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Past Times

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A 'BUCKEYE' IN THE WHITE HOUSE

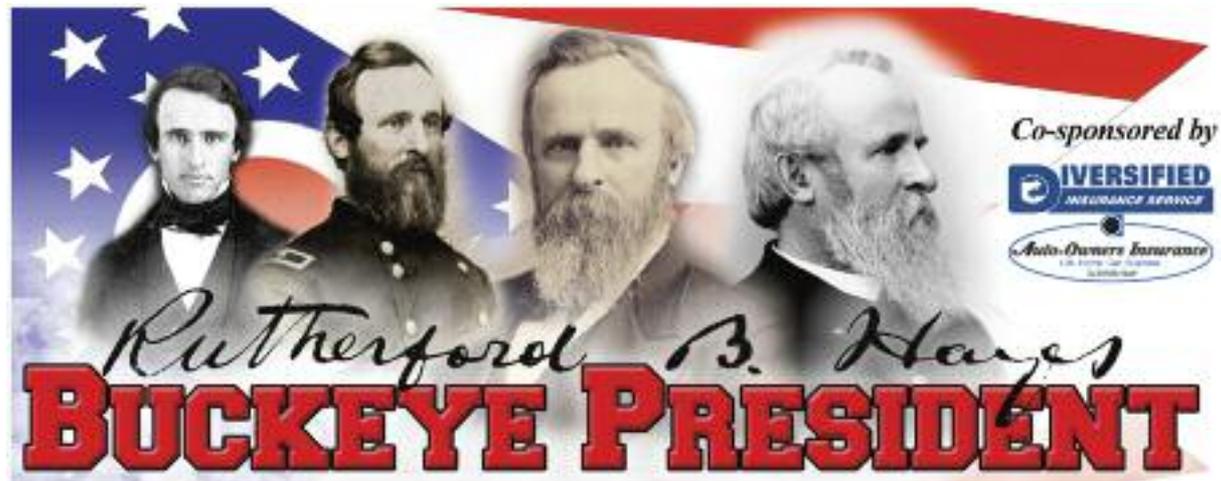
The State of Ohio is called *The Mother of Presidents* because eight of its residents were elected U.S. Presidents. Rutherford B. Hayes is the only one of the eight who was born and died in Ohio.

Hayes was very proud of his Ohio roots. He often referred to himself as a "Buckeye" when writing or talking to others. The nickname took on a new meaning when as Ohio governor, Hayes helped create the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College - now known as The Ohio State University.

The Hayes Presidential Center highlights Rutherford B. Hayes' intense pride in being an Ohioan and his strong links to OSU with its newest exhibit *Rutherford B. Hayes: Buckeye President* which opened **Oct. 17, 2013** and continues **through April 13, 2014**. This exclusive exhibit is made possible by **Diversified Insurance** in partnership with **Auto-Owners Insurance**.

Rutherford Hayes was born in Delaware, Ohio, where he spent much of his childhood. He received most of his education in Ohio, married a fellow Buckeye, and raised his family here. His many careers also were rooted in Ohio. He was a city solicitor (the city's attorney) in Cincinnati, served in and commanded the 23rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War, was elected to one of Ohio's U.S. Congressional seats, and served as Ohio governor three times!

As much as he cared about Ohio, Hayes had a second love - education. He believed that for any country to be strong all of its citizens needed to be educated. As a U.S. Congressman (1865-1867), he lent his support to education-related laws. But it was election as Ohio governor in 1868 that gave him a way to make a big impact on education in his home state. Hayes used his political influence



to convince members of the Ohio Senate and House to pass laws that were needed to establish a *land-grant* college. The U.S. government granted (gave) each state a large piece of public land within



Hayes (left) was valedictorian of his class at Kenyon College.

their state to be sold to pay for construction of a college. Thanks to the tireless urging of Governor Hayes, the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College was built in Columbus. The college was re-named The Ohio State University in 1878.

After finishing his term as President of the United States (1877-1881), Hayes continued his support

of the university. He was selected President of The Ohio State Board of Trustees in 1892 and used his political influence to help secure funding for the school. Hayes believed in the value of technical education. He felt it was important to train students for specific jobs (or "trades") like architecture, welding, and machine building. His influence was so strong that the university's "manual training" building Hayes Hall (opened in 1893) was named in his honor.

