

AN ANECDOTAL HISTORY OF GILMOUR ACADEMY

1993-7

AND

THE BROTHERS OF HOLY CROSS

by

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## Early Beginnings

### The Reason for Founding a Private Catholic Academy

The Congregation of Holy Cross and the Provincial Council of the Congregation of Holy Cross at Notre Dame, Indiana had for some time been interested in a Catholic college preparatory school for boys in the Cleveland, Ohio area. This school would draw young men from throughout the state of Ohio, and especially from the metropolitan Cleveland vicinity. Young men from different backgrounds with different social and political views would study together with the common aim of preparing themselves for a college education. The teachers for such a college preparatory school would come from the Brothers of Holy Cross, who had, since 1842, taught in various Catholic institutions of learning in the United States, and therefore, were well-qualified to undertake the project of teaching of young boys at a private Catholic academy.

Also, the Brothers observed that many of the finenesses that characterize a gentleman are lost sight of in the country's program of mass education. Thus, recognizing the need of such a school that would adhere to a proper balance between the religious, academic, social, and recreative activities and in their desire to serve those who want and are able to take advantage of such an institution, the Brothers of Holy Cross decided to found a resident school that would fulfill the intended requisites.<sup>1</sup>

In April of 1945, Brother Theophane Schmitt, C.S.C., the then Director

of Vocations for the Brothers of Holy Cross, was visiting some friends, Dr. Robert Hartman and Dr. Eugene Kanning, who lived in the Cleveland area and they showed him some property on the outskirts of Cleveland which they were interested in purchasing for the Arcoe Paint Company of Cleveland. This property was known as the Cedar Hill Farm. It was the estate of Mr. Francis Edson Drury, the former president of the Cleveland Foundry Company which made the Blue Flame Cook Stove. Mr. Drury had purchased the estate for his second wife, Julie Robinson Drury, for the purpose of building a country style home. Thus, in 1922 a Tudor Gothic style mansion was constructed and finished in 1925, in which year the Drurys moved into the mansion.

The Drurys, desiring to show off their elaborate, beautiful mansion, decided to give a gala fete and dinner. Invitations to the event were sent out to the most prominent people of the Cleveland community. However, on the night of the party only one half of those invited came. Mrs. Drury was so devastated by this social rebuff that from thenceforth she remained a recluse in her own mansion, only leaving the house to go out and gather flowers nearby. Finally, in 1928, the Drurys abandoned the Cedar Hill Farm and moved to the state of Georgia, where they built a colonial style mansion. There both Mr. and Mrs. died, neither ever returned to the Cedar Hill Farm.

Upon his return to Notre Dame from Cleveland, Brother Theophane sat in on a Provincial Council meeting. The Provincial at the time was the Reverend Thomas A. Steiner, C.S.C., Provincial of the United States Province of Priests

and Brothers of Holy Cross. At this meeting Father Steiner again stated that the Province was interested in opening a boys private school somewhere in the Cleveland area. Brother Theophane then mentioned the Cedar Hill Farm property that he had just seen on the far east side of Cleveland, and stated that such an estate would be a great possibility for a private Catholic academy, such as the Province was desiring to establish. Brother William Mang, C.S.C., a Provincial Councillor, was present at this meeting, and Father Steiner instructed him to go to Cleveland, inspect the Drury estate and to confer with the then Bishop of Cleveland, Bishop Edward F. Hoban (later Archbishop Hoban) about the matter of purchasing the estate for the purpose of establishing an academy for boys. Brother William was pleased with what he saw after he visited the Drury estate. When he presented the idea of establishing an academy on the site, Bishop Hoban was delighted. At a second meeting at which the then superintendent of schools for the Cleveland Diocese, Father Clarence Elwell (later to become Bishop of the Columbus Diocese); was present it was decided that the Cedar Hill Farm property would indeed make a most suitable place for the establishment of a boys academy.

The Drurys had left the Cedar Hill Farm in escrow with the National Bank of Cleveland. Father Steiner enlisted the assistance of John P. Murphy, then a member of the Board of Trustees for the University of Notre Dame and president of the Higbee Department Store in Cleveland, to be the liaison between the Provincial Administration of Holy Cross and the National Bank of

Cleveland and negotiations continued. On October 17, 1945, the Provincial Administration received the title to the Drury Estate after paying the Cleveland National Bank \$150,000 in cash for the entire Drury Estate, comprising 133 acres and 17 structures of house and barns.<sup>2</sup>

The purchase of the Drury estate for an academy was contingent upon the proper zoning rules as set forth by the governing council of the village of Gates Mills. Therefore, Mr. Murphy requested from the Gates Mills village fathers the necessary permission to establish an academy within their boundaries. However, at the time of this request, there was no little anti-Catholic feeling in the village. So, when the request for the zoning permit was made for a Catholic boys academy, the village council offered stiff opposition. And when the residents of Gates Mills found out that such a request had been made, they were literally "up in arms." A petition was passed around for the villagers' signatures indicating their objection to the establishment of a Catholic academy within the territorial limits of Gates Mills, with the hope of influencing the village fathers of not granting the necessary zoning permit.

However, it so happened that at the same time that Mr. Murphy was making the request for the required zoning permit from the village of Gates Mills, the village fathers were engaged in a vigorous dispute with the city of Cleveland over the latter's desire to extend the perimeter of the Cleveland Metropolitan Park through the Chagrin Valley, and thus through the village of Gates Mills. The Gates Mills villagers believed that such an extension of the

Cleveland Metropolitan Park through their district would be an intrusion on the privacy and quietness of the village. In August of 1945, all three of the Cleveland newspapers challenged the Gates Mills citizens upon their anti-park stance. Now under these circumstances, if the Gates Mills community were to forbid the granting of the zoning permit to a Catholic institution, the newspapers and the radio would certainly capitalize upon the new incident and accuse the Gates Mills people of bigotry. So, the village council then rethought its position regarding this Catholic academy and finally approved the zoning permit within their boundaries, "though reluctantly."<sup>3</sup>

After the zoning permit was granted by the Village of Gates Mills, Mr. Murphy released a notice to the press that the University of Notre Dame was opening a preparatory school which would be a feeder for future candidates to the University. Upon receiving such a notice, Father John Cavanaugh, C.S.C., the then president of the University of Notre Dame issued a follow-up release stating that he had no knowledge whatever of the establishment of an academy in the Cleveland area that was sponsored by the University of Notre Dame. Father Cavanaugh completely omitted the opportunity of stating that the Congregation of Holy Cross or the Brothers of Holy Cross were interested in establishing a school in the Cleveland area. Later this misunderstanding was cleared by further press releases by the Cleveland newspapers, making it well known that it was the Brothers of Holy Cross who were definitely sponsoring and establishing an academy in the east Cleveland area.<sup>4</sup>

It is to be noted here that during the summer months of July, August and September of 1945 that the General Chapter (assembly) of the Congregation of Holy Cross, which was held in Washington, DC that year, decreed the formation of autonomous provinces of Priests and Brothers, but the Holy See (Rome) had not yet approved of such a decree, and therefore, the Provincial of the present administration of Priests and Brothers, Father Steiner, hesitated to release any details about the establishment of an academy for boys by the Brothers since this official notice would have to be forthcoming from the newly elected Brother Provincial of the newly established Brothers province. Because of the delay caused by the establishment of the respective autonomous provinces, the problem of obtaining the zoning permit from the village of Gates Mills, and the normal procedures of securing the Drury property from The National Bank of Cleveland, it wasn't until mid-October 1945 that the transfer of the deed of the Cedar Hill Farm was made to the Brothers of Holy Cross, Provincial Administration. The actual date of the transfer was October 17, 1945.<sup>5</sup>

At the end of September 1945, Father Steiner, who was still the provincial of both Priests and Brothers, informed Brother Theophane Schmitt, C.S.C., that he, Brother Theophane, would be the first Headmaster of the new academy and that Brother Gonzaga Day, C.S.C., was to be the assistant Headmaster pro-tem.

Of course, a name had to be chosen for this new academy. The Brothers

chose the name of Gilmour Academy in honor of Bishop Richard Gilmour, the second Bishop of Cleveland from 1872 to 1891, who was known for his avid interest in Catholic education before and while he was Bishop of the Diocese of Cleveland.<sup>6</sup> This name was presented to Bishop Hoban for his approval. In a letter to Father Steiner dated November 17, 1945, Bishop Hoban made the following observation:

The name "Gilmour Academy" is, I think, very significant and fitting for the new school here in the Diocese of Cleveland. Bishop Gilmour was without doubt, one of the great men of his time. . . He was particularly a champion of Catholic education. His first pastoral letter dealt at length with this subject and in his later years national attention was focused on his successful efforts to defend the position of the parochial school which is now-days so integral a part of every parish.<sup>7</sup>

Later the Coat of Arms of Gilmour Academy was designed. The Crest of the Arms is as follows: the upper part of the Crest is entitled The Chief. The Dexter and Sinister quarters refer to the right and left, respectively, that is to the right and left of the bearer of the shield. For example, the knight in the field of battle, whose Coat of Arms were emblazoned on his shield to identify his freedom had the shield facing him and not to the observer.

