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HISTORY OF THE  
ACADEMIES OF INDIANA

JOHN HARDIN THOMAS



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John Hardin Thomas

History of the academies of Indiana

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## INTRODUCTION,

The preparation of this work has been both a source of interest and pleasure. Interest, primarily, in the education of our forefathers. Interest in the re-discovery, as it were, of the histories of institutions that were rapidly passing out of the memory of men. Pleasure, chiefly, in the correspondence with some of the old pioneers in education, some of whom were the founders of the old Academies. Mr. W. L. Anderson of Indianapolis, in a letter, expresses his appreciation thus: "Glad to know that an effort is being made to preserve a history of the old schools so dear to so many of us old fellows."

The material for this work has been gleaned from the State Laws of Indiana; Documentary Journals of the House; The County Histories of Indiana; The Indiana School Journals; Newspaper Files; and numerous private letters.

I am indebted to Dr. E. E. Jones of the School of Education, for suggesting the subject, and for many other suggestions concerning the work. To Dr. Logan Esarey I am indebted for many citations to source material. To Supt. Otis E. Hall of Crawfordsville, I am indebted for some valuable help in collecting material in Montgomery County. To many others I am indebted for information for which acknowledgements are made in the references at the conclusion of each Academy.

The last three chapters are not as complete as I should



like to have made them. Chapter X, The Catholic Academies, might have been written up more in detail had I found some of these Academies a little more enthusiastic or liberal in giving out information. Chapter XI, The Unclassified List of Academies, includes all of those about which I was able to find but little or no information. I am of the opinion that none of these ever existed very long. Chapter XII, Pioneer Educators and Early Education, is not meant either for complete biography or for a detailed account of early education, but as a sort of conclusion to the work, to add some things that could not have been added to the histories of the Academies without breaking the continuity of the subject.

If the author has succeeded in collecting and saving any material concerning the History of the Academies of Indiana, that may be of value or may give pleasure to the readers of the future, he will feel amply repaid for his work.

John Hardin Thomas

Indiana University  
Apr. 25, 1914.



# INDIANA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY

Vol. X

DECEMBER, 1914

No. 4

## THE ACADEMIES OF INDIANA

By JOHN HARDIN THOMAS, A. M.,  
Superintendent of Schools, Medora, Indiana

This is only a tentative study of the academies of the State. Superintendent Thomas has used all the materials available. The subject offers great difficulties on account of the nature of the source material. Every historian knows how dangerous it is to found a statement on traditional evidence. The subject, however, is one of wide and vital interest. The study is published not so much for its final value as for the purpose of arousing attention to the necessity of collecting the materials for the history of the Academies before it is too late. The editor will appreciate any material such as catalogues, advertisements, announcements, or reports concerning any Academy of the State. This study shows what a powerful influence they have been in the State's history. They cannot be neglected, especially in the history of our schools.—ED.

## CHAPTER I. THE NON-SECTARIAN ACADEMIES

### PRINCETON ACADEMY

In 1818, the General Assembly of Indiana passed an act, approved December 31, 1818, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Religion and Learning." By it the Board of County Commissioners of Gibson county were given the power to appoint three fit persons of the county as trustees, under the name and style of "The Board of Trustees of the Princeton Academy." The county agent was given the power to convey to the board of trustees and to their successors, lot number one in the town of Princeton, to be used for "the building of houses of religious worship and semi-



naries of learning." Pursuant to this act, the county commissioners at their next meeting in May, 1819, appointed Alexander Devin, William Prince, and Robert Evans trustees "of the Princeton Academy."

In 1822, a new board of trustees was appointed, consisting of Alexander Devin, Robert Milburn, and Samuel Hall. The county agent, Robert Stockwell, was authorized by the commissioners to convey to the board of trustees, lot number one, as provided for in the Act of December 31, 1818.

The Princeton Academy never materialized. Lot number one had been deeded to Gibson county in 1818, by Robert Evans. The next board of trustees that met on May 5, 1826, acted under the law of the General Assembly providing for the establishment of Public Seminaries. The board consisted of five men instead of three, as provided under the Act of December 31, 1818, and out of this movement came the Princeton Seminary which was completed in 1829.<sup>1</sup>

#### MADISON ACADEMY

Madison Academy was founded at Madison, January 11, 1820. Little can be ascertained now concerning its early history. The building was a three story brick and is now used by the high school. Professor Barnes taught in the academy from about 1858 to 1864.

The course of study was about the equivalent of our present high school course. The Academy was open to males only.

It was discontinued about 1864 or 1865.<sup>2</sup>

#### CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY

January 13, 1826, the General Assembly of Indiana passed an act authorizing the trustees, John Dawson, Andrew Ray and Samuel Goucher of Dearborn county, "to have, purchase, receive, possess, ——— lands, tenements, rents, ——— monies, and effect of any kind for the promotion of education and for the establishment of said Academy, with the style of the trustees of Cambridge Academy."

Nothing more could be found concerning this Academy and I conclude that it never materialized.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Laws of Indiana*, 1818, 93, 355; 1819, 67; 1822, 113; 1824, 116; 1825, 96; *Annual Report of the Princeton Public Schools*, 1910, by Harold Barnes.

<sup>2</sup> Letter: Donald Du Shane, Superintendent of Schools, Madison, Ind.

<sup>3</sup> *Indiana State Laws*, 1839, 94.



## HANOVER ACADEMY

Hanover Academy was organized at Hanover, Jefferson county, January 1, 1827, by Rev. John Finley Crowe, D. D., grandfather of Dr. John M. Coulter, ex-president of Indiana University. It was incorporated January 6, 1829, by John Finley Crowe, James H. Johnson, Williamson Dunn, George Logan, John M. Dickey, Samuel Smock, William Reed, Samuel Gregg, and Jeremiah Sullivan.

The founding of the Academy was but a preliminary step to the founding of Hanover College. On January 1, 1833, the articles of incorporation of the Academy were surrendered and the College was incorporated. In 1843 the charter for Hanover College was surrendered to the Legislature in return for a charter for the University of Madison, and the Academy was again chartered as a separate institution. Within a year, however, the charters for the Madison University and Hanover Academy were both surrendered and Hanover College was rechartered.

From 1843, legally speaking, there has been no Hanover Academy, but the College has maintained a preparatory department, accredited by the State Board of Education as the equivalent of a commissioned high school.

The Academy never owned any property, nor occupied a building exclusively, nor has it ever had the exclusive use of any library or laboratory.

The board of trustees of the College, at their last meeting in June 1913, ordered that the preparatory department be abandoned at the end of the academic year.<sup>4</sup>

## JENNINGS ACADEMY

The Jennings Academy was located at Vernon, Jennings county, Indiana. It was organized about 1828 by Dr. E. F. Peabody, Dr. Burt, Rev. Daniel Lattimore, W. A. Bullock, Alanson Andrews, and Rev. J. B. New. The first building erected was a two story brick with two rooms and an outside stairway. This was known as the Old Seminary. It was abandoned in 1859 and has since been used as a residence.

In 1859 the present two story four room brick was built, and the name was changed to the Jennings Academy.

Some of the teachers of the Old Seminary were Miss Elizabeth Leiper, 1828; Prof. Beck, Prof. William Butler, and Prof.

<sup>4</sup> Letter: Pres. W. A. Millis, Hanover College; Edson, *Presbyterianism in Indiana*.



A. G. Dunning and wife, during the period from 1845 to 1852; and Prof. Frank Martin and Rev. Farris. The attendance was about ninety. Two of the students of this period still living and worthy of note are Capt. Wallace Foster, "The Flag Man," of Indianapolis, and Mrs. Mary A. Leavitt, of Indianapolis, daughter of Dr. E. F. Peabody.

Due to the teachings of Prof. Dunning and wife, Vernon became noted as a literary center and was poetically called "The Classic Shades." The Seminary was co-educational. The course of study included reading, grammar, geography, arithmetic, algebra, philosophy, chemistry, rhetoric, astronomy, Latin, and German. Some of the old text-books were Butler's Grammar, Davis's Arithmetic, and Blair's Rhetoric.

Mr. O. Phelps was the first principal of the Academy in 1859. He was followed in 1869 by C. W. Inyersts and W. H. Venable, in 1861, of the Southwestern Normal School of Lebanon, Ohio. He was assisted by Miss E. J. Collins. The attendance was about one hundred and thirty. The course of study included algebra, geometry, chemistry, Latin, French, elocution, spelling, and daily lessons in Spencerian penmanship. Vocal music was taught twice per week. The school was governed by the "self reporting system."

M. V. Van Arsdale was principal in 1863-64, with Miss E. J. Collins and Miss Vawter assistants. The Academy was organized into three departments. The Higher Department included courses in Latin and Greek; Greek, Roman, and modern history; classical and sacred geography; logic, rhetoric, composition, and elocution; chemistry and botany; surveying and navigation; higher arithmetic and algebra; and the constitution of the United States. The tuition was \$7.00 for twelve weeks. The Intermediate Department included courses in English grammar, intellectual and written arithmetic, geography, writing, reading, composition, elocution, and the constitution of the United States. The tuition was \$3.00 for twelve weeks. The Lower Department included courses in primary grammar, arithmetic (Ray's first and second books), first principles of penmanship, reading, to the fourth reader, and orthography. Tuition, \$2.50 for twelve weeks. Each pupil was also taxed to pay fuel expenses.

The Academy was co-educational. It continued until the common schools were organized about 1870, and from that time the building has been used by the Vernon Public Schools.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Letters: Wallace Foster, Indianapolis, and Supt. L. A. Jackson, Vernon. *Indiana School Journal*, 1869, p. 59, and 1861, p. 373.



## EUGENE ACADEMY

The Eugene Academy was incorporated December 23, 1829, by Samuel Baldrige, John M. Coleman, James Groenendyke, William Clark, Josephus Collett, Stephen S. Collett, John R. Porter, Richard Taylor, and Asaph Hill. It was styled the Eugene Academy and was given the usual powers of corporations of its kind.