Along with his support of The Ohio State University, Hayes was a champion of Hampton University (established to educate freed slaves), the Carlisle Indian Industrial School (for Native Americans), and the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Home (a residential/educational facility for the children of Civil War soldiers).

Until the time of his death in 1893, Hayes was one of the main participants in the Lake Mohonk Conferences, which helped influence the nation's policies on education.

Schools in the 19th Century: One room, All grades



Maple Grove School (below, left) was located in Liberty Township, Seneca County, Ohio. The one-room schoolhouse was torn down in 1960. At left, is an undated photo of some of the school's students. Notice the wide age range of the children and that they are barefoot!

A student's remembrance

Ernest Behm attended Maple Grove School. He recalled that teacher William A. Huffman drove a Model T Ford to school and the boys liked to sabotage the auto. Mr. Huffman began teaching in 1888 and taught in Madison Township schools until 1928, when one-room schools were closed and their students were sent to Gibsonburg. His starting salary was \$25 a month, but by 1930 he was receiving \$125 a month.

What students wore

Students in the early 1900s had little money for clothes. Sometimes, their mothers made what they wore to school. Other times, they wore hand-me-down clothes that were a little too big. The clothes were very simple.

Girls wore long dresses, sometimes with an apron. In winter, they wore gathered skirts, long-sleeved blouses, and ankle high lace-up shoes.

Boys wore plain, long-sleeved shirts and pants or bib overalls. If the pants were too large, suspenders were used to keep them up. Also, *knickerbockers* were popular. These were pants that ended just below the knee.

In summer, many students went barefoot because their families could not afford to buy shoes. In the winter, layers of clothing were worn to keep out the cold on the long walk to school (often a mile or more).



The inside of Fausey School, a one-room school that was located south of Gibsonburg on Route 300.

The teacher's duties

In one-room schoolhouses, teachers were responsible for up-keep of the building. They had to sweep the floor every day after school and scrub it with hot, soapy water every week. Teachers also had to clean the chalkboards and erasers everyday. In the winter, they had to make sure the fire in the potbelly stove was started well before the students arrived and keep it burning all day. Many times, taking care of the stove was a job given to the older students.

The Ohio State University

The link between Rutherford B. Hayes and The Ohio State University spans more than 20 years. In his 1868 inaugural address, Governor Hayes urged Ohio legislators to pass a bill to create a land-grant university. Two years later the law creating the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College (today The Ohio State University) was passed. Hayes pushed to have the college built in Columbus, selected the first trustees, and eventually served as Board President. The oldest building on campus - Hayes Hall - is named in his honor.