Specifically, the Coat of Arms for Gilmour Academy is:

The Chief: the dexter quarter is charged with the cross and anchors from the seal of the Congregation of Holy cross. The crest is silver and the anchors gold on a blue field. The sinister quarter is charged with the books of knowledge, the symbol of an institution of learning, upon which is inscribed the words "RECTA SAPERE" — "To know what is right" from the prayer to the Holy Spirit, VENI SANCTE SPIRITUS. This inscription epitomizes the religious and educational ideals of Gilmour. The book is blue, and

the leaves gold on a silver field. The base: The dexter quarter is charged with a gold millrind and blue waves on a silver field and symbolizes the location of the Academy—Gates Mills, known as the Chagrin River Valley. The sinister quarter is charged with the silver chevron and quill and gold fleures-de-lis of the Gilmour family. The Motto (under the shield) "PERSEVERANTI DABITUR" — "Success to him who preserves" — is taken from the Gilmour family coat of arms and expresses the scholastic ambition of the students and the virtue through which it is accomplished. The Colors: the blue symbolizes truth and loyalty attained through study and devotion to duty; the silver symbolizes spiritual light and spiritual wisdom flowering from the Holy Spirit, under whose patronage the school is placed.<sup>8</sup>

As Headmaster of Gilmour, Brother Theophane again emphasized the reason why Gilmour Academy was founded. In one of his first messages, Brother stated:

The primary purpose of Gilmour Academy is to offer a truly liberal education in accordance with the best American Catholic traditions. With special emphasis on small-group education in an environment and amid associations that are distinctive, the program of studies and character building is designed to cultivate all the social virtues and amenities expected of the educated Christian gentleman.<sup>9</sup>

Brother Theophane further stated that the means of accomplishing these objectives was founded first in a careful selection of faculty members, who are all specialists in the work assigned to them. All the faculty chosen to teach at Gilmour Academy are licensed teachers and college graduates. To achieve the spiritual ends of the Academy, a Holy Cross priest was chosen who was thoroughly familiar with the spiritual guidance of youth. The program of studies that is to be offered at Gilmour would be essentially college preparatory, since it is presumed that the students who would attend Gilmour

would have the intellectual capacity to enter college upon their graduation from Gilmour.

Following the example of the Greeks, Gilmour Academy believes in the adage: "Sens men in sens corporis" — "A sound mind in a sound body." Thus, along with a strong academic program, Gilmour will offer a complete physical fitness program. A physical examination will be given to each boy to determine the kind of exercise the boy needs. Hence, in accordance with the capabilities and preferences, each boy is to engage in exercises and sports that satisfy admirably his desire for relaxation and recreation.<sup>10</sup>

#### THE PHYSICAL PLANT OF GILMOUR ACADEMY

##### FROM 1946 TO 1948

The campus on which Gilmour Academy is situated comprised 133 acres in 1946. The main building on the campus was and is Tudor House, which at the time of the opening of the Academy in 1946 consisted of spacious dining halls adjacent to one another. These two dining halls served both the day and the resident students as well as the faculty who perfected the boys. The eighth grade boys lived upstairs in Tudor House, with accommodations for from three to ten boys. The library of the Academy was also on the second floor of Tudor House. It was and is a large, spacious lounge overlooking a sunken rose garden. Hobby shops were located in the basement of Tudor House. Attached to Tudor House (the former servants quarters for the Drurys) is Andre Hall, named after Blessed Brother André, C.S.C., founder of St. Joseph's Oratory in

Montreal, Canada. This hall housed the faculty and other Brothers who were working at Gilmour at that time. On the ground floor is located the Chapel of the Holy Spirit. It was the former four car garage for the Drurys. Mrs. John Premont of Texas, a friend of Brother Theophane's, donated this chapel to the Brothers. The gate house of the Drury estate became Vincent Hall, named after an early teaching Brother at the University of Notre Dame. This was an eighteen room structure. For the first year the ninth grade students resided in this hall. The first floor consisted of classrooms which were equipped for round table discussion and individual expression in an informal setting. The gymnasium, called the Rockne Gymnasium after the famous Notre Dame football coach Krute Rockne, was a converted cow barn. It was used to house the usual indoor sports, such as basketball and volleyball. It is 110 feet in length and was most adequate at that time for the indoor sports.<sup>11</sup>

#### Enrollment for The First Year

The enrollment for the first year was a total of 45 boys; 30 boarding students and 15 day students. The tuition for this first year was \$450.00 for resident students and \$350.00 for day students. Class size was limited to 16 students per classroom.<sup>12</sup> The program of studies and the first faculty of Gilmour can be found in Appendix A, page 63.

#### The Philosophy of Gilmour Academy

This philosophy is grounded under four headings as put forth by the

Headmaster, Brother Theophane: (1) the Religious Ideal; (2) the Intellectual Ideal; (3) the Cultural Ideal; and (4) the Physical Ideal.

The Religious Ideal states that this Ideal is of first importance at Gilmour Academy as a "sine quo non" over all other courses, since the intellectual, the cultural and the physical training are incomplete without religion. For true education recognizes God as the author of life and thus, all phases of education at Gilmour are vitalized by religion.

The Intellectual Ideal stresses the fact that the gaining of knowledge should not just be for the practical purpose of a utilitarian motive, but to assist the student in adapting himself to his spiritual, ethical, and aesthetical environment.

The Cultural Ideal lays emphasis upon the beauty of the mind. In order to achieve this beauty, Gilmour Academy believes that the basis for a student's aesthetic values must be grounded in definite philosophical principles, which in turn build attitudes for good taste and genuine love for what is truthful, beautiful, and good.

The Physical Ideal stresses that athletics must teach a student not only how to control and organize his bodily movements but to control his emotions as well.<sup>13</sup>

#### Expansion of Gilmour

As Gilmour progressed through its first year (1946) of operation, plans were already underway for its expansion, knowing that by 1947 there would

be a sophomore class. A new classroom building was needed. Therefore, it was decided that this building would be erected over the basement of the existing greenhouse left over from the Drury Estate. This site was chosen because the basement of this greenhouse had a boiler plant already in place. It thus could be utilized to heat the new classroom building that would arise above it. Also, the foundation of this greenhouse would also serve as the foundation for the new classroom building. Jim Dollard, the contractor, began construction for the classroom building in 1946.

Since the sophomores would be coming in 1947, there was need, too, for dormitory expansion. So, the old ice house of the Drury Estate was converted into a dorm for the first 1948 juniors. In September of 1948, the classroom building was dedicated by Bishop Edward F. Hoban of Cleveland with a Pontifical Mass. Father William B. Gallagher, pastor of St. Francis of Assisi of Gates Mills, delivered the sermon. Brother Venard Gorman, C.S.C., Assistant General of the Congregation of Holy Cross, addressed the guests in the name of the Congregation. Brother William Mang, C.S.C., represented the Brothers' Province of Holy Cross. In 1947 the Academy dropped the eighth grade, kept the ninth grade, and added the tenth grade.

Brother Alburtus Smith became the first Housemaster of the recently inverted in-house dorm.<sup>14</sup> This dorm became known as St. Joseph Hall after the Patron of the Brother.

In 1948 Brother Edward (Hyacinth) Sniaticki was succeeded by Brother

Laurian La Forest as Housemaster at Vincent Hall, which at this time became the senior dorm. Brother Edward was put in charge of record keeping and also became the Director of Studies. It was Brother Edward's duty to see that Gilmour Academy received recognition as an institution of learning from the North Central Association of Colleges, as well as recognition by the Diocese of Cleveland. This recognition was received in 1948. The Supervisor of Schools for the Diocese of Cleveland, Father Elwell, was surprised at the quickness of which this accreditation was received by the North Central Association of Colleges.<sup>15</sup>

Since Gilmour Academy was and is an Academy that accepts foreign students, authorization had to be gotten from the United States Department of Justice for Immigration and Naturalization. In a letter dated June 30, 1948, Brother Theophane, the Headmaster, received authorization from the Department of Justice to enroll foreign students. The letter was signed by Joseph Savoretti, Assistant Commissioner, and part of the letter reads as follows:

You are advised that the school has been duly approved by the Attorney General for non-quota immigrant students. . . The Department of State will be notified of this action in order that all United States Consular officers may be advised. These officers will then be in a position to consider applications for the required non-quota student visas.<sup>16</sup>

### Board of Trustees Meeting

On January 6, 1947, the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Gilmour Academy was held at Gates Mills, Ohio. Be it noted that the Brothers who were the trustees had to use their legal names in order to be officially recognized by the State of Ohio as board members of Gilmour Academy. The trustees present were as follows: Dennis O'Dryer (Brother Ephrem, the Provincial), John Schmitt (Brother Theophane, Headmaster of Gilmour Academy), Thomas Day (Brother Gonzaga Day, on faculty at Gilmour), and Vincent Mang (Brother William, the Assistant Provincial).