No other information could be ascertained concerning this Academy so I do not know whether it ever materialized or not. I presume that it was located, if at all, at Eugene, Vermillion county.<sup>6</sup>

## THE RED BRICK ACADEMY

In the early 20's the Friends of Richmond built a brick meetinghouse on the grounds called the Public Square. The lot contained about one acre and was situated between Fourth and Fifth streets on south B street, where the Finley school now stands. This ground had been previously given to the city by John Smith. In 1823 or 1824, after the building had been completed, the city desiring the use of the building, bought it of the Friends for what it had cost them to build it. This was known as the "Red Brick School House." Since it was later used for an Academy I have chosen here to call it The Red Brick Academy to distinguish it from the other schools and academies of Richmond.

The first school was taught in the building about 1834, by Mr. E. H. Buckley. In 1835, William M. Gorkin, A. B., of Jefferson College, opened an Academy in it for both sexes. In 1839, J. Arnold taught in this building. In 1848, William W. Austin opened school in it. In 1850-51, Milton Hollingsworth, assisted by Phoebe Crawford and Daniel Clark, taught a term. Since that time the building has been used by the public schools.<sup>7</sup>

## VINCENNES ACADEMY

The Vincennes Academy was incorporated January 23, 1836. The act of incorporation provided for a board of commissioners consisting of John Scott, Joseph Somes, Samuel Wise, William Burtch, John C. Clark, and Abner T. Ellis, with power to open the books and receive subscriptions. The Academy was to be styled the Vincennes Academy, and had the power to hold personal and real property to

<sup>6</sup> *Laws of Indiana*, 1829.

<sup>7</sup> Elsie Marshall: *History of the Richmond Schools*, Report of Public Schools of Richmond, 1912. Letter, do.



the extent of \$10,000 in value. The capital stock was to consist of \$10,000, divided into shares of \$10.00 each. It also provided for instruction in any of the languages, sciences, fine arts, general literature, and any other branches or departments that the trustees might authorize. Also for the establishment of a female department at the discretion of the trustees.

No further trace of the Vincennes Academy could be found. It probably gave way to the Knox County Seminary and never materialized.<sup>8</sup>

#### THE POE ACADEMY

The Poe Academy was located at Richmond. It existed only for a short time and was perhaps never widely known by this name. I have here designated it by this name to distinguish it from the other Academies of Richmond.

In 1838 or 1839 James M. Poe, afterwards an influential citizen of Richmond, opened an Academy in the basement of the Pearl Street Methodist church. He was assisted by E. A. Bishop, A. B., of Oxford, Ohio, and by Elizabeth Rogers. The Academy was conducted for about ten years, when it probably died for lack of support.<sup>9</sup>

#### DUBLIN ACADEMY

The Dublin Academy was incorporated February 18, 1839. The trustees named in the act of incorporation are Jehosephat Morris, Jonathan Huddelston, Pleasant Johnson, Anselm Butler, and Caleb W. Hill, of Wayne county.

The corporation was styled the Dublin Academy. It was given powers to hold real and personal property. The capital stock was not to exceed \$25,000, and was to be divided into shares of \$25.00 each. It also had power to provide instructors in any of the languages, sciences, fine arts, general literature, etc.

Nothing more could be ascertained of this Academy and that is as far, probably, as it ever materialized.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>8</sup> *Laws of Indiana*, 1836; also letter: Pres. Horace Ellis, Vincennes University.

<sup>9</sup> Elsie Marshall: *History of the Richmond Schools*, Report of the Public Schools of Richmond, 1912.

<sup>10</sup> *Laws of Indiana*, 1839, p. 96.



## MARTINSVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY

For several years the Morgan County Seminary, which opened in 1839, was the center of learning not only for the county seat of Martinsville, but for the whole county. Many of the higher branches of learning were taught, and for those days it gave a thorough preparation for College. During the 40's, however, the Seminary began to decline and was attended by students only from Martinsville and the surrounding district.

In 1853 the Seminary was sold, in pursuance of the law of 1852, and after that numerous private subscription schools sprang up to meet the demand for higher education. Among these private schools was the Martinsville Female Academy, which was founded by M. L. Johnson in 1855, in the rooms over Mr. Creary's store.

The Academy prospered for a number of years, but for lack of proper support the ideals of the founder were never realized and it died out probably about 1860.<sup>11</sup>

## CRAWFORDSVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY

The Crawfordsville Female Academy was incorporated February 24, 1840, by Israel T. Canby, John Hawkins, James Thompson, James Hannah, Moses Humphreys, John Beard, and Francis H. Fry.

It was given the usual powers granted to such corporations, including the right to hold real and personal property.

I do not know whether this Academy ever materialized or not, but I am of the opinion that it did not as there was a Female Seminary at Crawfordsville in 1855, and in all probability it took the place of the Academy.<sup>12</sup>

## THE WARNER ACADEMY

The Warner Academy was located at Richmond. I have here given it this name because it was opened in the "Warner Building," which stood where the City building now stands on North Fifth street.

On the death of Dr. Ithmar Warner, in March 1835, this property was willed by him to the city, the income from which was to be devoted to the education of poor children. The will was contested

<sup>11</sup> *History of Morgan, Monroe and Brown Counties*, p. 97.

<sup>12</sup> *Laws of Indiana*, 1839; also letter of Otis E. Hall, County Superintendent Montgomery County, Crawfordsville.



by his relatives and the city compromised the case by paying them \$800 for the property. The building was used for many years for city offices and for school purposes. On account of the provision of the will the city still pays \$250 per year rent to the school board for the ground on which the City building stands.

Miss Mary Thorpe, a well educated woman of Washington, D. C., taught here in about 1836. She was a successful teacher. In 1839, George S. Rea and Edward W. Kennedy taught in this building. In 1840, Rawson Vaile and his wife opened, in the Warner Building, a high school or Academy, which ran for two years. Professor Vaile was a graduate of Amherst College and was a very successful teacher. J. Arnold taught there after 1839, and after 1850 the building was used for public school purposes.<sup>13</sup>

#### SPRING CREEK ACADEMY

The Spring Creek Academy was located about three miles southwest of Springville, Lawrence county. It was incorporated February 9, 1843, by John L. Short, Ari Armstrong, and C. W. Short.

The Academy was a one room building which stood within about a half-mile of the mouth of Spring Creek, in the valley of Indian Creek, on what is now the Armstrong Brothers farm. It had no windows on the side next to the road.

The names of the only teachers that could be found were Robert Armstrong and Doddridge Short. The attendance was about fifty pupils.

The course of study included the common branches, and at one time some of the higher branches were taught. The school was co-educational. It began at 8 a. m. and closed at 5 p. m.

This Academy continued for about fifteen years. The building has long ago been destroyed.<sup>14</sup>

#### TIPPECANOE ACADEMY

The Tippecanoe Academy was incorporated February 9, 1843. The trustees named in the act of incorporation are George W. Stacey, Pleasant Grubb, William G. Tevault, James Hall, and Albert Bass. The Academy was to be styled the Tippecanoe Academy. The trustees were given the usual powers given to such corpora-

<sup>13</sup> Elsie Marshall, *History of Richmond Schools*, Report of Public Schools of Richmond, 1912.

<sup>14</sup> *Laws of Indiana*, 1843, p. 35; also Letter of Supt. L. B. Sanders, Mitchell, Ind., with data by Quincy Short, Springville.



tions, including the power to hold property. The first meeting of the trustees was to be held in the town of Monoquet, Kosciusko county.

It could not be ascertained whether this Academy ever materialized or not. Superintendent Edson B. Sarber, of Warsaw, and Charles Thomas, trustee of the township in which Monoquet is located, both made diligent inquiry concerning it but could find no trace of it. They did find, however, parties there who remembered the trustees of the Academy.<sup>15</sup>

#### ASSOCIATE ACADEMY OF CROWN POINT

In July, 1847, Rev. William Townley, A. M., opened a high school in a room of his dwelling and advertised the following academic course of study: First Grade, orthography, reading, writing, and arithmetic, \$2.50; Second Grade, geography, English, grammar, natural philosophy and chemistry, \$3.00; Third Grade, algebra, geometry, surveying, and Latin, \$3.50.

This school continued until September, 1855, when an educational association was formed for the purpose of raising not less than \$500 for building a school-house. The stock was divided into shares of \$25 each, one-half to be paid in cash and the balance in sixty days after October 1, 1855. The following subscriptions were made: E. M. Cramer, \$50; W. A. Clark, \$100; Frederick Foster, \$50; Harvey Pettibone, \$100; Thomas Clark, \$100; R. A. Eddy, \$25; C. M. Mason, \$50; R. M. Pratt, \$25; William Townley, \$100; Henry Wells, \$100, and David Turner, \$100; total \$800.

A good substantial frame building was erected and was called the "Associate Academy of Crown Point." Rev. Townley continued for a time as principal and the Academy was a success, but soon the entire enterprise collapsed and the building was sold to Luther & Holton who transformed it into a store room.<sup>16</sup>

#### FAIRVIEW ACADEMY

The Fairview Academy was located near Fairview, Rush county. It was incorporated February 16, 1848, by John W. Shawhan, G. B. Rush, William H. Beck, John V. Lindsey, George Campbell, Garrett Wykoff, David H. Drummond, Ephraim Jeffrey, and James Hannah. By the articles of incorporation the trustees were given the authority to hold real property, not to exceed \$5,000 in value,

<sup>15</sup> *Laws of Indiana*, 1843, p. 55; also Letter of Supt. Edson B. Sarber, Warsaw, Ind.

<sup>16</sup> *History of Porter and Lake Counties*, 492-3.

to appoint teachers, to found an institution of learning, and to confer degrees upon its graduates.

Pursuant to the act of 1848, W. W. Thrasher and Henry R. Prichard canvassed the community and enlisted the support of the most influential citizens. William Shawhan donated four acres of ground for the site, and the necessary funds for building were soon raised. The building was finished in the fall of 1849.

By chance, in the spring of 1849, Mr. A. R. Benton, who had just received his Master of Arts Degree from Bethany College, West Virginia, was visiting relatives in the neighborhood of Fairview, and was employed as the first principal of the Academy. It was first opened in the office of Dr. Ephriam Clifford before the Academy building was completed.