Seal

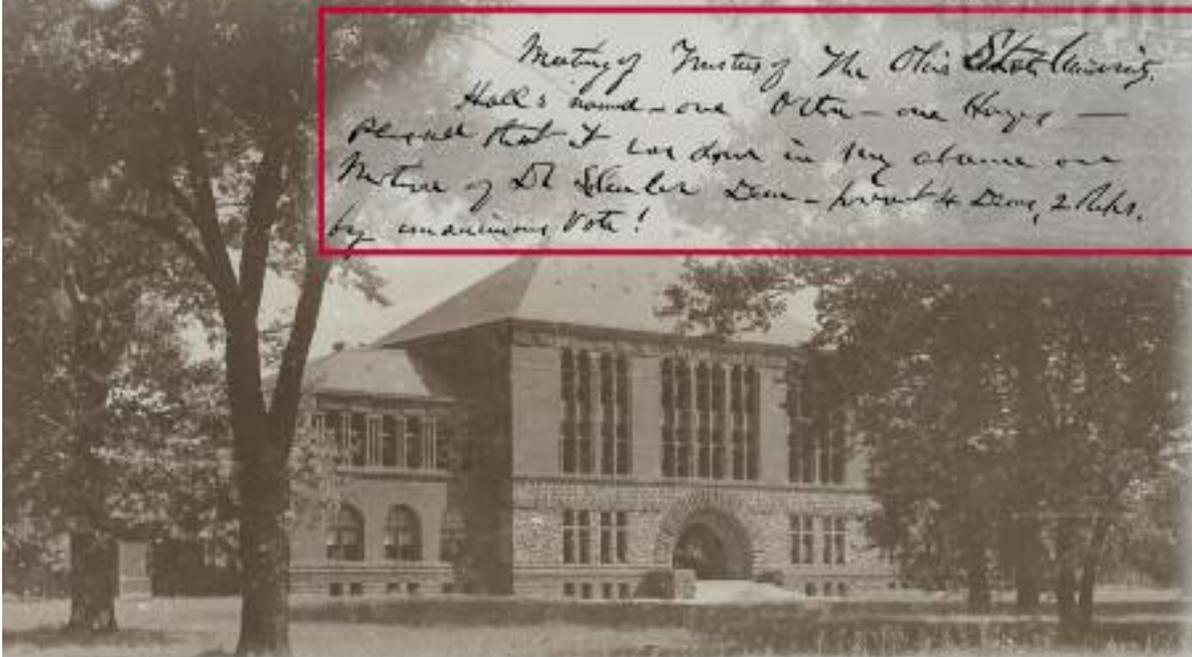


Hayes Hall

*Meeting of Trustees of The Ohio State University.
Halls named—one Orton—one Hayes—pleased that
it was done in my absence on motion of Dr.
Schueller—Dem[ocrat]—present 4 Dem[ocrats], 2
Rep[ublicans], by unanimous vote!*

"Meeting of Trustees of The Ohio State University.
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*Rutherford B. Hayes Diary
November 18, 1891*



Hayes Hall in 1875



Hayes Hall today

Hayes Hall is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is the oldest classroom building on The Ohio State University campus.

Manual Training



Architectural Design Class 1912



Machine Shop 1911



Foundry 1908



Smith Shop 1908

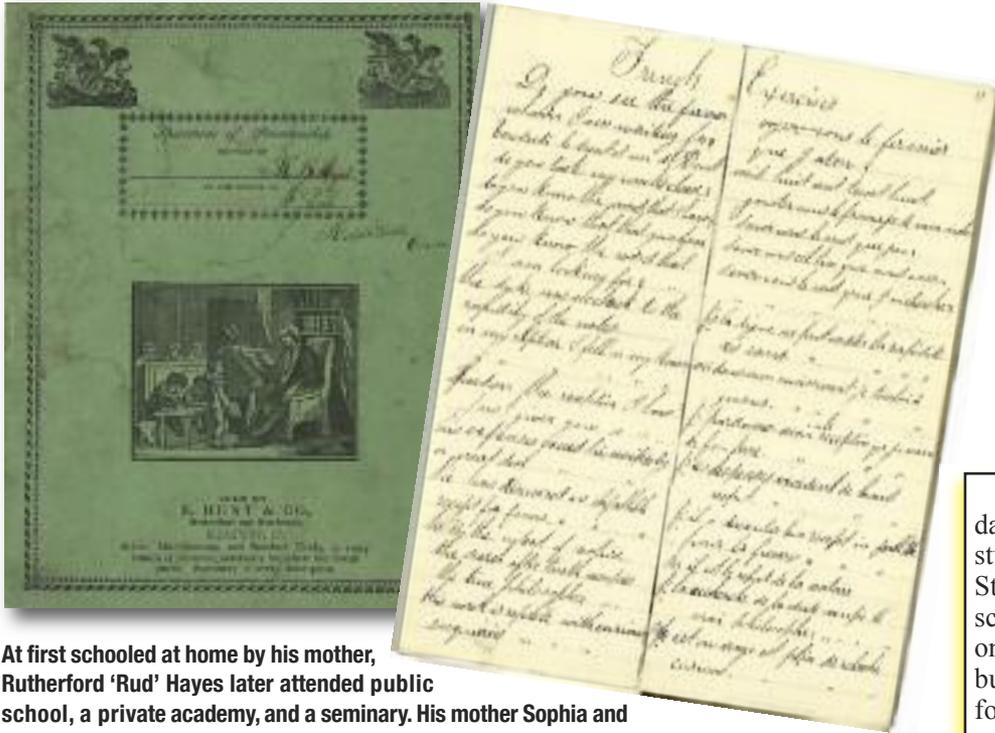
*The end and object of Manual Training is to make
our young people able and willing to work with their
hands—to give them habits of labor—willing to
put on their old clothes & work—not merely to
work willingly but enjoying work.*

"The end and object of manual training is
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Rutherford B. Hayes Diary