At this meeting the resignation of Bernard Bauer (Brother Christopher Bauer) was accepted as a trustee of Gilmour Academy. The following were then admitted by a vote of the present members of the Corporation of Gilmour Academy to also be trustee members of Gilmour Academy: Vincent La Forest (Brother Lauren), Philip Pricket (Brother Peter Damian), John Regan (Brother Ivo), and Joseph Balog (Brother Vincentius).<sup>17</sup>

### Newspaper Publications

In October of 1947 the Academy initiated a weekly newspaper called The Hall Crier. It was typed and mimeographed by the faculty of Gilmour. The first issue of October 3, 1947 stated its purpose:

The Hall Crier will give accurate information concerning student life and will make announcements relating to scholastic, social, and recreational activities. In other words, much of the material that has heretofore been posted on the bulletin boards will, in the future, be announced by The Hall Crier.<sup>18</sup>

Nineteen forty-seven also saw the increase of the enrollment to 123 boys. The school also began publishing The Tower, a monthly newspaper, which published news of the past month of the Academy, some of the educational philosophy as exemplified by Gilmour. For example, the June 1947 edition of The Tower put forth the following educational philosophy that should characterize a Gilmour student:

In the academic field a particular aim of Gilmour is to see that the student acquires knowledge of principles and be given an opportunity to sense the value of application. Endless discussion has been carried on about schools not preparing the boys for a life's job. That there is a gap between school and the job is a normal thing and is no reason for disturbance. Gilmour's consideration of application is not meant to eliminate the gap. The good school sends its students out with ideals. The maturing of the ideals and the power to make ideas, and the realizing of the ideas is the work of experience and not of the school. However, Gilmour maintains that the gap between school and job will be easily bridged if the student is made conscious of the world of application.<sup>19</sup>

#### Other Significant Events

In 1951 Brother Hyacinth (Edward) Sniatecki was assigned by the Provincial, Brother Ephrem, to be the Director of Vocations at St. Joseph's Juniorate in Valtie, New York. Brother Laurian La Forest succeeded Brother Hyacinth as Director of Studies for Gilmour Academy. As Director of Studies, Brother Laurian had to give to the Diocese of Cleveland each September a report of the academic standing of Gilmour Academy. He had to do the same for the State of Ohio each October. Also, Brother had to answer questions from the State Board of Education of Ohio relevant to the various students from

their school districts. Eligibility lists had to also be sent for those boys playing on athletic teams for Gilmour.<sup>20</sup>

The case of foreign students came up under Brother Laurian's term of office as Director of Studies. The matter concerned where to place a foreign student, that is, what class should he enter when he became a student at Gilmour. Brother Lorian replicates the following:

One student who had taken part of his studies in Switzerland presented a real problem. His report was one of the "Passed this course" system, but made it difficult then to determine his status in grade points. We made inquiry of the State of the Ohio Department of Education and were told to have faculty members question the student and determine by this oral examination where he would best fit into our grade levels.<sup>21</sup>

An interesting sport item even occurred at Gilmour when on March 2, 1949 the famous baseball player, Bob Feller, known as "Rapid Robert," came to the Academy to meet the faculty and the boys. Bob was introduced by the sports director of the Academy, Brother Peter Damian Pricket, to the assembled students. Feller demonstrated to the students the six fundamentals of baseball control.<sup>22</sup>

The athletic teams were doing well during those years. Gilmour's first inter-scholastic contest (1946-47) ended in a 39-20 basketball defeat to Euclid Shores High. But the Lancer's (as the Gilmour athletic teams are called) the following year (1948-49), the same basketball team posted its first winning season with nine wins and five losses. Nineteen forty-nine also saw the first track meet, and that same year saw Gilmour's defeat over their sister school,

also run by the Brothers of Holy Cross, St. Edward's High School, Lakewood, Ohio, with a 25-0 victory.<sup>23</sup>

In 1951 Gilmour Academy had its first graduating class consisting of 29 seniors. Judge Connell and John B. Kennedy spoke at the baccalaureate Mass, as well as Holy Cross priest, Father Laskowski, C.S.C. The main speaker at the graduation exercises was Bishop John F. O'Hara, C.S.C., the then Bishop of Buffalo, New York, and later Cardinal of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia. Bishop Edward F. Hoban, Bishop of Cleveland gave out the diplomas.<sup>24</sup>

Gilmour's forensic team, known as the Gavel Club, was under the direction of Brother Ivo Regan, C.S.C. On February 5, 1949, Gilmour student Bill Moore took first place in Dramatic Reading and Norman "Bud" McLeod took a win in Oratorical Declamation. "Bud," in later years, became the fund raiser for Gilmour. The Gilmour debate team did excellently as well. The debate topic for that year was: Resolved: That there should be a World Government for all Nations. On Saturday, March 11, 1949 at Washington High, the affirmative team of Walt Barry and Bob Bloom chalked up three wins.<sup>25</sup>

In 1951 Gilmour Academy was accepted into the National Honor Society by being awarded a charter memberships of that society. A special assembly was held on the occasion of this reception into the National Honor Society.<sup>26</sup>

When Brother Theophane became Headmaster of Gilmour Academy, he desired to instill into the boys a sense of the value of how to handle monetary affairs. Therefore, he set up a personal expense account for each student at

the Academy by establishing what he called the Gilmour Student Bank. Each student had his own checkbook through which he wrote his own checks and kept his own accounts. In other words, each boy had an account with the Gilmour Bank from which his supply store, confectionery store, and laundry bills as well as cash withdrawals and all other items not included in the general tuition fees were paid. All deposit slips were kept in the Headmaster's office to verify the correctness of the banking procedures for each boy. Periodic examinations of checkbooks were made which was comparable to an audit. At the end of the month, the boys' checking account statement had to be balanced before the statement itself and his cancelled checks were mailed home to his parents. No boy was permitted to overdraw his account and no student's weekly allowance could exceed two dollars.<sup>27</sup>

By 1949 the school enrollment had reached 130. Also, during that same year, Norman "Bub" McLeod had the distinction of being Gilmour's first student council president.<sup>28</sup>

#### The Gilmour Day Camp

The Headmaster of Gilmour, Brother Theophane, and the Board of Trustees felt that the Gilmour Academy facilities should be used during the summer months as well as the usual school term. Therefore, it was decided that Gilmour would run a day camp for boys during these summer months. The following description of the Gilmour Day Camp was made in a flyer sent out by the school to prospective parents who might send their boys to camp:

On the basis of both chronological age and physical ability, the campers are divided into small squads of twelve to fifteen boys. All activities are then organized for these squads. Each activity is under the direction of an instructor, who is assisted by the counselor of the squad. A very definite planned and balanced program is set up for the whole camp operation which consists of squads whose activities rotate. This arrangement lends variety to the camp day and to the camp week. With a ratio of campers to the personnel of six to one, consideration can be given to individual differences and needs. All activities are planned not only to provide the campers with fun but also to enable them to gain profitable knowledge and experience. Among the activities offered by Gilmour Day Camp are the practical arts and crafts, swimming, baseball games, and other sports. Campers with Intermediate Swimming Certificates are eligible for the Red Cross Canoe.<sup>29</sup>

#### A Tribute to Brother Theophane Schmitt, C.S.C

It is to Brother Theophane's credit that he established Gilmour Academy, set forth its philosophy of education, and made it a successful and viable institution as a private Catholic school for boys.

Brother Theophane had a marvelous personality. With that personality he was able to overcome many of the prejudices that Gilmour encountered, especially among the Gates Mills people. He knew just the right buttons to push. For example, he invited both the Gates Mills fire and police departments over to Gilmour for a picnic. He went out of his way to show the good will of the Gilmour faculty and students as well as the parents and to all who came in contact with the Academy.

In the area of academics, the proof that Brother Theophane made Gilmour a first-rate school in this department was the fact that both the State

of Ohio and the North Central Association of Colleges accredited Gilmour Academy so soon after its establishment. Brother Theophane started Gilmour Academy down the road of success and the Academy has been going in that direction ever since with the fine outstanding Headmasters who have succeeded him.

The Administration of Brother Laurian La Forest, C.S.C.

The Laurian La Forest took office as the second Headmaster of Gilmour Academy in 1952. The fall term opened on Tuesday, September 8, 1952 and the teachers listed in Appendix C, page 66, made up the faculty at Gilmour.<sup>30</sup> By this time, the resident students had increased to 109. There were nine states and four foreign countries represented: Canada, Peru, Puerto Rico, and Venezuela.<sup>31</sup>

During Brother Laurian's administration, two buildings were added to the Gilmour complex which consisted of the gymnasium and a resident hall. The gymnasium was added onto the old Rockne gym and also served as an auditorium as a stage was incorporated at the east end of this gym. Brother Laurian makes the following observation regarding the dedication of the new gymnasium addition:

I recall that we had scheduled a ceremony for the laying of the cornerstone of the new gymnasium, and all had been prepared for this event, including a copy of a talk I was supposed to give at this ceremony. A copy of this talk along with other articles were sealed in a box to be placed in the cornerstone. On the day of the ceremony, a snow storm arose such that we had to cancel the affair, but the building of the gymnasium continued. When I left

Gilmour in 1955, the building had not been dedicated yet, but I was invited a year later for this event, and I was pleased with the completed structure.<sup>32</sup>

One of the ice houses of the old Drury Estate was converted into a resident hall for the faculty. The year was 1954, the Marian Years as proclaimed by Pope Pius XII, and therefore, in commemoration of this event the converted hall was named Marian Hall.<sup>33</sup>

Brother Laurian recalls that as the classes progressed from the freshmen years to the upper levels of sophomores, juniors and seniors, that Gilmour introduced the usual social activities, such as the sophomore cotillion, the junior prom, and the senior ball. At these functions there was a reception line in which each student was expected to introduce his guest of the evening to the assembled faculty and parents. Brother Laurian relates one small detail concerning these social events:

. . . formally the queen of the ball was presented with a crown of flowers on the first landing of the grand staircase in Tudor House. A retired jeweler agreed to make a real metal crown for us at little cost, and we added a red velvet cape for the queen (but she had to return these things).<sup>34</sup>

As a full four year high school, the courses offered at Gilmour Academy during the 1950s were as follows: Religion (4 years), English (4 years), French (2 years), Latin (4 years), Medieval and Modern History, United States History, Government, Health, Algebra (2 years), Plane Geometry, Solid Geometry, Trigonometry, Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Mechanical Drawing, and Typing.

The co-curricular activities offered were:

Speech Arts: Instruction and the practice of or interpretation; poetry reading, oratory, extemporaneous speaking and debate (4 years).