The course of study was similar to that of the best Academies of the State, and was perhaps the equal of any school in the West. Students from several States came to it and its fame spread far and wide.

Professor Benton severed his connections with the Academy in 1854, to accept a position as teacher of Foreign Languages in Northwestern Christian University, at Indianapolis, and the history of the Academy closes with this date. Nothing could be ascertained concerning the number of teachers, the number of pupils or the equipment.<sup>17</sup>

#### PRINCETON FEMALE ACADEMY

The Princeton Female Academy was incorporated February 16, 1848, by Samuel Hall, Alexander Devin, and James Boswell, trustees. It appears that the movement originated in 1838, when the Methodist church was built and the basement was fitted up for a female Academy. By the act of 1848, all deeds, grants, conveyances, etc., made to the board of trustees prior to that time, were by that act to be as good and effectual in law as if the trustees had been an incorporated body, and "all acts of Samuel Hall, Robert Stockwell, and William Daniel as trustees of the Academy since November 1, 1839, were to be as good and effectual in law as if the Academy had been incorporated, and they had been duly appointed as trustees thereof."

The first school in the M. E. church basement was taught by Mrs. Fanny Eagar in 1838-39. A complete list of the teachers

<sup>17</sup> *Laws of Indiana*, 1848, p. 562; also *Rushville Republican*, Jan. 2, 1914, "The Obituary of A. R. Benton."



could not be found but the Misses Walling probably taught there in the early and middle 40's, and Mr. Julius Jury and wife, of Evansville, in 1847-48.

On December 4, 1849, Miss T. H. Smith began a session of eleven weeks, which was called the "Female College."

On January 15, 1850, the Princeton Female College was incorporated by the Indiana Conference of the M. E. church, with the following trustees: John Kiger, Samuel Rell, Elisha Embree, Robert Stockwell, Andrew Lewis, Alfred Poland, James Boswell, T. A. Goodwin, F. A. Hester, J. R. Jones, C. C. Graham, John McIntire, William J. Lonery, John Shrader, and John R. Hugo. A peculiar provision in the charter provided for a public examination to be held annually just before commencement, to which the patrons and trustees should be invited, "to show the fidelity of the teachers and the diligence of the scholars." The College ran about three years.

On the first Monday in March, 1853, John Orr., A.M., and his wife organized the Princeton Female Institute, which was held in the M. E. church basement. There were three departments: Primary, Academic, and Collegiate. The Collegiate Department was virtually a miniature College. Its courses included algebra, geometry, trigonometry, mensuration, botany, chemistry, geology, astronomy, natural philosophy, ancient and modern history, political economy, moral and intellectual philosophy, natural history, evidences of Christianity, and weekly exercises in composition. This lasted until 1854. On July 5, 1854, Miss R. P. Burr opened a "Female School" in the basement of the church which ran one year. In 1854 the Seminary was opened to females again and the church basement was abandoned for school purposes.

In April, 1835, a female high school was organized by Henry T. Morton, and in the spring of 1856 the Academy was completed. It was located on the east side of West street, between Emerson and Chestnut streets, a little north of the middle of the block. It was a two-story frame building with five rooms. An outside stairway with two landings led to the second floor at the end of the building. The Academy was seated with Boston school chairs and desks. The chairs were made of maple and white-wood and were varnished. The desks were made of walnut and cherry. It was heated by means of a Resor's Globe Furnace, and was ventilated by Emerson's Ventilating Apparatus. In school equipment it was provided with maps, globes, chemicals and physical apparatus, a geological cabinet, containing several thousand specimens belonging to the princi-

pal, and a library. The building and equipment were the best that could be found in Indiana. The original plan included a gymnasium, to be located near the Academy, but it was never built.

At first the building was called the "New Seminary," and next the "Girls High School Seminary." On September 1, 1856, it was opened to both males and females, and after that the school was called the "Male and Female Academy" and the building was known as the "Academy."

The school year was divided into two sessions of twenty-one weeks each. The first session began about September 1st, the second about February 1st. There were three departments: the Primary, the Academic, and the Normal. An old catalogue of 1857 gives the following courses of study:

#### PRIMARY DEPARTMENT

##### First Class

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Geography, slate exercises in Arithmetic, and Mental Arithmetic.

##### Second Class

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Intermediate Geography, Written Arithmetic, History, Grammar, Mental Arithmetic, Watts on the mind, slate exercise in Composition, Drawing, Singing, First Lessons in Natural History, Natural Philosophy, and Physiology.

#### ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT

##### First Year

Winter Session—  
Grammar (English)  
Arithmetic  
Biblical Antiquities  
Rhetoric (Elementary)

Summer Session—  
Arithmetic (completed)  
Rhetoric (completed)  
Church History  
Physiology

##### Second Year

Winter Session—  
Algebra  
Ancient History  
Meteorology  
Natural History

Summer Session—  
Algebra (continued)  
Modern History  
Chemistry  
Physical Geography

##### Third Year

Winter Session—  
Algebra (completed)  
Geometry  
Chemistry (completed)  
Geology

Summer Session—  
Geometry (completed)  
Mental Philosophy  
Natural Philosophy  
Science of Government



## Fourth Year

Winter Session—	Summer Session—
Natural Philosophy (completed)	Logic
Rhetoric	Evidences of Christianity
Astronomy	Biblical Literature
Moral Philosophy	Botany

Exercises in Reading, Writing, Composition, Geography, Grammar, Mental Arithmetic, and the study of the Bible were continued through the whole course. French, German, Latin, and Greek were offered as electives.

The tuition per session of twenty-one weeks was as follows: Primary Department: first class, \$7.50; second class, \$10.00. Academical Department: first and second classes, \$16.00; third and fourth classes, \$20.00. Extra: music on piano, \$20.00; use of instrument, \$20.00; painting and drawing, \$10.00; embroidery, \$6.00. Board, light, and fuel per term, average, \$50.00.

The Normal Department was for the training of teachers, and a model school was conducted for the primary teachers.

In 1857 H. F. Morton was principal of the Academy and had six assistants: Mrs. Mary M. Morton, Miss Matilda E. Ellingwood, Miss Hattie W. French, Miss Martha S. Paxton, Miss Eliza M. Paxton, and Mrs. M. W. Paxton, who was the special teacher of music. The total attendance for 1856-57 was one hundred and forty-three.

On October 15, 1858, Mr. Morton sold the Academy to Messrs. Henderson & Brown. The school year was then divided into three sessions of fourteen weeks each, beginning in September. Book-keeping was added to the course of study.

On November 12, 1859, the Academy was sold to Brown and Sturges and continued under this management until the end of the spring session in 1860, when it was forced to close for lack of attendance and support.

On February 24, 1862, a three months' term was begun. During this term it was called the "Morton School House."

On August 31, 1863, the Academy was sold to Wm. Kurtz, acting for the school trustees, and it became a part of the public school property. It was used for a part of the intermediate and primary departments until the Irving School Building was completed in January, 1871. In 1870 the Academy was sold to Seth Ward, of Princeton, who remodelled it and fitted it up for a residence. It is still standing on the same site where it was erected in 1856.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>18</sup> *Laws of Indiana*, 1848, p. 194; also Annual Report of Princeton Public Schools by Harold Barnes.

## VERMILLION ACADEMY

The Vermillion Academy was incorporated February 16, 1848. The trustees named in the act of incorporation are William B. Hall, Charles S. Little, and Thomas C. Sale. It was styled the Vermillion Academy and was given the usual powers of corporations of its kind.

Nothing more could be ascertained concerning this Academy. Not even the location could be found, yet I presume that it was somewhere in Vermillion county.<sup>19</sup>

## KNIGHTSTOWN ACADEMY

The Knightstown Academy was located at Knightstown, Henry county. It was organized in 1848 by Dr. Terrell, M. F. Edwards, and Rev. J. Dale.

The old building was a frame structure, 30x50 feet, had one door, six windows, a small lobby at the entrance, and a cupola. A Mr. McClure, who died in 1853, willed the Academy a library of about eight hundred volumes.

The first teachers of the Academy were Miss Peas and Miss Bobbitt, both from New England. They were succeeded by Mr. McClure and Fannie Langdon.

The Academy was for females only. The course of study was rather irregular. There was no prescribed course other than the English branches, but philosophy, history, botany, Latin, and French were offered as electives. Some of the text-books used were *McGuffey's Readers*, *Ray's Arithmetic*, *Kirkham's Grammar*, *Webster's Speller*, and *Mitchell's Geography*.

The Academy continued only five years. It was supplanted by the common schools in 1853 or '54. Since then the building has been used as a residence.<sup>20</sup>

## HADLEY ACADEMY

The Hadley Academy was located at Richmond. It was organized by Hiram Hadley in 1865, and opened in the "Hicksite School House," which he had purchased of the Friends. It was opened at the solicitation of the Friends who had known of the success of Professor Hadley in the Whitewater Academy from

<sup>19</sup> *Laws of Indiana*, 1848, p. 390.

<sup>20</sup> Letter of Supt. Roy C. Keever, Knightstown, with data from an old citizen of Knightstown.



1856-1863. He was assisted by Miss Eliza B. Fulghum and Miss Abbie S. Fuller, graduates of the Westfield Normal School of Massachusetts, and Miss Helen Davis, a graduate of the Oswego Training School.

Professor Hadley was succeeded by Professor Cyrus W. Hodgins, who taught one year then resigned to take a position as principal of the high school. Miss Fulghum acted as principal for one year, then the Academy closed.<sup>21</sup>

#### FARMERS ACADEMY

The Farmers Academy was located about five miles south of Frankfort, Clinton county. It was founded by Newton S. Harriman and Milton B. Hopkins in 1858. A building 30x40 feet was built out of hewed logs on a beautiful wooded lot with blue grass lawn and a pretty stream of water. It was furnished with community desks and seats made especially for the Academy. The lot and building were donated by Mr. Harriman. The library was the private property of Mr. Hopkins.