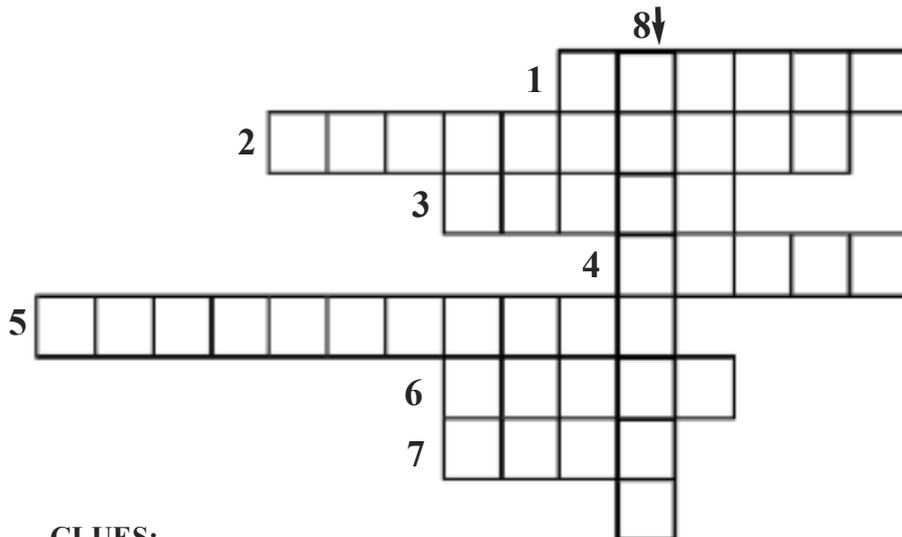
Rutherford Hayes believed that education should include 'manual training' (learning a trade like wood- or metal-working). He felt that if everyone experienced what it was like to do manual labor it would promote better understanding between the rich and the poor.

Before he could be President, he had to do homework



At first schooled at home by his mother, Rutherford 'Rud' Hayes later attended public school, a private academy, and a seminary. His mother Sophia and her brother had been disappointed by their poor educations and wanted better for Rud. When he began to lose interest in school, Rud was sent to a 'Preparatory School' in Connecticut for a year of intensive study. Upon his return to Ohio, the once-reluctant student enrolled in Kenyon College and at graduation was valedictorian of his class.

Puzzle out these schoolroom words



CLUES:

1. given to teachers by students
2. a large writing surface
3. students wrote lessons on this
4. seating for students
5. a one-room building
6. a writing instrument
7. used to carry food to school
8. a type of stove

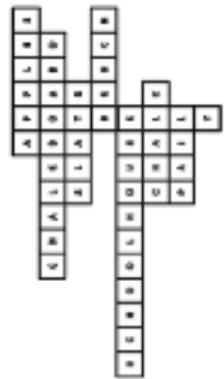
Potbelly Stove



One-room schoolhouses were heated with *potbelly stoves*. An advantage of this type of stove was it could burn many types of fuel - wood, coal, corncobs, straw, and cow chips. However, a disadvantage of a *potbelly stove* was students sitting on benches near it always were too hot and became drowsy. Students seated along the outside of the room or by the windows were too cold and had to wear extra layers of clothes. Today, we have central heating and air conditioning in schools. Not only can students concentrate on learning, but also teachers can teach rather than tend to the stove.



Where do you eat lunch on a school day? Today schools have cafeterias where students can buy hot or cold food to eat. Students who went to class in a one-room schoolhouse did not have that option. Not only that, but they did not have money to buy something to eat. Every student brought food from home in a sturdy metal bucket or *lunch pail*. The food was simple - bread with jam or maybe a meat sandwich, hard-boiled egg, and dill pickle. In the middle of the day lessons stopped for a lunch break. Students ate their simple meals while sitting and talking with their friends.



Slates

Not only were school buildings different in the 19th Century, but so was the way students learned. For example, students used *slates* to write out their lessons. *Slates* take their name from the stone they are made of. Each piece of stone was framed by wood to create a *slate*. Students used chalk or a round piece of slate to write. After the teacher checked their work, the *slate* was wiped clean with a piece of cloth or felt eraser. Because students could not keep their work to help them remember lessons, much of the school day involved memorization - reciting lessons out loud as a class.

After the Civil War, lead pencils were invented. This meant students now could do their work on paper, making it easier for students and teachers alike.