Art Appreciation: Instruction in the principles of aesthetics and their application to the fine and practical arts with the aim in view of developing good taste (required of freshmen).

Music Appreciation: A required course for sophomores designed to furnish the historical theoretical and practical background for the enjoyment of good music.

Problems In Sociology: A weekly forum session for juniors devoted to the discussion of social problems based on the principles of Catholic sociology.

Literary Criticism: A weekly laboratory period for seniors devoted to the study and analysis of literary, theater, and motion picture reviews appearing in current periodicals, newspaper columns, and book sections. This course is designed to help the student make a choice on the grounds of principle.<sup>34</sup>

In the summer of 1955, Brother Laurian was assigned to become Director of Studies at Holy Cross High School, Flushing, New York. Before leaving Gilmour, Brother Laurian was honored at a reception that was given at Tudor House. Brother Laurian later wrote of his reflections on this farewell reception in a paper entitled "Do You Find it Hard to Say Good-Bye?" Here are some excerpts from these reflections:

Years had gone by and now I began to feel like Mr. Chips, as I sat here alone in a crowd. Class after class had stayed in these dormitories—freshmen, gushing with enthusiasm; sophomores,

pretending indifference; juniors, wearing their newly acquired sophistication, rather awkwardly; and seniors, enjoying their small privileges with gusto.

I looked at the gathering of parents and friends seated in the adjoining lounge, but their faces were becoming blurred. Wasn't this ridiculous I thought, a man becoming weepy! I fought back the sadness and swallowed determinedly.

I'm not going to give a speech, I began because you parents know how often I have addressed you at your club meetings. But I am grateful, and my voice trailed off. I cleared my throat for a fresh start, but I only got as far as 'am', and I could say not more.

In my embarrassment, I crossed the conservatory into the solarium where Lou Carron put his arm around my shoulder. I thought he said something like, 'Cher up, Brother, that shows how much you think of us.' And I guess I did.<sup>35</sup>

#### The Administration of Brother Gerald (Alphonso) Comeau, C.S.C.

Brother Gerald, who was then known as Brother Alphonso, was appointed third Headmaster of Gilmour Academy in 1955. He had previously been superior and principal of Holy Cross High School in New Orleans, Louisiana. Under Brother Gerald's administration, the Lancer gym that had been constructed under Brother Laurian's term of office was dedicated on June 2, 1955.

In 1956 a swimming pool was put in just east of the Lancer gym. This pool became a natatorium in 1959 when the swimming pool was covered.

In 1963 construction was begun on a new magnificent library. It is a full two story complex with book shelves on two levels and a check-out desk on a loge overlooking the reading area of the library. This library complex also

housed a new office for the Headmaster, a language laboratory, and secretary offices, as well as a lounge for the teachers. The library was dedicated in 1964 and named the Thomas More Library after the great humanist saint, St. Thomas More, who was chancellor of the Realm under Henry VIII of England, and who died a martyr for his faith.<sup>36</sup>

During Brother Gerald's term of office, he made every effort to maintain the tone that the founders had established — "class" scholarship, excellence in athletics, close collaboration with parents' groups.<sup>37</sup> He states that the Provincial administration was most cooperative in assigning men to Gilmour who were premiers. He considered them to be outstanding religious, dedicated teachers, who were able to get the best from their students. He mentions several whom he considered to be great assets to Gilmour Academy. Among them were: Brother Howard Martin Toeppe, who did a great job as maintenance man and bus driver along with Brother Gregory Teodoecki who also was an excellent maintenance man. Praise was given to Brother Vincentius Balog for his keeping of the greenhouse and the grounds as well as perfect the dorms. Mention was made of Brother Ivo Regan's unselfish devotion to duty. Brother Gerald considered Brother Francis Englert one of the most beloved of teachers at Gilmour. Brother William Geenan was lauded for his untiring efforts of spending several days and weeks on the road in the recruitment of students and checking up on their applications to enter the Academy. One must not forget Brother Richard Sitar, now a priest in the

Diocese of Gaylord, Michigan, who was a great teacher of history. Another great man was Brother Clarence Podgorski, now a priest in the Diocese of Palm Beach, Florida who taught religion. And, of course, the great Brother Adrian Cygnar who spent years in the biology department and died at Gilmour. All of these great men, Brother Gerald said, helped make Gilmour Academy what it is today.<sup>38</sup>

Brother Gerald's Headmastership came to an end in 1964 when he took up an assignment as a teacher at St. Francis High School, Mountain View, California.

#### The Administration of Brother Rex Hennel, C.S.C.

Brother Donatus Schmidt, C.S.C., the Provincial of the Midwest Province of Brothers then, appointed Brother Rex Hennel, C.S.C. as Headmaster of Gilmour Academy in June of 1964. Brother Rex had been previously assigned as a missionary to West Africa and had just completed a year of studies at Loyola University.

Brother Rex stated that he considered himself sort of a transition type of Headmaster due to the fact that under his administration plans were under way to transfer the power of governing Gilmour Academy from the Brothers of Holy Cross to a board of lay trustees.

When Brother Rex was appointed Headmaster of Gilmour Academy, there was quite an unrest in this country on our college campuses, partly due to the era of the sixties and partly due to the Viet Nam war. This campus unrest

watered down to the secondary or high school level of education. Also, Brother Donatus has pointed out to Brother Rex that it seemed to him (Brother Donatus) that Gilmour Academy had taken a different sort of direction. There were a few of the faculty members and others who felt that Gilmour should become something like an Exeter of the West. These people had a vision of grandeur that appeared to Brother Donatus to be beyond the goals that Gilmour Academy had set for itself when it was established by the Congregation of Holy Cross back in 1945. Brother Rex was asked to reset the tone and direction on Gilmour in the direction of the goals that were established in 1945-46.

For example, Brother Rex changed architects when he added a science wing to the already existing library. The style of architecture became more simple in design, and certainly most functional in its purpose. When this science wing was added, thought was given to future plans of addition. Hence, the building was so designed that a theater could be easily built within the space between the library proper and the new science wing. However, the present Headmaster Brother Robert Lavelle, has put in a student center with locker and lounge area for the students. This was done in 1990. The Brothers who were assigned at Gilmour Academy at this time were the following (some of whom had been at Gilmour for a number of years: Brother Francis Englert, First Assistant Headmaster; Brother William Geenan, Principal of the school; Brother Adrian Cygnar, biology teacher; Brother Richard Sitar, history teacher;

Brother Remigius Bullinger, teacher of English; Brother Clarence Podgorski, teacher of religion; Brother Ivo Regan, now was involved in the development program for Gilmour.

In 1967 Brother Rex was able to undertake a building fund program and through the generous donation of \$20,000 by one of the lay trustees, a Mr. Dillman, was able to hire a public relations man. This person was Norman "Bud" McLeod, one of the first graduates of Gilmour in 1950.

During these late sixties, boarding schools all over the country were having difficulty in getting boarding students. When Brother Rex became Headmaster of Gilmour, there were approximately 80 boarding students, after which time there was a decline in this area. It was at this time that Gilmour leaned toward being more of a day school academy, although still taking in boarding students and hoping for more of the same.

At and around 1966, it was becoming apparent that the financial situation of Gilmour Academy was becoming a burden upon the community of Holy Cross. So much so that the physical plant of Gilmour Academy could no longer depend on the community of Holy Cross Brothers to maintain the plant financially, or could the Academy guarantee a return of money if the funds were borrowed.

On one of his visits with Brother Donatus at Notre Dame, Brother Rex mentioned this fact and Brother Donatus posed this question: "Did you ever think about going to a lay board of trustees?" Brother Rex responded that he

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had never given it serious thought. Brother Donatus encouraged Brother Rex to give it further thought. Brother Rex began to talk about the idea with his faculty at Gilmour and with the members of the board of lay trustees, who at this time were only in an advisory capacity as far as the governing of Gilmour was concerned. Some of these lay board of advisors were Lee Howly; John Murphy, President of the Higbee Department store; Roger Brenann, who was also Gilmour's lawyer; and William O'Neil. There was much consulting and much legal transaction before it was finally decided that Gilmour Academy would indeed go to a governing body of lay trustees modeled after the governing structure of the University of Notre Dame. The actual transfer of power from the Brothers of Holy Cross to the Lay Board of Trustees did not actually occur until 1969 under the next Headmaster, Brother Francis Englert. More will be discussed on this transfer of authority from the Brothers of Holy Cross to the Lay Board of Trustees in the Administration of Brother Francis Englert's Headmastership.

Near the end of Brother Rex's administration, the Gilmour Board of Lay Trustees was approached by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart in Cleveland, Ohio to seek property from Gilmour Academy to start a private school for girls. After further negotiations, it was decided to sell thirty acres of Gilmour property to the Sisters of Sacred Heart. The name of this school was called Glen Oak School. The final transaction of selling the property was completed under the Headmastership of Brother Francis Englert.

The General Chapter of the Congregation of Holy Cross was held in 1968 and Brother Charles Krupp, C.S.C. was elected Provincial of the midwest Province of Brothers. Brother Charles then asked Brother Rex if he (Rex) would be Brother Charles' Assistant Provincial, and Rex accepted. Thus, there was a vacancy in the Headmastership at Gilmour.

Brother Rex stated that the two most important aspects of his administration, he believed, were: (1) the transfer of authority from the Brothers of Holy Cross to the Board of Lay Trustees, and (2) the delegation of authority to certain faculty heads. Prior to this time, most of the authority was in the hands of the Headmaster. But since Gilmour was a growing institution, Brother Rex felt that more could be accomplished by parcelling out the work by giving certain individuals responsible positions of authority.