Mr. Hopkins was principal from 1858 to 1862. His two sons, Alex C. Hopkins and John O. Hopkins assisted in conducting the school on Mondays, until Mr. Hopkins returned from his Sunday's preaching tour. Mr. Hopkins was both the educational and spiritual leader of the community. He was succeeded by U. B. McKinney as principal from 1862-64, and by J. O. Cutte from 1864-65. Mr. Harriman died about this time and the school was closed for lack of support, and was used for several years by the public schools.

The course of study embraced the common branches, some Latin, algebra, and jurisprudence. There were usually about one hundred pupils in attendance, ranging from the beginners in the primary grades to full-grown men. The Academy was co-educational.<sup>22</sup>

#### ROME ACADEMY

The Rome Academy was located at Rome, Perry county. In 1859 the county seat was removed from Rome to Cannelton and the legislature, by act approved December 22, 1858, transferred the old

<sup>21</sup> Elsie Marshall, *History of Richmond Schools*, in Report of Public Schools of Richmond, 1912.

<sup>22</sup> *Documentary Journal*, 1875, p. 153; also letter and data, Mrs. Elizabeth Harriman, Palo Alto, Cal., widow of Newton S. Harriman; letter and data, J. J. Hopkins, Parsons, Kans., youngest son of Milton B. Hopkins; letter of Mrs. Jennie Youngblood, Evanston, Ill., daughter of Milton B. Hopkins.

courthouse, a two-story brick building, to the town of Rome, to be used for school purposes. A board of trustees was appointed, consisting of John C. Shoemaker, Job Hatfield, and Elijah Huckaby, and \$2,000 was subscribed by the citizens, the interest on which should be expended for repairs and equipment for the Academy.

The first term was opened October, 1860, with N. V. Evans, A. M., principal, and C. W. DeBruler assistant. The course of study was as follows: Primary grade, orthography, reading, writing, mental arithmetic, and primary geography; tuition, \$6.00 per term. Second grade, arithmetic, grammar, ancient and modern history, geography, analysis, and elocution; tuition, \$8.00 per term. Third grade, natural and mental philosophy, hygiene, bookkeeping, algebra, and geology, tuition, \$12.00 per term. Fourth grade, higher mathematics, chemistry, rhetoric, composition, and languages, tuition, \$18.00 per term. Music and use of piano, \$20.00; use of piano, \$4.00; vocal music, \$2.00; drawing and painting, \$3.00. The school term was forty weeks. The first term opened with about forty students, which was increased to about sixty.

Professor Evans was succeeded in 1861 by Rev. Wm. M. Daily, A. M., formerly president of Indiana University. He was succeeded in 1862 by Rev. Will S. Hooper, assisted by his sister, Miss Susan Hooper. The attendance increased to ninety students.

In 1863 Professor James Snow and Miss Flint took charge of the Academy and taught one year. The work was not a success financially and at the close of the year the rent on the building and the interest on the endowment fund had to be added to the tuition to make up the teachers' salaries.

In 1864 the trustees leased the property to the Episcopal church. A Mr. Rafter was appointed principal, and the name of the Academy was changed to St. Albans Academy. This management failed the first year. The Baptists next tried it by putting Rev. I. W. Brunner in charge as principal. They failed after two years and turned the Academy over again to the trustees. After this the building was used as a public hall, as a township school, and as a private school by various teachers. So much of the \$2,000 had been used for repairs and mismanagement that in about 1901, when the walls of the building needed extensive repairs, the trustees offered to deed the property and the remainder of the endowment fund to the township. The offer was accepted by J. H. Lee, trustee of Tobin township, and in 1902, after a special act of the legislature, the property was transferred to Tobin township. For a time



afterward it was used as a district school. Since 1910 it has been a certified high school.<sup>23</sup>

#### OXFORD ACADEMY

The Oxford Academy was located at Oxford, Benton county. The funds for the Academy were raised by private subscriptions. The first board of directors elected March 15, 1866, consisted of Leroy Templeton, Theophilus Stembel, Isaac Lewis, Robert M. Atkinson, Jasper N. McConnell, and Samuel Phares. Leroy Templeton was elected president, D. R. Lucas, secretary, and J. J. Rawlings, treasurer. The capital stock was fixed at 500 shares of \$20 each.

W. J. Templeton furnished the site for the building, and on May 17, 1866, the contract was let to Isaac Lewis for its construction for \$6,480. A two-story brick building was erected and the Academy was opened September 13, 1867. Dr. Lynn, pastor of the Oxford Presbyterian church, was the first principal. The attendance was about seventy. Dr. Lynn was a rigid disciplinarian, became very unpopular, and after about five months he was succeeded by Dr. A. W. Wells, who remained until 1870, when he was succeeded by Rev. H. C. Neil, pastor of the Oxford M. E. church. Rev. Neil was succeeded by Miss Hannah M. Wright, but authorities differ as to the time. The *History of Benton, Warren, Jasper and Newton Counties*, p. 287, gives Rev. Neil's term 1870-73, while McKnight, *Progress of Education in Benton County*, p. 134, makes Miss Wright's term 1871-75. There are other discrepancies between the two accounts as to the term of Miss Wright.

Hannah M. Wright was a native of New Jersey, and a graduate of the Collegiate Institute of Highlands, New Jersey. For three years prior to 1871 she had taught in the district schools of Benton county and was therefore acquainted with a number of people there. She rented the Academy Building for one year at \$100, and opened her first term, April 3, 1871, with sixty students. Miss Hattie Morgan and Miss Eliza Anderson were assistants. The course of study included the common branches, algebra, geometry, geology, chemistry, surveying, rhetoric, literature, and Latin. The fall term of 1871 opened with one hundred and eighty-eight students and soon increased to two hundred and twenty-five. The tuition was from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per term of three months. The public

<sup>23</sup> *History of Warrick, Spencer and Perry Counties*, p. 716; also letter and data, S. S. Connor, Rome, Ind.

schools opened at this time and many withdrew from the Academy. This lessened the income but the expenses remained the same, and at the close of the term Miss Wright found that she had lost \$225.00. This did not discourage her for she opened the term of 1872 with an increase in the teaching force. Miss Sarah J. Bugbee was employed as a regular teacher and Mrs. A. R. Owens as a teacher of music. On account of the superior advantages afforded by the Academy, Mr. John Crosson, township trustee, transferred all the pupils of that neighborhood to the Academy. He paid Miss Wright \$75.00 a month, and the other teachers, except the music teacher, \$40.00 a month, for the three months, and also paid the other running expenses.

The entrance of the public school pupils of all ages, sizes, and stages of advancement, precipitated at once a problem of classification and gradation. Many of the older boys objected to pursuing the course of study as prescribed, especially English grammar, but Miss Wright's will prevailed and the Academy became a model school for the county.

In 1873 Oxford was organized as a separate school corporation, and the school board contracted with Miss Wright for the year 1873-74. Under this contract she furnished the building and teachers and received \$710.00 for her year's work.

The public schools were organized in 1874, and Miss Hannah M. Wright, Sarah J. Bugbee, E. H. Hazlett, and Thomas A. Baldwin were employed as teachers. The Academy building was rented by the board for \$250.00. The stockholders desired to donate the building for the use of the town school but the institution was in debt. The association was incorporated with Robert M. Atkinson, president, and Jasper N. McConnell, secretary. On January 22, 1880, the board of trustees of the Academy borrowed \$2,000 of the Oxford school board and gave a note payable in one year from date. The note was not paid when due and action was brought against the trustees of the Academy, and as a result it was sold in May, 1882, to the Oxford school board.

The Academy building is still standing. The town of Oxford has built two additions to it and it is now called the Oxford School.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>24</sup> *History of Benton, Warren, Jasper and Newton Counties*, p. 287; McKnight, *Progress of Education in Benton County*, p. 134.



## MARENGO ACADEMY

The Marengo Academy was located at Marengo, Crawford county. It was organized in March, 1869, by Rev. J. M. Johnson, A.M., of the class of 1851, Indiana University.

The Academy was a two-story frame building 40x50 feet. On the first floor there were an ante-room and a chapel, 40x40 feet. On the second floor there were an ante-room, two recitation rooms on the east side, and one on the west. It contained a library of a few hundred volumes and a number of globes for teaching geography.

Professor Johnson, assisted by various teachers, had charge of the Academy from 1869 to 1902, a period of thirty-three years. During this period more than a thousand young men and women went out from the Academy and are today scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, and are engaged in about all of the walks of life. The moral and spiritual uplift to those students whose lives were moulded by this pioneer preacher-teacher can not be estimated.

The course of study included the common branches, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, surveying, German, Latin, and Greek. In Latin and Greek, Harkness was used as a text.

The school term was thirteen weeks in length. School began at 8:30 a. m. and closed at 4:00 p. m.

After Rev. Johnson quit the Academy J. R. Weathers taught for a few years, and he was followed by a number of other teachers who taught for a few each, then the Academy was torn down.<sup>25</sup>

## CULVER MILITARY ACADEMY

The Culver Military Academy is located on the northern shore of Lake Maxinkuckee, in Marshall county. It was founded in 1894 by Mr. Henry Harrison Culver, a wealthy philanthropist of St. Louis, whose ambition was to build the greatest preparatory school in America. Mr. Culver died in 1897, before he had completed his work, but the members of his family have given the school most liberal support in order that it might stand as a monument to its founder.

The Academy is beautifully situated in a park containing forty acres, thickly covered with maples, oaks, and beeches and free from undergrowth. The campus and grounds contain over three hun-

<sup>25</sup> Letter and data by Rev. J. M. Johnson, Marengo, Ind.; also letter and data by Supt. C. R. Maxam, Marengo, Ind.

dred acres, including parade grounds, athletic field, tennis courts, and cinder track. There is also a half-mile track for cavalry drill. Ten flowing wells, strong in medicinal properties, furnish an abundance of good water.

The building in which the cadets are quartered consists of five large fire-proof barracks, with accommodations for four hundred and fifty boys. There are twenty-six large, well-ventilated, well-lighted class rooms and lecture rooms, fully equipped chemical, physical, and biological laboratories, drafting rooms, and a library and reading room containing over 5,000 volumes.

