The Cleveland Plain Dealer. October 9, 1851.
 21. The Cleveland Plain Dealer. November 29, 1851.
 22. Knight and Parsons: Cleveland Directory. 1853.
pp. 49-50.
 23. The National Cyclopedia of American Biography.
Vol. II, pp. 461-462.
 24. Fairchild, James H.: The Colony and the College.
p. 50.
 25. Fairchild, James H.: The Colony and the College.
pp. 333-335.
 26. Fairchild, James H.: The Colony and the College.
pp. 55; 66.
 27. Leonard, Delavan L.: The Story of Oberlin. p. 274.
 28. Leonard, Delavan L.: The Story of Oberlin.
pp. 277-279.
 29. The Oberlin Evangelist. Vols. V-XIII.
 30. Leonard, Delavan L.: The Story of Oberlin. p. 275.
 31. Oberlin College Manuscript Collection.
 32. Leonard, Delavan L.: The Story of Oberlin. p. 41.
 33. The Oberlin Evangelist. Vol. XII. p. 3. 1850.
Paper of January 2, 1850.
 34. The Encyclopedia Americana. Vol. 18, p. 134.

35. The Cleveland Plain Dealer. February 25, 1852.
36. The Cleveland Plain Dealer. March 24, 1852.
37. The Cleveland Herald. February 25, 1852.
38. The Cleveland Herald. February 25, 1852.
39. Williston & Company, J. H.: Cleveland Directory. 1859-1860. p. 34.
40. The Cleveland Herald. September 15, 1851.
41. The True Democrat. July 15, 1852.
42. The True Democrat. September 16, 1852.
43. Fairchild, James H.: The Colony and the College. pp. 290-291.
44. Robison, W. Scott: History of the City of Cleveland. p. 261.
45. The Cleveland Plain Dealer. February 25, 1852.
46. The Cleveland Plain Dealer. 1852. (Under College Advertisements.) The Cleveland Herald. 1852. (Under College Advertisements.)
47. The Cleveland Plain Dealer. 1852. (Under College Advertisements.)
48. The Cleveland Herald. July 1, 1852.
49. The Cleveland Herald. December 13, 1852.
50. The Cleveland Herald. December 13, 1852.
51. Spear, Denison & Company: Cleveland Directory. 1856. p. 14, Appendix.
52. Williston & Company, J. H.: Cleveland Directory. 1859. p. 38.

53. Kennedy, James H.: A History of Cleveland. p. 366.
Avery, Elroy McKendree: A History of Cleveland and
Its Environs. Vol. I, p. 570.
54. Kennedy, James H.: A History of Cleveland. p. 366.
55. Joblin, Maurice: Cleveland, Past and Present,
pp. 298-300.
56. Robison, W. Scott: History of the City of Cleveland.
pp. 438-440.
57. Kennedy, James H.: History of Cleveland. (Biograph-
ical Volume.) pp. 104-106.
58. Joblin, Maurice: Cleveland, Past and Present,
pp. 54-55.
59. Kennedy, James H.: A History of the City of Cleve-
land. (Biographical Volume.) pp. 94-95.
Joblin, Maurice: Cleveland, Past and Present.
pp. 54-55.
60. Kennedy, James H.: A History of the City of Cleve-
land. pp. 234-235. Avery, Elroy M.: A History of
Cleveland and Its Environs. Vol. I, pp. 194; 452.
61. Joblin, Maurice: Cleveland, Past and Present.
pp. 198-200.
62. Avery, Elroy M.: A History of Cleveland and Its En-
virons. Vol. I, pp. 131-132.
63. Avery, Elroy M.: A History of Cleveland and Its En-
virons. Vol. I, pp. 514-515. Joblin, Maurice:
Cleveland, Past and Present. pp. 210-213.

64. Joblin, Maurice: Cleveland, Past and Present. pp. 190-198.
65. Knight and Parsons: Cleveland Directory. 1853.
66. Avery, Elroy M.: A History of Cleveland and Its Environs. Vol. I, p. 166. Joblin, Maurice: Cleveland, Past and Present. pp. 201-206. Robison, W. Scott: A History of the City of Cleveland. pp. 501-504.
67. Akers, William J.: Cleveland Schools in the Nineteenth Century. pp. 359-361.
68. Spear, Denison & Company: Cleveland Directory. 1856.
Knight and Parsons: Cleveland Directory. 1853.
69. Annals of the Early Settlers Association of Cuyahoga County. Vol. III, No. I, pp. 660-664. Joblin, Maurice: Cleveland, Past and Present. pp. 41-42.
70. Magazine of Western History. Vol. II, pp. 613-615.
71. Avery, Elroy M.: A History of Cleveland and Its Environs. Vol. I, pp. 555-556. Joblin, Maurice: Cleveland, Past and Present. pp. 380-383.
72. Magazine of Western History. Vol. II, pp. 615-619.
Joblin, Maurice: Cleveland, Past and Present. pp. 293-298.
73. Avery, Elroy M.: A History of Cleveland and Its Environs. Vol. II, pp. 485-488. Robison, W. Scott: A History of the City of Cleveland. pp. 405-406.
74. Spear, Denison & Company: Cleveland Directory. 1856.
75. Williston & Company, J. H.: Cleveland Directory. 1859-1860.