Brother's term of office came to an end in July of 1968. At that time he was asked whom he thought best to follow him in the headmastership. Brother Rex suggested Brother Francis Englert, who at that time had gone over to St. Edward's High School in Lakewood, Ohio and had become superior of that house of Brothers. So, the Provincial, Brother Charles Krupp, appointed Brother Francis Englert to be the new Headmaster of Gilmour Academy. The Board of Lay Trustees had not as yet been given the authority over Gilmour for selecting the headmaster.<sup>39</sup>

### The Administration of Brother Francis Englert, C.S.C.

Brother Francis Englert first came to Gilmour in 1951 and taught English. He had the job as assistant housemaster over at St. Joseph Hall on the lower campus and also had the duty as librarian in charge of publications. IN 1956 Brother Francis became Director of Admissions for Gilmour Academy. In 1967 he was asked to be the superior of the Brothers' house at St. Edward's High School.

In the summer of 1968, Brother Francis assumed the Headmastership. It was during this year that the transfer of authority of running Gilmour Academy was given over to the Lay Board of Trustees. This involved a great deal of legal procedures, as well as financial adjustments that had to be made. Fortunately, Gilmour had a lawyer by the name of Mr. Molaney on the Lay Board of Trustees who had been instrumental in assisting the Congregation of Holy Cross priests to make the transfer of governship of the University of Notre Dame to a lay board of trustees. Mr. Molaney was then able to guide the Brothers of Holy Cross in their transfer of authority to the Lay Board. The final process was completed in the spring of 1969. Most of the new Board of Lay Trustees had just previously been Lay Advisors to Gilmour Academy.

This transfer of authority over to the Lay Board of Trustees meant that from now on any physical development or change of curricula and/or major policies had to go through the Lay Board of Trustees for their approval. Also, even though the Headmaster must be a Brother of Holy Cross, the Lay Board

of Trustees must approve him. No longer is the appointment made by the Provincial of the Midwest Province. The Provincial may suggest names, but the approval must come from the Board of Lay Trustees. The big thing, of course, is that the Lay Board of Trustees now assume all the financial responsibilities of Gilmour Academy.

At this time there were also plans made to erect a new dining hall and plans to expand the dormitory facilities. Nineteen sixty-eight was a year of working with architects to plan these buildings. Brother Francis along with the members of the Lay Board of Trustees visited other prep schools to see their dining and dormitory facilities to get an idea of how Gilmour would proceed in erecting their dining hall and dormitory. The architect was Mr. Almirall. The man who did the final design for the dining hall was a Japanese architect by the name of Fred Taguci.

There was some difficulty with the Gates Mills Zoning Commission with regards to the type of building that Gilmour was erecting. However, the matter was finally settled. For one thing, one does not see a clash between the Tudor Gothic style of architecture and the modern Japanese architecture of the dining hall because the dining hall is behind Tudor House and below it so that it is hidden from view when one looks north toward the lower campus.

The construction of both the dining hall and the dormitory was begun in early spring of 1969. A fund-raising project got underway to help pay for these two buildings. The object was to raise two and a half million dollars.

In 1968 the process of selling the lower east campus to the Sisters of the Sacred Heart was completed and the construction of this new girls academy was begun in 1968, later to be called Glen Oak School. Glen Oak adopted a new system of grading. In fact, it was a non-graded system whereby the student received an evaluation in the form of a paragraph to show her progress in a particular subject. The school was scheduled to open in the fall of 1969.

Plans were then formulated to do a joint education system between Gilmour Academy and Glen Oak School. It was understood right from the beginning that these were two separate institutions. But at the same time there was implemented a program of cross-registration for both schools. This was certainly a momentous year for Gilmour as the Academy underwent an evaluation from the North Central Association of Schools and Colleges.

After the Second Vatican Council, the duties of principal and superior were separated by canon law and the superior could have a term of only six years. Thus, it was that Brother David Baltrinic became superior of the Brothers at Gilmour Academy. Brother Francis Englert remained as Headmaster at Gilmour.<sup>40</sup>

In 1969 Brother Francis Englert received a change of obedience from the Provincial, Brother Charles Krupp. He was transferred to Notre Dame and Brother Carl Shonk, C.S.C. was appointed the next Headmaster of Gilmour Academy in the summer of 1969.

### Glen Oak School

It was at the end of Brother Gerald's administration and the beginning of Brother Rex's administration that during the summer of 1964 that the Religious of the Sacred Heart presented to the Gilmour Board of Trustees a proposal to establish a school for girls that would be located on the Gilmour campus. Thus, there ensued much discussion and planning by the trustees of both schools in the months that followed. Finally, in the spring of 1968, a 30 acre tract of land belonging to Gilmour School was sold to the trustees of the new school, later to be known as Glen Oak Academy. The reason for this venture was that it was the conviction of the Gilmour Board of Trustees that both young men and young women could very well profit from sharing certain classes, and where feasible, to also share co-curricular activities.

The Glen Oak School was opened in September of 1969. There immediately began a sharing of classes between Glen Oak and Gilmour, such as sharing of faculties and facilities, as well as the sharing of courses. This sharing of faculty and program of courses was limited during the first year because Glen Oak had only ninth and tenth grade students at this time, which, of course, would be later expanded into a four year high school. Another purpose of the co-adventure between the two schools was that hopefully there would develop a more mature personal relationship between the Glen Oak girls and the Gilmour boys.

Sister Isabelle Coakley's thesis set the tone of the program for Glen Oak

School. It is entitled, "Learning at Your Own Rate." In this thesis, Sister Isabelle explains that a person progresses at one's own rate of study. Sister Owen, the first principal at Glen Oak implemented Sister Isabelle's program of study as outlined in her thesis. At the time, Glen Oak started with the ninth and tenth grade and each year after that added a grade until a full four year high school was attained. The school emphasized the virtues of the dignity of one's person, service to others, and love for others.

During the first year of shared curricula (1969-70), the following program of classes was initiated: (1) Gilmour students taking classes at Glen Oak — typing, Spanish I and II; (2) Glen Oak students taking classes at Gilmour — Introductory Physical Science, biology, Latin I and II. Glen Oak's teachers taught the following subjects at Gilmour: Spanish I and Anthropology. Gilmour teachers taught the following subjects at Glen Oak: Latin I and IV.

As pointed out previously, the Glen Oak School was a non-graded school wherein no grades were given but a written report about a paragraph long. When the Gilmour boys started taking classes at Glen Oak, a system had to be worked out whereby the boys would receive a regular grade, of say, an "A" or a "B," etc. And, of course, the girls attending Gilmour would receive an evaluation in the form of a paragraph on how they were succeeding in a particular class. Also, class periods had to be worked out for the boys attending Glen Oak as they had a very flexible schedule, there were no period classes.

Transportation of the students to both schools presented some difficulty, especially in the winter time; the buses would break down and sometimes the roads were impassible. Another problem that had to be worked out was the financial issue between the two schools, how each teacher was to be paid who taught at both schools. Also, the renting of the natatorium to the Glen Oak girls had to be worked out.<sup>41</sup>

The first graduating class of Glen Oak Academy was in 1972. One of the great advantages of an all-girl school is that the girls take on leadership, they are not intimidated by the masculine domination in classes. Nor do the girls take everything as fact; they learn to weigh all the evidence before coming to a conclusion.

In the 1970s, the Sisters of Sacred Heart pulled out of Glen Oak Academy. The Board of Lay Trustees of Glen Oak thought it would be ecumenical to have an Episcopalian priest as Headmaster. They selected a priest of the Episcopal Diocese of Ohio as Headmaster Canon Lloyd Gestner. The very fact that a non Roman Catholic administrator was now head of Glen Oak showed the wide diversity in its philosophy of religious education. After Canon Gestner, Sister Claudia Klyn became Headmistress of the Academy.<sup>42</sup>

As a consequence, Glen Oak had a "fuzzy" image in that the philosophy of the school seemed to be out of focus. It did not reflect the impression of being a Catholic school. In fact, it presented a nebulous impression of a non-denominational institution. This image, no doubt, hurt the enrollment of Glen Oak Academy.

After Canon Gestner's term of office, the Board of Lay Trustees returned to having a Roman Catholic Sister as Headmistress, Sister Claudia Klyne, a Sister of the Ursuline Order. She was administrator of the Academy for about six years. During her term of office, the Catholic image of Glen Oak began to return. But still the official philosophy of Glen Oak did not categorically state that Glen Oak was a Catholic institution. This was so from its very inception. When the merger finally came between Glen Oak Academy and Gilmour Academy, the philosophy stated that this merger with Gilmour Academy would unequivocally be a Catholic institution. However, Gilmour Academy is open to students of other denominations, or with no denominational affiliation.

#### The Administration of Brother Carl Shonk, C.S.C.

In 1969 Brother Carl Shonk, C.S.C., succeeded Brother Francis Englert as Headmaster at Gilmour Academy. Brother Carl stated, along with Brother Rex and Brother Francis, that one of the most significant events in the history of Gilmour Academy was the transfer of power from the Brothers of Holy Cross to the Lay Board of Trustees. Brother Carl remarked that it was quite a risk for the Lay Board of Trustees to undertake. But they saw the great possibilities for Gilmour in such a move. The Brothers, on their part, undertook a great trust in granting all of this power to Lay Board of Trustees. But, they, too, saw the advantage of such a venture.