The main hall of the gymnasium is 70x140 feet. The roof is supported by steel trusses which makes possible a large floor space unbroken by pillars or posts. It is provided with the most modern equipment.

The riding hall is a handsome building of brick and steel with a clear floor space of over a quarter of an acre.

The mess hall is the most complete and beautiful of its kind in the country. In connection with it is a model kitchen, which is said to be one of the most completely equipped in the world.

The Academy hospital is a fire-proof structure fully equipped with the latest sanitary appliances. An administration building is being erected which will add greatly to the Academy.

The Academy provides a one-year preparatory course, a four-year classical course, a four-year scientific course, a four-year English and business course, and courses in vocal and instrumental music. In addition to these courses a thorough course in physical and military science is made an especial feature.

The Academy is annually inspected by an officer of the general staff sent from the War Department at Washington.<sup>26</sup>

## CHAPTER II—THE PRESBYTERIAN ACADEMIES

### DELANEY ACADEMY

The Delaney Academy was located at Newburgh, Warrick county. It was organized in 1842 by the Indiana Presbytery, through the influence of Rev. Benjamin Hall and others.

On February 2, 1843, it was incorporated by Joseph Neely, A. M. Phelps, T. B. McCormick, James C. Ritchey, David Newby, Benjamin Hall, and John Sawyer. By its charter it had the right

<sup>26</sup> *Illustrated Catalog of the Culver Military Academy*, 1913.



to hold lands, not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres, exclusive of building sites, and personal property, not to exceed \$25,000, exclusive of library and necessary apparatus. The Academy was to be conducted upon Christian principles, but no student was to be compelled to study theology or to adhere to any particular denomination.

The buildings, grounds, and library and apparatus were the gift of A. M. Phelps. Prior to its incorporation the school had been known as the Newburgh Cumberland Presbyterian Academy, but was incorporated under the name of the Delaney Academy in honor of Rev. Henry F. Delaney, an eminent minister of Morganfield, who preached in various places in southern Indiana.

At first, the academy was conducted in a frame building with two rooms and a basement. The building was also used for a church by the different denominations, and was furnished with seats, desks, a pulpit, and a bell. Two teachers were employed. The basement served as a recitation room, a library, and as a laboratory for the philosophical apparatus.

In 1853, the academy was moved to the basement of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, where it remained for four years. In 1857, a two-story brick building was erected and furnished by Mr. Phelps and others, upon a beautiful site overlooking the Ohio River. A number of valuable lots were also donated by Mr. Phelps for the support of the academy.

Rev. R. Ewing was the first principal. The following year he was succeeded by Rev. Calvin Butler, a Congregational preacher from Boonville, and a native of New England. Rev. Azel Freeman, D. D., served as principal at different times and was connected with the academy longer than any other teacher.

The order and dates at which these men taught could not be definitely determined. Rev. William B. Lambert, who was afterwards pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Evansville, probably followed Rev. Freeman. He was followed by Rev. John D. Cowan, who later became a pastor in Illinois; by Prof. Groves S. Howard, later professor of mathematics in McGee College; by Prof. O. H. Baker, and by Rev. C. A. Hampton, who was the last principal.

The course of study consisted of the common branches, the natural sciences, rhetoric, mental and moral philosophy, logic, Latin, Greek, mathematics, including arithmetic, algebra, geometry and astronomy, and a normal course for the training of teachers.

The academy was never endowed and had therefore to depend upon tuition fees for its support. After the common schools were organized in 1867, the academy was forced to close.<sup>27</sup>

#### WAVELAND ACADEMY

The Waveland Academy was located at Waveland, Montgomery county. It was incorporated January 16, 1849, by William G. Allen, John Milligan, David Wills, James McCampbell, Harvey A. Adams, J. C. Eastman, R. N. Allen, Charles K. Thompson, Samuel N. Evans, Abraham Geltner, D. Fullenwider, Samuel D. Vance, Samuel D. Maxwell and Isaac Rice, Jr.

It was styled the Waveland Academy and the trustees were empowered to hold property for educational purposes up to \$50,000.00.

It was organized and controlled by the Crawfordsville Presbytery. It was not designed to run in competition with Wabash College at Crawfordsville, but its purpose was to give "better intellectual and religious training to the pious youth for the gospel ministry," and to prepare students for college.

The committee chosen to select a site for the academy at first selected in Crawfordsville, a site near Wabash College, but later reconsidered the matter and chose Waveland as a location and raised \$1,200 for the erection of a building.

In 1859, a new charter was obtained which changed the name of the academy to the "Waveland Collegiate Institute." The new charter also changed the course of study. Students who had not the time nor means to take a full college course might, under the new charter, pursue a shorter course which comprised most of the branches taught in the scientific courses of the colleges, and obtain a degree.

The following were among the members of the faculty: Rev. Samuel Taylor, Joseph G. Wells, Rev. L. F. Leake, John W. Taylor, John W. Coyner, Henry S. Kritz, Mrs. B. B. Gennett, Rev. D. R. Colnery, Rev. J. M. Stone, Mrs. C. E. Coulter, Miss Maxwell, Miss Lowes, J. M. Naylor, A. M., 1873, Mrs. Irwin, Rev. John Creath, Mrs. Virginia C. Cooper, Rice V. Hunter, J. C. Carson, C. M. Travis, Mr. G. Rhodes, J. C. Steel, Mary A. Brush, Henry W. Fish, Elizabeth Bennett, Miles Brown, James Logan, Anna E. Osborne and Miss Digby.

<sup>27</sup> *Laws of Indiana*, 1843, p. 46; also *History of Warrick, Spencer and Perry Counties*, p. 116.



The institute grew rapidly, and when the Civil War broke out it was in a prosperous condition. A large per cent. of the male students enlisted in the army. About this time the public high schools were organized and the attendance began to drop off, and in 1879 it was abandoned.<sup>28</sup>

#### FT. WAYNE ACADEMY

The Ft. Wayne Academy, commonly called the Presbyterian Academy, was founded by the Presbyterian Church of Ft. Wayne in 1852 or 1853. It was owned and controlled by a board of trustees of the Presbyterian Church, but distinct from the church board of trustees. Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., LL. D., was pastor of the church at that time and was the leader of the movement.

The academy was located on the north side of Ft. Wayne street between Calhoun and Clinton, on the site now occupied by the old high school building. It was a one-story frame building with a hall, cloak room, and two school rooms, separated by folding doors so that both could be made into one large room. The rooms were supplied with very good desks and seats, and were well lighted and ventilated.

The first teachers of the academy were Henry McCormick, of Springfield, Ohio, and Jacob W. Lanins, both college graduates. They were succeeded by George A. Irvin, a graduate of Hanover College, who had been in charge of the Ladies' Seminary in Paris, Kentucky.

The academy drew students from the Presbyterian families in the country as well as in the city. Among the students were Dr. Gorrell, David Kirkpatrick and Platt Squires. Mr. Irvin conducted the academy successfully until 1857, when the present school system was established, then it was merged into the city schools. On July 10, 1867, the real property was transferred to the city school board.<sup>29</sup>

#### WHITE WATER PRESBYTERIAN ACADEMY

The White Water Presbyterian Academy was located at Dunlapsville, Union county. It was founded by the Whitewater Pres-

<sup>28</sup> *Laws of Indiana*, 1849, p. 465; also letter of Otis E. Hall, County Superintendent of Montgomery County, Crawfordsville.

<sup>29</sup> Letter of Dr. David M. Moffat, with data from John H. Jacobs, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

bytery in 1853. The building is a two-story brick with five rooms, and is surrounded by a beautiful playground of about two acres.

The first principal of the academy was Rev. L. D. Potter. He was succeeded by Rev. Russell B. Abbott, 1856-57. The academy was equipped with a fair library and some apparatus. The course of study included the common branches, Greek, Latin and some theology.

The academy was co-educational, and was supported by tuition fees. It prospered until the common school system was organized, then it ceased to be remunerative and was sold to the school corporation of Liberty township. The building is still standing, is in good repair, and is used for a township high school.<sup>30</sup>

#### BLYTHE-WOOD ACADEMY

The Blythe-Wood Academy was located at Petersburg, Pike county. It was founded by Rev. A. T. Hendricks in 1853, who was at that time pastor of the Presbyterian church at Petersburg.

The public school system had not yet been introduced into the smaller villages and rural districts, and they were still dependent upon the three or six months schools run in the summer or winter by transient teachers. Mr. Hendricks saw the need for better schools and in 1854, he erected rooms in connection with his residence and fitted them up for school purposes. This school was styled the Blythe-Wood Academy, and continued about fifteen years until the common schools were introduced and made it no longer necessary.

The course of instruction extended from the A, B, C's to the higher branches of a liberal English education, including higher mathematics, Latin, Greek and the Bible. Each pupil was required to provide a Bible for his own desk. The government of the school was entirely paternal. The pupils were given to understand that corporal punishment had no place in the school. The only method of punishment was dismissal from school and that was a very rare occurrence.<sup>31</sup>

#### HOPEWELL ACADEMY

The Hopewell Academy was located three miles west of Franklin, Johnson county. Early in 1854, the enterprising citizens raised

<sup>30</sup> Letter of Supt. Paul F. Showalter, Liberty, Ind.

<sup>31</sup> *History of Pike and Dubois Counties*, 367; letters from J. B. Hendricks, son of Rev. A. T. Hendricks.



by popular subscription funds sufficient to start the work, and in 1855 the academy was opened in the unfinished building.

The academy building was a two-story brick built in the shape of a T. It had three rooms above and three below. In front there was a large porch above and below, supported by two large pillars. On top of the main part of the building was a bell tower. The west room below was used for an assembly room, and the east room for music. Above the assembly room was a large hall that was used by the literary societies. The rooms were heated by long, open stoves. The wraps, baskets and buckets were left in the hallways and in winter the lunches often froze.

The course of study consisted of reading, writing, philosophy, physiology, English grammar, American history, algebra, geometry, Latin, arithmetic, higher arithmetic, botany, science and literature.

The school year was divided into three terms. The first began in September, the second in December, and the third in March, ending the last of May or the first of June.