76. Robison, W. Scott: History of the City of Cleveland.
p. 261.
77. Pilgrim Church Messenger. Vol. III, No. 18, p. 2,
April 24, 1929.
78. The Cleveland Herald. December 13, 1852.
79. Knight & Parsons: Cleveland Directory. 1853.
Spear, Denison & Company: Cleveland Directory. 1856.
80. The Cleveland Herald. December 13, 1852.
81. Oberlin College Manuscript Collection.
82. The National Cyclopedia of American Biography. Vol.
II, pp. 461-462. Leonard, Delavan L.: The Story of
Oberlin. pp. 274-275.
83. Pilgrim Church Messenger. Vol. III, No. 18, p. 2,
April 24, 1929.
84. Pilgrim Church Messenger. Vol. III, No. 19, p. 1,
May 1, 1929.
85. Robison, W. Scott: A History of the City of Cleve-
land. p. 261.
Reminiscences of Hastings Hart and John G. Jennings.
86. Joblin, Maurice: Cleveland, Past and Present.
pp. 276-281.
87. Announcements of Cleveland Institute. Western Re-
serve Historical Society. 1862-1863; 1863-1864.
88. Announcements of Cleveland Institute. Western Re-
serve Historical Society. 1862-1863; 1863-1864;
1866-1867; 1867-1868.

89. Announcement of Cleveland Institute. Western Reserve Historical Society. 1863-1864.
90. Announcement of Cleveland Institute. Western Reserve Historical Society. 1866-1867.
91. The Cleveland Plain Dealer. June 25, 1868.
92. Cleveland Institute Material. Western Reserve Historical Society.
93. Kitchen, Grace K. Private Collection of Cleveland Institute Material.
94. Kitchen, Grace K. Private Collection of Cleveland Institute Material.

CLEVELAND UNIVERSITY
A FORGOTTEN CHAPTER IN CLEVELAND'S HISTORY

Bibliography

MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION OF SOURCES.

Kitchen, Grace Kingsley: Private Collection of Letters and Anecdotes.

Oberlin College Manuscript Collection. Oberlin College Library, Oberlin, Ohio.

PRINTED COLLECTION OF SOURCES.

Annals of the Early Settlers Association of Cuyahoga County, Vol. 3, No. 1. Williams Publishing Company, Cleveland, 1892.

Boyd: Cleveland City Directory. 1857-1858.

Circulars and Announcements of Cleveland Institute.
In Western Reserve Historical Society Library and in the private collection of Grace Kingsley Kitchen, 3134 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

General Catalogues of Oberlin College. 1833-1850.
Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

Knight and Parsons: Cleveland Directory. 1852-1853.

Laws of Ohio, Forty-Ninth Session of General Assembly, 1851, Vol. XLIX, pp. 124-125.

Semi-Centennial Register of the Officers and Alumni of Oberlin College, 1883. Blakely, Marsh

and Company, Chicago, Illinois, 1883.

Seventy-Fifth Anniversary Catalogue of Oberlin College,
1833-1908, p. 38. Oberlin College, Oberlin,
Ohio, April, 1909.

Smead and Cowle: General Business Directory for the
City of Cleveland, 1850-1851.

Spear, Denison and Company: Cleveland City Directory,
1856.

Williston, J. H and Company: Cleveland Directory,
1859-1860.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The Cleveland Herald. 1850-1854, 1858, 1868.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer. 1850-1856, 1858, 1868.

Magazine of Western History, Vol. II. Edited by
William W. Williams.

The New American Magazine of Literature, Science and
Art, Vol. I, p. 30. Edited by Benjamin K.
Maltby. Harris and Fairbanks, Cleveland,
1853.

The Oberlin Evangelist (A semi-monthly periodical),
Vols V-XIII, 1843-1851. James M. Fitch,
Oberlin, Ohio.

Pilgrim Church Messenger, Vol. 3, No. 18, April 24,-
1929; Vol. 3, No. 19, May 1, 1929; Vol. 3,
No. 20, May 8, 1929. Published weekly ex-
cept between June 15 and September 15,

Pilgrim Congregational Society.
The True Democrat. 1850-1854, 1858, 1868.

SECONDARY WORKS.

Akers, William J.: Cleveland Schools in the Nineteenth Century, pp. 359-361. The W. M. Bayne Printing House, Cleveland, 1901.

Avery, Elroy McKendree: A History of Cleveland and Its Environs, Vols. I and II. The Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago and New York, 1918.

Ballantine, W. G.: The Oberlin Jubilee, 1833-1883, pp. 72; 199. E. G. Goodrich, Oberlin, Ohio,

The Encyclopedia Americana, Vol. 18, p. 134. American Corporation, New York and Chicago, 1927.

Fairchild, James H.: The Colony and the College. E. J. Goodrich, Oberlin, Ohio, 1883.

Freese, Andrew: Early History of Cleveland Public Schools, p. 109. Board of Education, Cleveland, Ohio, 1876.

Joblin, Maurice: Cleveland, Past and Present. Its Representative Men. Fairbanks, Benedict and Company, Cleveland, 1869.

Kennedy, James Harrison: A History of the City of Cleveland. Biographical Volume, 1796-1896. The Imperial Press, Cleveland, 1896.

Kennedy, James Harrison: A History of the City of Cleveland, 1796-1896. The Imperial Press, Cleveland, 1896.

Leonard, Rev. Delavan L.: The Story of Oberlin, The Institution, the Community, the Idea, the Movement. The Pilgrim Press, Boston, 1898.

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography, Vol. II, pp. 461-462. James T. White and Company, New York.

Orth, Samuel P.: A History of Cleveland, Ohio, Vol. I, Historical; Vols. II and III, Biographical. The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, Chicago and Cleveland, 1910.

Robison, W. Scott: History of the City of Cleveland. Robison and Cockett, Cleveland, 1887.

ATLASES.

Atlas of Cuyahoga County. From Actual Surveys under the Direction of D. J. Lake, p. 49. Titus, Simmons and Titus, Philadelphia, 1874.

City Atlas of Cleveland, Ohio. From Official Records, Private Plans and Actual Surveys, pp. 10-11; 89. J. M. Hopkins, Philadelphia, 1881.