Brother Carl makes the following reflections on his term of office as Headmaster of Gilmour Academy. What always amazed him was the

dedication of parents toward Gilmour and their endeavor to raise funds for the Academy. Brother Carl remembers the wonderful Christmas at Tudor House — the decorations, which varied from year to year. The Midnight Mass became so popular that it had to be moved from the chapel to the Commons-the dining hall. Always after Mass there would be a gathering of the parents and the Brothers in the Tudor lounge. Brother Francis Englert would serve eggnog. Many of the parents brought homemade cookies. Another great memory that Brother Carl recalls was when Gilmour won the Ohio State Track Meet. Gilmour sent one individual to this Meet (Eric Penic) who brought back the state title!

When the new dormitory on the lower east campus was finished (The Murphy Dorm named after one of the first Trustees Advisors), the students from Vincent and St. Joseph's Hall moved into the new dorm, as well as the students on the two floors of Tudor House.

Under the superior, Brother David Baltrinic, the now vacant dorm rooms of Tudor House were renovated for a residence for the Brothers, including two recreation rooms and a kitchenette. Brother David, himself, did much of the decorating and painting in this upstairs area of Tudor House and did a magnificent job. Also at this time, the greenhouse was restored by Brother Andrew Sukenik, who raised plants and sold them to help pay for the renovations in Tudor House.

The former art shed was converted into a music shed with several

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practice rooms and a classroom. The music department was under the auspices of Brother Daniel Kane, who also directed the Gilmour choir, still director (1993). The basement of the Little Theatre (now torn down) was turned into an art studio. This studio was under the direction of Mr. Joseph Turkaly. The former St. Joseph Dorm was converted into classrooms on the first floor and the second floor was renovated apartments for the faculty. The wire fence that bordered on S.O.M. Road was replaced by a wooden one, the gift of Mrs. "Dotsy" O'Neil.

The Chapel of the Holy Spirit was renovated to meet the new liturgical guidelines of the Second Vatican Council. The former pews were crafted by Brother Benoit to complete the wood paneling on the walls of the chapel and for a new altar. The former horse barn, which up to this time had been used as a storage area, was converted into an art studio which became known as The Art Barn. This project was co-financed by both Gilmour and Glen Oak.

The State of Ohio Lottery became an asset for Gilmour Academy because it provided funds for all schools, both public and private. However, the funds could not be used for religious educational purposes. Gilmour used its funds for supplies for the art department. When Glen Oak provided for another art teacher for the Art Barn, this program really took off. Joseph Turkey, who had studied under the famous Ivan Mestrovitch at the University of Notre Dame, became the head of the renovated Art Barn.

Also at this time, optional courses in religion were offered for grades

eleven and twelve. Gilmour may be the first school to hire a rabbi to teach Old Testament and The Prophets.

Brother Richard Johnson developed a computer science program with only one computer. His focus was on a one-on-one basis type of instruction. A business course was added, as well as an accounting course.

Gilmour Academy adopted a program of community service for the inner-city of Cleveland, specifically at St. Henry's Grade School. Gilmour hosted a visit to Gilmour for these inner-city students, the swimming pool being their favorite spot of entertainment.

Brother Carl stated that he experienced some sad moments at Gilmour. Among them was the death of Brother Gerontius McCarthy, a teacher at Gilmour and a dorm master. Brother Gerontius died of a heart attack in the Gilmour natatorium. Another sad death was that of Brother Maurice Wertzberger, who was in charge of the switchboard at Gilmour. Then there was the death of Brother Ivo Regan, "Mr. Gilmour," a master teacher of English and a dedicated Gilmour man from its very inception under Brother Theophane; a suicide victim. He was loved by his former students who often came back to visit him. This being the age of heavy drug use, there was the need, at times, of expelling students, especially of those who lived in the dorm.

One problem that bothered Brother Carl while he was Headmaster was that there was no program of direction for the dorm students, no real structured program for them, especially in their free time. For example, there

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was no time schedule for when students should be in their rooms for study. Brother Carl had visited other academies, especially in the East, which had a very structured program for their dormitories. Most of the teachers of these academies lived in the dorms. Also, 80% of the student body were dorm students at these institutions. Whereas at Gilmour it was just the opposite. In the beginning, Gilmour had more resident students, but as the years progressed, Gilmour became a more day-student Academy.

### The Middle School

When the students from Vincent Hall moved into the new Murphy dorm, plans then were being formulated to start a Middle School at Vincent Hall. As was said above, Vincent Hall was therefore renovated for this new Middle School. However, before the Middle School project got underway, the question had to be asked: "What could our Middle School offer to seventh and eighth graders that they would not have at other middle schools in the area?" One offering that the Gilmour Middle School could make was the introduction of a foreign language much earlier than the high school years. Another was a math program in which the middle schoolers would have completed the first year of algebra by the time they finished the eighth grade. The parents of the area were most enthusiastic about this new undertaking.<sup>43</sup>

After the renovations were completed, a brochure was published entitled, "Gilmour Academy Middle School." This brochure gave the following for the 'raison d'être' of this Middle School:

We believe that the logical and appropriate transition for boys from childhood to adolescence, from the elementary to the secondary curriculum, comes about more effectively through the middle school approach. A middle school for boys meets a need of providing an educational experience for capable boys at their unique level of development.<sup>44</sup>

The brochure went on to state that the Gilmour Middle School offered a balanced program of exploratory experiences for personal development. The program is geared to 12-13 year old boys. There was mentioned a comprehensive charge of \$1,950 which includes tuition, luncheon, insurance, and fees. But it does not include transportation, text books, supplies, or personal athletic equipment.

During Brother Carl's administration, a special emphasis was made for fund-raising. In town and out-of-town meetings were held to raise money. Brother Carl attended these meetings along with Brother Ivo Regan, who pointed out certain parties to whom Brother Carl should talk. There were 20 some meetings of this kind in all.

#### The Grading System

The Gilmour Academy grading system at this time closely approximated the grading system at Harvard University. Based on daily work and examination, class rank, honor awards and distinctions are determined by averages computed from the following numerical equivalents assigned to each letter grade as follows:

A+ 12 exceptionally superior achievement

- A 11 exceptionally superior achievement
- A- 10 superior achievement
- B+ 9 superior achievement
- B 8 superior achievement
- B- 7 above average achievement
- C+ 6 above average achievement
- C 5 achievement for college recommendation
- C- 4 achievement for college recommendation
- D+ 3 lower range of achievement
- D 2 lower range of achievement
- D- lower range of achievement
- F 0 Failure

The student's average was computed to two decimal places by dividing the sum of the points in solid subject by the number of such subjects.

#### The Honor Roll

The honor roll, posted and published after each trimester, was divided into three sections:

High honors represents an average above 9.5

First honors represents an average of 8.0

Second honors represents an average above 7.0

A grade of D excludes a student from high honors

A grade of F excludes a student from the honor roll for the grading period in which he received this grade.<sup>45</sup>

When the Middle School was started in 1974, Brother Carl Shonk resigned as Headmaster of Gilmour Academy and became Director of the Middle School. Brother William Fitch, C.S.C., who had been principal of Archbishop Hoban High School in Akron, Ohio, was appointed as Headmaster of Gilmour Academy and Brother Carl became the Assistant Headmaster of Gilmour Academy. Brother Carl retired as Director of the Middle School in 1979. He then took a sabbatical and went to Dayton University to study Theology. He returned to Gilmour and attended classes at Cleveland State University in Guidance. Brother Carl is now teaching at Immacula-DeLaSalle High School in Miami, Florida.

In the early 1970s, Brother Thomas Maddix became Dean of Houses and taught English. He was very well liked by both parents and students of Gilmour.

Brother Edgar Plas was assistant treasurer with Brother Maynard Rabidoux as treasurer. Both brothers served Gilmour with the highest degree of proficiency.

During Brother Fitch's administration, Gilmour Academy underwent a North Central Evaluation. This Evaluation was under the auspices of Dr. John Stanavage. The Chairman of the North Central Committee was Mr. Stan Fox with Mr. Guy Stella as Coordinator of the Evaluation. Among the commendations that were made by the Evaluation Committee was one

Gilmour Academy at the invitation of Brother William Fitch. Brother Robert had had previous experience with Gilmour Academy in that he had participated in the 1975 North Central Evaluation. Brother Robert's chief duty at this time was to oversee the day-to-day running of the Academy. Brother William was, of course, still responsible for the entire Academy, being Headmaster.

During the years from 1976 to 1978, the Academy was growing, but not at a very rapid pace. To help in this situation, the Board of Trustees began to look at the possibility of co-education for Gilmour. Studies were made of other independent schools and it was found that by 1980 most of these independent schools had gone co-education. In the fall of 1980 a resolution was passed by the Gilmour Academy Board of Trustees that Gilmour would go co-educational. In the mean time, however, in the summer of 1980, Brother William resigned from the Headmastership of Gilmour for personal reasons. Brother Robert Lavelle was then appointed by the Board of Trustees to be Interim Headmaster.

After the resolution was passed that Gilmour would go co-ed, the Board decided that this resolution should be kept confidential for sixty days. In the meantime, the Glen Oak School Board of Trustees were invited to join in this venture of becoming co-educational with Gilmour Academy. There was no attempt made to coerce the Glen Oak Board, they were to make their own decision. By the end of fifty days, there was a response from the Glen Oak Board. A meeting then followed between the two school Boards. At this meeting, both Boards looked at the possibility of a merger between the two

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schools. The two Boards then set up a committee to investigate what would be involved if a merger of the two schools took place. The committee was told what areas were negotiable and what areas were non-negotiable. For example, the fact that the school would remain a Roman Catholic institution was non-negotiable. Thus, any merger with the Glen Oak School would mean that the newly merged institution would be a Roman Catholic institution. This was very important due to the ecumenical religious status of Glen Oak.