The academy was the only school in the county offering advanced courses of study, and it was attended by students coming from different parts of the State. What is now the Orphans' Home was once used as a boarding school.

The first principal was Prof. T. P. Kelley, of Waveland, a college graduate, who conducted a successful school for four years. He was succeeded by Prof. Samuel D. Voris, of Vevay, who taught two years, then came Rev. Quincy McKeihan, and after him Prof. Joseph Shaw, a college trained man from Bellefontaine, Ohio, who was principal from 1861 to 1865. Professor Johnson, a graduate of Hanover College, was probably principal during the 60's.

A prospectus of the academy for 1862 shows the tuition fees as follows: Primary Course, \$3.00 per term; Common Schools, \$4.00; Scientific Course, \$6.00; Classical Course, \$8.00; extras—piano, guitar, etc., \$6.00; use of instruments, \$2.00. The term was twelve weeks.

Samuel G. Blythe was principal in 1865-66; Robert Shaw, 1866-68; David Moore, 1868-73; Robert Sturgis, 1873-75; E. P. Cole, 1875-81; Mons Coulter, 1881-82; and Minard Sturgis, 1882-83.

A certificate of graduation from Hopewell Academy admitted the students to the sophomore year in Hanover College. Both of these institutions were controlled by the Presbyterian church and

the graduates of Hopewell went to Hanover College rather than to Franklin College.

The academy was supported by benevolences and tuition fees. In March, 1870, the friends of the academy subscribed for capital stock in the academy to the amount of \$4,000.00, and it was incorporated. It was continued until 1884 when the high school was organized and the academy was abandoned.<sup>22</sup>

#### BARNETT ACADEMY

The Barnett Academy was located at Charlestown, Clark county. It was founded by Mr. Allen Barnett and other leading men of the Presbyterian church, in 1860. It had its origin in the union of the "Charlestown Boys' School," and the "Charlestown Female Institute." Only the most meager accounts of these schools could be found.

Early in the 30's or before, the Masonic fraternity erected a two-story brick building, the large upper room of which was used as a Masonic lodge hall.

In 1831, a Mr. Baker conducted a school for boys in the basement of this building. Nothing is known of the school except that he taught the boys to swim in a large box that was built in the basement.

In 1848, Prof. Z. B. Sturges opened the Charlestown Boys' School in a large frame house in the eastern part of the city. At about the same time Prof. George Reed was principal of the Charlestown Female Institute, which was conducted in the brick building built by the Masonic fraternity.

Professor Reed was succeeded by John W. Lindley in 1856, who continued as principal until 1860, when the two schools were combined in the brick building under Prof. Z. B. Sturges, A.M., and it was afterwards known as the Barnett Academy. It was probably about this time that the "L" was added to the building for school purposes. At this time there were three teachers in the faculty and the attendance was about 150. The graduating class of 1861 consisted of seven members.

The academy was controlled throughout its history by the Presbyterian church. A clause in the charter of the academy provided that all principals and assistants should belong to that church.

Professor Sturges was succeeded by H. C. Donnell from 1864-

<sup>22</sup> *History of Johnson County*, 249.



66; by J. S. McKee, in 1866-67; by James Lindley, from 1867-1870, and by Robert Sturges, from 1870-80, when the academy was closed.

The course of study included Greek, Latin, natural philosophy, higher and practical arithmetic, algebra, geometry and surveying. Since 1880 the building has been used for a residence and hotel.<sup>33</sup>

#### LEBANON PRESBYTERIAN ACADEMY

The Lebanon Presbyterian Academy was located at Lebanon, Boone county. It was organized April 15, 1861, with William Zion, president; D. H. Hamilton, secretary, and a board of trustees, consisting of John Bell, David Caldwell, D. H. Hamilton and John Williams.

The building was a three-story brick structure, about 50 x 60 feet, with four class rooms each on the first and second floors. The third floor was used for a chapel and dormitory. The building had gables over the shorter dimension on the north and south, a belfry on the north end, halls running through the long way, and entrances on the north and south.

The academy was equipped with a library of fifty volumes, including Shakespeare's complete works. There was also considerable apparatus for use in physics and chemistry.

The faculty in 1861 consisted of J. M. Coyner, A. M., principal, and teacher of higher mathematics, history, natural, mental and moral science; Rev. C. K. Thompson, A. M., languages; Miss Maggie F. Garrett, L. L., English branches and natural science; Miss Estelle Morrow, M. L., instrumental music and drawing, and two other members not known.

In 1862, there were 180 pupils, of whom 100 were males and 80 females. Among the most distinguished of these are James A. Mount, ex-governor of Indiana; Mrs. James A. Mount, whose acquaintance Mr. Mount made while a student there; Rev. A. H. Dooley, a well-known Baptist minister; A. A. Zion, superintendent of the Belt Railroad, Indianapolis; Senator E. T. Lane, Lebanon, and Rev. Samuel Wilson, one time Presbyterian minister of one of the leading churches of New York City.

In 1863, the enrollment reached 216, and there were six members in the faculty. Tuition, board, fuel, washing and light were quoted

<sup>33</sup> *Documentary Journal*; Superintendent's Report; *School Journal*, Locals, 1861; letter of Supt. Lloyd B. Mann, Charlestown; letter and data of Mr. John Owen, Charlestown.

at \$160 per annum. The academy was controlled by the Presbyterian church, and the use of tobacco was forbidden upon the premises.

Two courses of study were offered: the classic, a four years' course which prepared students for the sophomore class in college, and the scientific, a three years' course.

Some of the text-books were: *Robinson's Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry and Surveying; Quackenbos' Rhetoric and Composition; Willson's U. S. History; Crittenden's Bookkeeping; Fitch's Physical Geography; Clark's History of England; Smith's Elements of Astronomy; Mitchell's Ancient Geography; Hitchcock's Physiology; Well's Natural Philosophy; Gray's Botany; Haven's Mental Philosophy; Wayland's Political Economy; Youman's Chemistry, and Coppee's Logic.*

The school year was divided into three parts of thirteen weeks each. School began at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M.

The academy continued for about ten years and after that the building was used by the Lebanon public schools. In 1866, the old building was torn down to make place for the central building for the grades.<sup>34</sup>

<sup>34</sup> Letter and data by Mr. S. N. Cragun, Lebanon, Ind.



Dwelling Place	Census of 1860	Census of 1850
Colorado Territory -----	2,587	-----
Arkansas -----	2,554	2,128
Oregon -----	2,497	739
Nebraska Territory -----	1,993	-----
Tennessee -----	1,086	769
All others -----	4,598	-----
Totals -----	215,541	92,038
Born in Ohio but living in other States and Territories -----	593,045	295,449 <sup>16</sup>
Born in Illinois but living in other States and Territories -----	134,736	45,889 <sup>16</sup>

<sup>16</sup> Appended for purposes of comparison and contrast.

# The Academies of Indiana\*

By JOHN HARDIN THOMAS, A. M., Superintendent of Schools,  
Medora, Indiana

## CHAPTER III. THE FRIENDS' ACADEMIES

### BLUE RIVER ACADEMY

The Blue River Academy was located three miles northeast of Salem, Washington county. It was organized in 1831 by the Society of Friends of Salem, who originally came from North Carolina. The first building was made of brick. The present building, a one-story frame, was built in 1861. It has two rooms 25 x 30 feet each, a library and recitation room, 15 x 20 feet, and two cloak rooms, 10 x 15 feet each.

The following is a fairly complete list of teachers who have taught in the academy: 1837-38, Joseph Trueblood and Barnabas C. Hobbs, assistant; 1838-39, Barnabas C. Hobbs and Samira B. Lindley, assistant; 1839-40, Benjamin Albertson, four and one-half months; 1848-49, Aquilla Timberlake, Jane Moore and Joanna Morris; 1849-50, Aquilla Timberlake, and Abram Trueblood, assistant; 1850-51, Timothy Wilson, and Catherine Trueblood, assistant, four months; 1851-52, Joseph Moore, four months; 1852-53, Cyrus Bond, and Abigail Wilson; 1853-54, Abram Trueblood, and Calvin Moore, assistant, and Abigail Wilson, summer term; 1854-55, Luther B. Gordon, Nathan White, and Elizabeth Albertson in the summer school, and Semira B. Truesblood, assistant; 1855-56, Abram Trueblood, and Abigail Wilson, assistant, attendance, 87; 1856, Emeline Trueblood, and Rebecca Trueblood, assistant, summer school, 40 students; 1856-57, Abram Trueblood, and Emeline Trueblood, assistant, 92 students; Abigail Trueblood, summer school, three months, 46 students; 1857-58, Nathan Newby, and Isaac Fawcett, assistant, average attendance, 65; Robert Style, summer school, attendance, 29; 1858-59, Robert Style, and Emeline Trueblood, assistant, four months; Emeline Trueblood, and Amanda Trueblood, assistant, three and one-half months; 1859-60, Abram Trueblood, and Marietta Albertson, assistant, four months; Sarah

\* Concluded from the last number.



Lewis, summer term; 1860-62, Calvin W. Pritchard; 1862-63, Thomas Armstrong, Dorcas Armstrong, and Sarah Trueblood; Dorcas Armstrong, summer school; 1863-64, Thomas Armstrong, and Alice Armstrong, assistant; 1864-65, Thomas Armstrong, and Hannah Roberts, assistant; 1865, spring term, Calvin Pritchard, and Mrs. Calvin W. Pritchard, assistant; fall term, Amanda Trueblood; 1865-66, Calvin W. Pritchard, Miles Trueblood, Anna M. Pritchard, and Samuel Lloyd; 1866-67, Joseph R. Hunt, and Angelina Harvey, and 1867-68, William P. Pinkham, and Lydia Stanton. Prof. W. P. Pinkham was principal of the academy from 1867 to 1873, when he resigned to take charge of the school at Paoli. Sylvanus Wright was principal in 1873-74; Angie Hough, 1874-75; Albert H. Votan, 1875-77; Roland Ester, 1877-78; John Boyd, 1878-79, and Amos Sanders from 1879 to 1881.