In January of 1981, it was finally decided that Glen Oak Academy would merge with Gilmour Academy and the name would remain Gilmour Academy. During the remainder of 1981, plans were made to adapting the buildings of both schools for this co-educational merger. There then began renovations of the gymnasium and locker rooms as well as conversion of rest rooms as well as the building of a field house. Also, there was the merger of both faculties of each school. In 1981-1982 the Glen Oak School continued to be used and a shuttle bus was employed to bus the students to both campuses. During the course of 1981, consideration was given as to what should be done with the Glen Oak building. Should it be sold? An offer had been made by an outside tenant to buy the Glen Oak complex. This tenant wanted to use the Glen Oak building for their headquarters and for their computer operations. They would have allowed Gilmour Academy to use the Glen Oak gym. They were also open to having Gilmour students use their computer facilities and program. The offer looked very attractive.

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However, even though the offer looked quite appealing, the Board of Trustees of Gilmour Academy began to look at the long-range philosophy of Gilmour. This philosophy signified that Gilmour was a Catholic and family-oriented school. If Gilmour were to sell the Glen Oak property to this outside tenant, then it would be difficult to try to attract students after the sixth grade level. Would it not be better to develop Glen Oak as a feeder for the middle school and high school of Gilmour Academy? After much thought and deliberation, the Board decided to go the latter way. Thus, the Board declined the offer made by the outside tenant. It was decided that the Glen Oak complex would be used as a Montessori preschool and elementary school.

The Gilmour Board contacted the Adrian Dominican Sisters in developing the concept of a Montessori School. This contact was made through Brother John May, C.S.C., who was and still is on the Gilmour staff. Brother John contacted his sister, Sister Mary Loretta, O.P. After further exploration and consideration, it was decided that the Glen Oak School would become an elementary school. Also, it was decided that there would be a controlled growth program, in that the first two years would be given over to the Montessori educational program, and then each year after that a grade would be added, starting with the regular kindergarten and adding the first grade the next year, and so on, until the sixth grade was attained. The student would then, it was hoped, would go to the middle school in the seventh grade.

At the present (1993), the lower school is completed. With the

completion of the full sixth grade at the lower school, Gilmour Academy now has a program of studies all the way from preschool, with the two years of the Montessori School, all the way through the twelfth grade making it possible for a student to attend Gilmour Academy for fifteen years. It is hoped that the enrollment will be approximately 180 through grades one through six, with a possible twenty-five in the traditional kindergarten and fifty in the combined Montessori program.

In order to accommodate all of these students in the lower school, a wing is presently under construction onto the lower School (the former Glen Oak School). This addition was started in late August of 1992. With this new addition, there will be a new section for art classes, a dining room, and a before and after school care area. Also, there will be an expanded music and drama classroom in this same area. The before and after school care center is now in the old Glen Oak gym. The enrollment in the entire Academy as of September 1992 was 610.

#### The Present Government of Gilmour Academy

In 1981, the Board of Lay Trustees selected Brother Robert Lavelle as its regular Headmaster, a position he stills holds (1993). This year (1993) is the twenty-fourth year of operation of the governing body of the Trustees. It should be noted here that even though the governing body is that of the Trustees, the ownership of the school is a joint-ownership, 50% of whom are Holy Cross Religions of the Mid-West Province and 50% are laymen and is

called the Corporation of Gilmour Academy. The current six Brother members are: Brother Robert Lavelle, Brother Robert Kelly, Brother John May, Brother Evan Schmidt, Brother James Spooner, and Brother Thomas Moser. These Brothers are voted in by the other member Trustees for a two year term. Mr. Thomas Mavie is presently (1993) the Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Harry E. Figgie, Jr. is currently president of Gilmour Academy, Inc.

The following stipulations are reserved for the members of the Gilmour Academy Corporation: The philosophy of the school; the alienation of property; the degree of indebtedness; the acquisition of major property. All other rights and privileges are delegated to the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees can consist of thirty to sixty members. Some of the members of the Corporation are also members of the Board of Trustees. In the 1970s there was a restructuring of the Corporation in that the President of the Corporation must be a layman, whereas prior to that time, it was a religious Brother.

Each member of the Board of Trustees is on a committee. Each committee meets once a month. The Headmaster is an ex-officio member of all committees.

Gilmour Academy now has a College Preparatory Charter from the State of Ohio. Such a charter demands that on an average over a three year period 95% or above of Gilmour students must attend a four year college. Therefore, the Gilmour philosophy is geared for preparing students for college. This is coupled with the continued mission of being a Catholic college prep school.

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Hence, those student who are accepted at Gilmour are students who have the intellectual acumen to achieve in a college prep program.

At present (1993), Gilmour is looking at integrating the program in more detail of academic achievement. For example, in the seventh through ninth grades there is placed a great emphasis upon cooperative learning. A team of teachers visited Brown University and area schools in the Cleveland vicinity in 1992 to observe the planning methods for cooperative learning. There is a rigorous academic demand on each student. Students may move onto another level without the team's assessment of the student's mastery of the subject.

There is a greater effort on integrating a major project which demonstrates the student's proficiency of what is happening. For example, in the ninth grade level, the students did a study on cancer. First of all, the students did a literature search on the topic of cancer in their English class. Then they talked about the historical influence of diseases around the world and the American situation of this disease. They looked at statistics of major diseases and where and how were the cures developed. The students then looked at how they would do a research paper on these diseases.

After explaining their work in statistics, history, and the possible cure of these diseases, students wrote a paper reflecting all of these issues. After this paper was written, an oral presentation concerning the findings in their research paper was made to a panel of experts in the field of diseases, at which the

students presented their findings. This panel of experts then questioned the students as to both methodology and depth of their paper.

The Twenty-first century will demand a more creative society, one that embodies the critical thinker. Gilmour Academy believes its roll is to promote intellectual creativity governed by principles and morality. Thus, the Gilmour student can make an impact upon this nation's future society that will help bring forth a morally conscious people. The Gilmour student, in addition to being intellectually prepared, will have the commitment and courage to go out in the world and participate in altering a material-oriented society to one that is more spiritually-oriented.<sup>49</sup>

#### Some Observations by a Brother Faculty Member of Gilmour Academy

Brother Robert Kelly joined the faculty of Gilmour Academy in 1980. He had just finished a theology program at the Jesuit School of Theology at Berkeley University, California.

Brother Robert Lavelle approached Brother Kelly to be an assistant in Gilmour's retreat program and also be involved in some counseling of the students. Brother Kelly accepted the invitation. He assisted Father John Blazak in the religion department. Another position that Brother Kelly undertook was that of the Gilmour Men's Club which had been under the direction of Brother Andrew Sukenik. Brother Andrew asked to be relieved of his duties as Moderator of the Men's Club. Thereupon Brother Kelly was asked to assume the position, which he did. Brother Kelly is still holds this position (1993).

As time went on, Brother Kelly began to pull away from counseling and guidance and began to spend more time with forming retreats for the Gilmour students. For some years now, the Gilmour students had been involved in community service to the inner-city parishes and food centers, assisting the students in English, etc., of the Cleveland area. This was a project that was started under Brother Ivo Regan. However, there had never been a set program of this kind that was fully incorporated into the academic program of Gilmour Academy.

About 1986, there developed what was called a Service Program at Gilmour Academy. It was incorporated into the academic program in that such a program was necessary for a student to graduate from Gilmour Academy. The program consisted of a student giving of his/her time in free service to some community project, such as helping in the soup kitchen of the inner-city, tutoring underprivileged children, assisting in hospital work, doing gardening, etc. for the elderly, caring for the elderly, etc. A student is expected to give sixty hours of service before he or she can graduate from Gilmour. This service program begins in the ninth grade and can continue through the twelfth grade. However, any student may put in his/her sixty hours at any time, sooner or later. Thus, a student could possibly have his/her service hours in by the time they are juniors or sooner. Service time is done during the summer months mostly. Brother Robert Kelly was moderator of this program until 1991. Since

that time, Brother Kelly has been active mostly with the development program at Gilmour.

Under the Development Program, the Alumni Club is conducting a phone-a-thon. Each alumni(ae) class of Gilmour has someone from their class appointed to call follow alumni(ae) to get their classmates to pledge a certain amount of money to Gilmour Academy. The parents and friends of Gilmour join in the phone-a-thon. Together, the two phone-a-thon groups garnered \$250,000. For this phone-a-thon Gilmour has the use of the McDonald Securities office which offers the benefit of approximately 20 telephones.

Brother Kelly is now involved in development and also in working in the school offices assisting the secretaries. In his counseling through the years at Gilmour and at other Holy Cross schools, he stated that even though the parents of the students at Gilmour may have more money than parents of other Holy Cross schools, nevertheless, "kids are kids." It doesn't matter whether they are rich or poor, they have the same feelings, the same needs.

When the merger came to have the Glen Oak School join Gilmour Academy, Brother Kelly said that he did a lot of counseling in the area of helping students of both schools adjust to the fact that now Gilmour Academy is a co-educational institution.

### A Postlude

As one looks at the academic contribution of the Brother of Holy Cross at Gilmour Academy, one begins to realize the magnitude of vision of the early founders of the Academy: Father Steiner, Brother William Mang, Brother Ephrem O'Dwyer, and Brother Theophane Schmidt.

These great religious men saw the potential of well-trained minds that could help shape the future of our country from one that is based upon the Industrial Revolutionary of Materialism and Power to one of Spiritual and Moral Principles based upon Judeo-Christian values. Those who have now the responsibility of inculcating these Judeo-Christian values in the Gilmour student today are carrying on the Torch of Excellence as passed onto them by those early founders and those who came after them, the many teaching Brothers of Holy Cross and the many members of the lay faculty of Gilmour Academy.

You, dear faculty, are not only educating the Gilmour student to live a spiritual Judeo-Christian life for himself/herself, but are educating that student to the high potential of making a difference in the society in which one finds himself/herself; a difference based upon the moral values learned as a student at Gilmour Academy. Let us close with the words of The Superior General of the Congregation of Holy Cross, the Very Reverend Father, Claude Grou, C.S.C:

We are called to approach our role as educators in the faith as fellow travelers on a journey in faith. We identify with others in a shared condition as sinner struggling to be liberated from sin, seekers trying to be liberated from ignorance and prejudice, men (and women) among others sharing the sufferings and struggles

of our world, participating in the human quest for liberation. . . . We are called to form with those around us communities which will be signs of the coming kingdom. They will be communities in which faith is so active that it leads us to live the kingdom in a radical manner. The signs of the kingdom are those proclaimed by Christ in his own description of the Messianic times which he has come to inaugurate: the blind see, the prisoners are set free, the good news is preached to the poor, and a year of grace is proclaimed. (Luke 4:18). Amen!<sup>50</sup>

## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup>Paper on Gilmour Academy, 1946.

<sup>2</sup>Taped notes of Brother Vincentius Balog, C.S.C., August, 1992.

<sup>3</sup>Exposition of Gilmour Academy, 1946-1958, p. 8.

<sup>4</sup>Exposition of Gilmour Academy, 1946-1958, p. 9.

<sup>5</sup>Estate purchased by the Brothers of Holy Cross for a Boys Academy.

<sup>6</sup>Letter of Bishop Hoban to Father Steiner, November 17, 1945.

<sup>7</sup>The Tower, 1947.

<sup>8</sup>From a paper entitled, "Gilmour Academy," circa 1946.

<sup>9</sup>"The Founding and Purpose of Gilmour Academy" by Brother Theophane Schmitt, C.S.C.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid.

<sup>11</sup>Schedule of Classes, Gilmour Academy School, Calendar 1946.

<sup>12</sup>Hand Book for Parents, Teachers and Students, p. 5.

<sup>13</sup>Taped notes from Brother Vincentius Balog, C.S.C., August, 1992.

<sup>14</sup>Ibid.

<sup>15</sup>Ibid.

<sup>16</sup>From some recollections of Gilmour Academy by Brother Laurian La Forest, C.S.C., December 15, 1992.

<sup>17</sup>Letter of Joseph Savorett, Commissioner of the United States Department of Justice and Immigration, dated June 30, 1948.

<sup>18</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, dated January 6, 1947.

<sup>19</sup>The Hall Crier, October 3, 1947.

<sup>20</sup>Gilmour Academy flyer explaining the school, faculty, etc., 1947.

<sup>21</sup>From some recollections of Gilmour Academy by Brother Laurian La Forest, C.S.C., December 15, 1992.

<sup>22</sup>Ibid.

<sup>23</sup>The Tower, March 2, 1949.

<sup>24</sup>"Decision, Determination, Mark the Twenty-Five Year Journey to Advancement," p. 4.

<sup>25</sup>Ibid.

<sup>26</sup>Ibid.

<sup>27</sup>"Gilmour at Forty," pp. 6-9.

<sup>28</sup>Ibid., p. 13.

<sup>29</sup>Ibid., p. 13.

<sup>30</sup>Gilmour faculty list for 1952.

<sup>31</sup>Some recollections of Gilmour Academy by Brother Laurian La Forest, C.S.C., pp. 3-4.

<sup>32</sup>Ibid., p. 4.

<sup>33</sup>Ibid.

<sup>34</sup>Ibid.

<sup>35</sup>Gilmour Academy, 1947, circa June 1947, The Tower.

<sup>36</sup>Ibid.

<sup>37</sup>"Decision, Determination, Mark the Twenty-Five Year Journey to Advancement," p. 8.

<sup>38</sup>"Gilmour Academy at 40," p. 19.

<sup>39</sup>Letter of Brother Gerald Comeau, C.S.C., January 1993.

<sup>40</sup> Taped conversation with Brother Francis Englert, November 1992.

<sup>41</sup> Taped notes from Brother Carl Shonk, January, 1993. Memorandum to Board of Advisors of Gilmour Academy, RE: Proposed Girls school. "Gilmour Academy and Glen Oak School: A Coordinate Venture."

<sup>42</sup> The Oak Twig, The Glen Oak paper, February, 1977.

<sup>43</sup> Taped notes from Brother Carl Shonk, January, 1993.

<sup>44</sup> Flyer entitled, "Gilmour Academy Middle School," 1973.

<sup>45</sup> "Academic Policies of Gilmour Academy, 1970s, pp. 15-16.

<sup>46</sup> The NCA Evaluation Report on Gilmour Academy, Gates Mill, Ohio, January 12-15, 1975, Pat Dordisco, Chairman.

<sup>47</sup> Letter to William Dollard, December 8, 1979 from Brother William Fitch, C.S.C., Headmaster of Gilmour Academy.

<sup>48</sup> Taped conversation with the Headmaster Brother Robert Lavelle, C.S.C., September 1992.

<sup>49</sup> Gilmour Academy Curriculum Guide, 1992-1993.

<sup>50</sup> Preface to Philosophy - The Holy Cross Tradition.

## Appendix A

## First Year Program of Studies and First Faculty

The Sunday Schedule

8:00 a.m. Rising

8:20 a.m. High Mass

9:15 a.m. Breakfast

10:15 a.m. Letter writing, personal guidance, interviews with Headmaster

1:00 p.m. Dinner

2:00 p.m. Recreation

4:00 p.m. Tea for students and their guests

6:15 p.m. Supper

7:30 p.m. Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament

Supervised Study

9:15 p.m. Lights out

The First Faculty at Gilmour Academy, 1946

Brother Theophane Schmitt, Headmaster

Brother Loyola Christoff, Assistant Headmaster

Brother Christopher Bauer, Grounds

Brother Vincentius Balog, Art and Physical Education

Brother Peter Damian Pricket, English, History and Physical Education

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Brother Gonzaga Day, Temporary Treasurer and later Supervisor of the dining rooms and kitchen

Brother Martin Stuck, Treasurer

Brother Albertus Smith, French, Music and Mathematics

Brother Laurian La Forest, French and Housemaster of Vincent Hall for the Freshmen

Brother Ivo Reagan, English

Brother Humbert Caddle, Assistant Maintenance

Brother John Lavelle, English, History

Brother Thomas Cousineau, Maintenance and in charge of the grounds

Mr. Vincent LaRitta, Social Studies

Mr. John Gale, Latin, History

Brother Howard Martin Toeppe, in charge of Maintenance

Father Casimer Czaplicki, C.S.C., Chaplain, Religion

Mr. Maynard S. Willis, the caretaker for the Drury Estate was maintained because of his singular knowledge of the plumbing and the electrical system of the plant. (No blueprints had been left for these systems.)

## Appendix B

## Faculty Added in 1947

Brother Mary Joseph Siok, Supervisor of Maintenance

Brother Urban Kronapple, Campus Maintenance

Mr. Thomas Hoyer, Instructor in Piano, Organ and Glee Club

Mr. John Marciniak, Assistant Supervisor of the Rockne Field House and the  
Academy Chauffeur

Dr. John P. Monahan, Gilmour Academy Physician

Mr. Edward F. Quinn, Vocational Testing Director

Mrs. John Marciniak, Supervisor of the Infirmary and Resident Nurse

## Appendix C

## Faculty of Gilmour in Administration of Brother Laurian La Forest, C.S.C.

Brother Laurian La Forest, Superior and Headmaster

Brother John Lavalley, Assistant Superior

Brother Albertus Smith, Councillor

Brother Caius Webber, Steward

Brother Ivo Regan, Councillor

Brother Adrian Cygnar

Brother Bernard Klim

Brother Francis Englert

Brother Francis Willett

Brother Howard Toeppe

Brother Jonas Moran

Brother Leo Hogan

Brother Ludwig Crosson

Brother Marcel Dolec

Brother Martin Stuck

Brother Paul Sherman

Brother Vincentius Balog

Brother William Geenan

## Appendix D

## 1970 Courses of Study at High School Level

Freshman Year

Theology I

English I

Algebra I

World History

Foreign Language I

Spanish

Latin

French

Speech

Physical Education

Introductory Physical Science

Junior Year

Theology I

English III

Algebra II

American History &amp; Government

Speech

Physical Education

Sophomore Year

Theology I

English II

Geometry

Biology

Foreign Language II

Spanish

Latin

French

Speech

Physical Education

Senior Year

Theology I

English IV

A.P. English IV

Math elective

Calculus

Introductory Analysis

Senior Math

Physical Education

Electives

Languages: French III-LV; Latin III-IV; Spanish II-III

Sciences: Chemistry (Honors); Chemistry (Regular)

Physics (Honors); Physics (Regular); Ecology

Social Sciences: Economics; Political Science; Humanities; Anthropology;

Sociology

Advanced placement courses are open to juniors and seniors in the following areas: Latin, American History, English, Chemistry, and Mathematics.

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