During Professor Pinkham's term there were over 100 students. Two of these who attained distinction are Joseph Moore, deceased, ex-president of Earlham College, and Benjamin Trueblood, secretary of the International Peace Association.

In 1861, the course of study consisted of orthography, reading, writing, descriptive and physical geography, mental and practical arithmetic, English grammar, physiology, philosophy, chemistry, astronomy, algebra, composition and phonography.

After 1860, the length of the school terms were usually nine months. School began at 8:30 A. M. and closed at 4:00 P. M. The academy had a good library and was well equipped for its day.

The academy continued until 1881, a period of fifty years. In 1896, the township trustee, Lewis Dennis, established a township high school in one of the rooms, but this was abandoned in 1904, when the township joined in with the town of Salem in high school affairs. A private high school was organized in 1904, which continued until 1909. Since 1909, the building has been used by the common schools of the district.<sup>35</sup>

#### THE WHITEWATER ACADEMY

The city of Richmond has been rich in private schools and academies. There were not less than five academies that either sprang

<sup>35</sup> Letters and data by Supt. U. B. Lindley, Salem, Ind.; letter by R. E. Cavanaugh, Salem, Ind.; letter by C. M. Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind.; catalog by Blue River H. S., Salem, Ind., 1906-07; *Indiana School Journal*, 1873.

up or grew out of other schools and existed for short periods of time. I do not know whether any of them ever bore a distinctive name throughout its history, but for my purpose I have given each one a name in order to distinguish it from the others.

The Whitewater Monthly Meeting of Friends began the first organized movement in education here in 1810. A log meeting-house was built where the present brick church now stands, on the corner of North Tenth and G streets. This was also used as a school house and was open to all of the children of the community. Robert Brittain taught the first school here in 1811-12.

In 1836, the Friends erected a two-room brick school house on the lot south of the old meeting-house. Here Isaac Hiatt conducted the first high school in Richmond. Instruction was given in the higher branches, including chemistry and surveying.

In 1843, Barnabas C. Hobbs, of Cincinnati College, took charge of the Whitewater school. He taught about four years and was very successful. He was succeeded by William Haughton and Dr. William Marmon, assistant, in 1846. Other early teachers were Jesse Stanley and Daniel Clark.

In 1856, Hiram Hadley, later principal of the Hadley Academy, took charge of the Whitewater school and conducted a high school or academy for seven years. He was succeeded by Erastus Test, Matthew and Eliza Charles, Mary Burson, assisted by Wilhelmina Bell Jones, and by Lydia and Jennie Burson, who taught the last Friends school in this building.

In 1873, the board of school trustees rented the building for public school purposes. In 1878, the board purchased the property from the Whitewater Monthly Meeting. In 1888, the Mather Brothers bought the building and turned it into an office building. In 1910, the building was burned.<sup>36</sup>

#### BLOOMINGDALE ACADEMY

The Bloomingdale Academy was located at Bloomingdale, Parke county. It was organized by the Society of Friends in 1846, and was then known as the Western Manual Labor School. It was in charge of a committee appointed by the Western Quarterly Meet-

<sup>36</sup> Elsie Marshall, *History of the Richmond Schools*, in the Report of the Public Schools of Richmond for 1912; also letter of Elsie Marshall, Richmond, Ind.; letter of C. M. Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind.



ing of Friends, of which James Siler, Exam Morris, William Pickard, Solomon Allen, and Alfred Hadley were the most prominent members.

The Manual Labor School was originally intended to be a school for both sexes in which the students might get a good liberal education, and at the same time pay all or a part of their expenses by work on the farm or in the shops. There were about forty acres in the grounds. A suitable building was erected, was burned in 1848, but was soon rebuilt. The plan soon proved to be impracticable on such a small scale and had to be given up. All but fifteen acres of the land, now contained in the campus, was sold and the name of the school was changed to the Western Agricultural School. It continued under this name until 1860 when it was changed to the Friends Bloomingdale Academy.

Harvey Thomas, the first principal, had charge of the Manual Training School until it was changed to the academy.

In 1851, Barnabas C. Hobbs came from the Boarding School at Earlham and took charge of the academy. For the next twenty-one years while he was principal, Bloomingdale became an educational center of a wide range of territory and men, and hundreds of students received their life training and education here. The attendance in 1861-62 was 148, of which 33 were in the Academic Department, 49 in the Intermediate Department, 21 in the Elementary Department and 35 in the Commercial Department.

Some of the principals who followed Professor Hobbs are: Seth Hasby, Thomas A. Armstrong, Josiah Edwards, D. N. Dannis, 1884; Hiram Hadley, 1885; A. F. Mitchell, 1888, and Caroline M. Hill, 1910.

There is a long list of the alumni of the academy extending back over sixty-eight years. Among the most noted ones are: Hon. Joe Cannon, in the 40's; Wallace N. Trueblood, 1869, professor of literature, Earlham College; Edwin Morrison, 1884, professor of physics, Earlham College; Robert L. Kelley, 1884, president of Earlham College; William Hill, 1887, director of the Agricultural Department, Bethany College, W. Va.; Harlow Lindley, 1893, professor of history and political science, Earlham College; Herschel Coffin, 1897, professor of psychology, Earlham College; Walter G. Glee, 1900, professor of physics, Agricultural College, Kansas, and Clyde Allee, Ph.D., 1902, professor of biology, Williamstown, Massachusetts.

There are at present four buildings which belong to the academy. The main building, the gymnasium, the manual training shops and Dennis hall. The class work is done in the main building. Dennis hall contains the science and domestic science departments. The school has an extensive library, and in 1880 possessed an endowment fund of between six and seven thousand dollars. It is still controlled by the Quarterly Meeting of Friends but no distinction is made between students with respect to religious beliefs.<sup>37</sup>

#### SPICELAND ACADEMY

The Spiceland Academy is located at Spiceland, Henry county. As a Friends school it has continued over a period of eighty years.

In 1833, Mr. Robert Harrison began the first Friends school in Indiana. In 1859, Oliver H. Bales and Martha Bales organized an academic department in connection with the primary and grammar departments. Rhetoric, algebra, natural philosophy and astronomy were taught in the grammar department, and trigonometry, surveying and mental philosophy were taught in the academic department.

In 1870, the State granted a charter for the academy to Clarkson Davis, who was then superintendent.

A complete list of superintendents in chronological order is as follows: Oliver H. Bales, 1859-63; Clarkson Davis, 1863-67; Edward Taylor, 1867-68; Clarkson Davis, 1868-74; Timothy Wilson, 1874-76; Clarkson Davis, 1876-82; Thomas Newlin, 1882-83; Timothy Wilson, 1883-84; William P. Pinkham, 1884-85; Thomas Newlin, 1885-92; J. Frank Brown, 1892-93; Arthur W. Jones, 1893-94; George W. Neet, 1894-98; Mary S. Wildman, 1898-01; M. S. Woods, 1901-03; Homer H. Cooper, 1903.

In 1871, a two-story brick building was erected. Later this was doubled in size. This building was used until 1913, when a commodious and modern building, with all the modern conveniences was erected. The academy is beautifully situated among the maple groves that characterize the surrounding hills and valleys. The campus contains about eight acres. The west half of it is devoted

<sup>37</sup> *History of Parke and Vigo Counties*, 277-8; *Announcement of Friends Bloomingdale Society*, 1903-04; also letter of C. M. Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind.



to athletic games, while the east half of it contains many beautiful trees.

The academy is equipped with a library of about 3,000 volumes, and files of the current magazines, all of which is open to the public. About 3,500 students have attended the academy since 1870. The alumni association now enrolls 433 persons.

The academy has a certificate of equivalency granted by the State and the course of study and text-books conform to the State requirements. In addition to the regular high school subjects, courses are offered in manual training, domestic science, nature study, and the Bible. It is controlled by the Spiceland Monthly Meeting of Friends. The school is co-educational and has a nine-months' term. The board of trustees seeks to employ only those teachers who are qualified both in character and ability to do effective work in the line of ideals and purposes of the academy. On this account it has always maintained a high moral and intellectual standard.

Former students of the academy are scattered from coast to coast. Many of them have attained success and eminence in the various professions and lines of work. Among the most prominent ones are the following: Richard G. Boone, professor of pedagogy, University of California; Thomas Newlin, president of Whittier College; John C. Reed, dean of the University of Michigan; W. O. Barnard, U. S. representative and ex-judge, Newcastle, Indiana; Oscar Baker, superintendent of schools, Winchester, Indiana; Walter E. Bundy, minister to Mexico; Elgar Pennington, surveyor and civil engineer; Herbert T. Bailey, banker, Spiceland, Indiana; Rupert Redic, lawyer, El Paso, Texas; Virginia G. Cory, principal of Spiceland Academy; Walter B. Harvey, physician, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Charles Smith, Haverford College, and Elbridge Stewart, business proprietor Carnation Condensed Milk Company.

Since 1903, the academy has been in charge of Homer H. Cooper. Two-fifths of the entire number of graduates have graduated in the last ten years. In 1901, there were four teachers employed in the high school. The school enrollment was twenty-seven boys and sixty girls. The number of graduates were eight boys and ten girls. The property was then valued at \$15,500.<sup>38</sup>

<sup>38</sup> Letter of Homer H. Cooper, Superintendent Spiceland Academy.

## AMBOY ACADEMY

The Amboy Academy is located at Amboy, Miami county. It was founded in 1871, by the Amboy Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends. Some of the leaders in the movement were: Dr. John A. Baldwin, Robert Ridgeway, Enos Pearson, Oliver H. Canady and Benjamin B. Lamb.

The old building was erected, at different times, in three parts. In 1871, the Friends built the two-story brick part which now forms the north wing. It contained two good sized school rooms, two recitation rooms, and had two stairways, one for the boys and one for the girls. In 1878, Jackson township built the two-story brick addition which forms the east wing. In 1910, the town of Amboy and Jackson township, jointly, built the two-story brick addition connecting the two wings. This was then used for joint graded school and high school purposes. It was destroyed by fire March 9, 1910, and since then a new modern building has been erected, which still bears the name of Amboy Academy.

The Amboy Academy grew out of a desire among the Friends to provide a school for higher education at home so that their young men and women would not have to go to the Spiceland Academy or to Earlham College for such privileges.

The academy was opened in the fall of 1871, with Seth G. Hastings, a graduate of Earlham College, in charge of the academic department, and his wife, Edith Hastings, in charge of the primary department. It was conducted under a joint arrangement between the Friends church and Jackson township. The church donated the use of the building and ran the academic department, while the primary department was run as a public school by the township. Professor Hastings was succeeded by Daniel W. Haydock as principal, 1872-73; Charles V. Moore, 1873-74, and Irvin H. Cammack, 1875.

The academy was continued under the control of the Friends church until 1880, when it was merged into a joint graded and high school by the town of Amboy and Jackson township.

There were from forty to sixty pupils enrolled in the academy, and many of these became teachers. Mr. George I. Reed, editor of the *Peru Republican*, and at one time school examiner, often referred to Amboy as "The Athens of Miami County." The course



of study was practically the same as that of the other Friends schools of the State.<sup>39</sup>

### CENTRAL ACADEMY

The Central Academy is located at Plainfield, Hendricks county. It was organized by the Society of Friends in 1880. Among the founders of the academy were, Barnabus C. Hobbs, Ellis Lawrence, Charles O. Newlin, John Morgan, Amos Doan, John Moore, John Kendall, T. J. Charlton, Ellis Branson and Benjamin Vestal.

It had its origin in the desire of the leading citizens to establish a high school where ambitious young people might prepare for college without going away from home. It was believed that if the movement proved a success that the citizens would subscribe \$45,000 for the erection of a suitable building.

The academy was opened in the fall of 1881, with Erastus Test as principal. The town hall, a two-story frame building with two rooms, was donated and furnished with sixty good new students' desks. The school was a success. Early in 1882, the necessary \$45,000 was subscribed and a new two-story brick building was erected just east of Plainfield and south of the National road.

Dr. Test was succeeded in June, 1883, by Joseph Roads. About this time the building was burned and the present building was erected. It is a five-room, two-story brick with a basement, and stands on a beautiful campus of above five acres of ground.

Professor Rhodes was succeeded in order by Robert L. Kelley, 1894; Charles D. Marley, Benjamin Kelley, Otis Stanton, Charles E. Cosand, Charles L. Stubbs, E. T. Albertson, 1911; Albert Hall, and Simon Hester, the present principal of the academy.

Some of the most distinguished students of the academy were: John P. Hornady, of the Indianapolis *News*; Prof. Addison Webster Moore, professor of philosophy, Chicago University, and Prof. Allen D. Hale, of Earlham College.

The academy is equipped with a library of 250 volumes, including history, science, Language and literature, valued at \$375. It has laboratory apparatus for physics valued at \$450, and domestic science equipment valued at \$175. The course of study is co-ordinate to the high school course required by the State. The school is co-educational and the length of the term is nine months.

<sup>39</sup> Letter and article by Jonathan Pearson, Amboy, Ind.

The academy is still owned and maintained by the Plainfield Quarterly Meeting of Friends. C. M. Hobbs, a nephew of Barnabas C. Hobbs, is president; Alice B. Charles, secretary, and B. W. Anderson, treasurer.<sup>40</sup>

#### FAIRMOUNT ACADEMY

The Fairmount Academy is located at Fairmount, Grant county. It was organized in 1884 by the Fairmount Quarterly Meeting of Friends. It is situated in the northwestern part of the town, on an elevation, which is conducive to good physical development as well as to intellectual and moral growth. It is surrounded by a beautiful campus. The building has been enlarged and now has all the modern equipment.

The course of study includes: English, Latin, German, Greek and Roman, European and American history, civics, algebra, geometry, physical geography, botany, chemistry, physics, agriculture, music (vocal and piano), drawing, domestic science, psychology and pedagogy and Bible study. Some of these are electives. Agriculture may be substituted for Latin or German. There are at present nine teachers in the faculty.

The academy is provided with a permanent endowment fund of over \$23,000. This assures in part its stability in the future. The library is the gift, principally, of Iredell B. Rush, of Columbia City, Indiana. The academy now holds the rank of a secondary school as approved by the State Board of Education, and according to the law the entire tuition of all transferred pupils must be paid by the township trustee. It is still owned and controlled by the Quarterly Meeting of Friends, but it is always open to all who desire a higher education. The school has been a success. The graduates now number about 370 and have increased from two in 1887 to forty-four in 1913. It has a Students' Christian Association, a Literary Society and a strong Alumni Association.<sup>41</sup>

<sup>40</sup> Letter of C. M. Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind.; letter of Dr. Erastus Test, Lafayette, Ind.

<sup>41</sup> *Catalog of Fairmount Academy, 1913-14.*



## CHAPTER IV. THE METHODIST ACADEMIES

## WESLEY ACADEMY

It was highly appropriate that the first Methodist academy in the State of Indiana should be named after the founders of Methodism. The Wesley Academy was located at Wesley, Montgomery county. It was built from private subscriptions by the M. E. church in 1850. A paper was circulated by Mr. Sant Gray, and in a short time sufficient funds were raised to start the work.

Two buildings were erected. One a recitation hall, a two-story frame structure, 65 x 45 feet, and the other, a dormitory, a two-and-one-half story frame building with twenty-two rooms.

The course of study consisted of the three "R's" grammar, algebra, geography, and history. Some of the texts that were used were *Ray's Arithmetic* and *Algebra*, *Pineo's Grammar* and *Swin-ton's History*. There was no library in the school, but there was a small township library, and this was used occasionally. The other equipment of the school was very limited. The school term usually began in September and continued about eight months, ending in March or April. On an average, there were from 100 to 125 pupils in attendance. The old dormitory was always full of students. Many of the older people of the county attended the academy in their youth, and a number of men and women of prominence graduated from it. A number of foreign students were enrolled there.

Some of the teachers were: John Holloway, Addison Crear, Joseph Crear, Edward Rhodes and a Mr. Harvey.

The academy prospered for about eight years, then political troubles, due to the Civil War, caused it to be abandoned. Years ago the old academy building was torn down. The old dormitory was used for a number of years afterward for a basket ball hall. In recent years it has been remodeled and is now used for a barn.<sup>42</sup>

## THORNTOWN ACADEMY

The Thorntown Academy was located at Thorntown, Boone county. It was founded in 1854, by Rev. John L. Smith, under the control of the M. E. church. There were pledged \$2,500, a

<sup>42</sup> Letter from Supt. Otis E. Hall, Crawfordsville, Ind., with data from Mr. J. S. Zuck, Wesley, Ind.; *Crawfordsville News-Review*, Dec. 30, 1913, article by Mr. J. Stout Zuck.

lot was purchased and a two-story, six-room building was erected in 1855. The old building stood on the site where the present building now stands.

The academy opened in 1855, with Rev. Levi Tarr as principal and Miss Low Cooper as assistant. Reverend Tarr was succeeded in 1857 by Charles N. Sims, later chancellor of Syracuse University, New York. Prof. C. H. Smith was assistant from 1858-60 and principal from 1860-64. In a letter concerning the academy he said that in the spring of 1861, when Fort Sumpter was fired on and the Civil War broke out, about twenty-five of his fine young men volunteered and his school was almost broken up. On account of the war there were no graduates in 1863 and 1864.

In 1861, there were 342 students, 7 seniors, 26 in the middle class, 170 juniors, 53 intermediates, and 86 in the primary department. The board of trustees consisted of Rev. William Campbell, W. T. Wheeler, John L. Smith, Oliver Craven, Baltzer Kramer, M. D.; Allen Zount, James Miller, W. W. Weekly, Joseph Cones and Jeffery Horner.

John Clarke Ridpath, the historian, was assistant to Professor Smith, and succeeded him as principal from 1864-67. He was followed by Rev. W. O. Wyant in 1867, and by John B. Rows in 1868, when the academy was merged into the present high school. The building was used for this purpose until 1883 when it was torn down and the present building was erected.

The course of study included the common branches, higher arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, surveying, Latin, Greek, literature, history, physics, chemistry, mental and moral philosophy, analogy and the evidences of Christianity.

The school was co-educational. The school year was divided into three terms and continued for nine months. School began at 8:30 A. M. and closed at 4:00 P. M. The academy was equipped with a small library and some physical apparatus.<sup>43</sup>

#### ROCKPORT ACADEMY OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

The Rockport Academy or Collegiate Institute was located at Rockport, Spencer county. It was organized in 1857 by Revs. Dr. E. H. Sabin and Dr. H. S. Talbott, and other prominent men of

<sup>43</sup> Letter of Supt. G. E. Long, Thorntown, Ind.; letter of Prof. O. H. Smith, Greencastle, Ind.; *Indiana School Journal*, 1861, p. 340.



the Methodist Episcopal church. The funds were raised by private subscription. The capital stock was fixed at \$20,000, divided into shares of \$20 each. The trustees elected in 1858 were J. W. B. Moore, E. Pyeatt and William Jones. Dr. H. S. Talbott was agent. The campaign for subscriptions continued through the year 1858 and most of the stock was subscribed for.

The work on the building was begun in 1858, but it progressed slowly and the cornerstone was not laid until July 11, 1859. It was hoped that the building might be ready for use by September 1, 1861, but in the meantime the Civil War had begun and the repeated calls for money for the academy, in those days of hard times and great excitement, were met by calls for volunteers for the preservation of the Union. The latter calls were for a time the more popular and work on the academy ceased. The movement was kept alive, however, and largely due to the influence of Gen. James C. Veach and Thomas F. DeBruler it was completed in 1863.

The building is a brick structure, 50 x 70 feet, three stories high, with a large bell-tower on top. It contains eight rooms. Hallways running north and south separate the rooms on the east from those on the west. It stands near the center of the double square between Sixth and Eighth streets, facing Walnut street on the north. The buildings and grounds were valued in 1865, at \$31,000. The campus contains about five acres and is well shaded with beech and maple trees.

In September, 1863, the school was opened and the name was changed to the Rockport Collegiate Institute, but it has generally been known by either name. Prof. W. S. Hooper, of the Rome Academy, was the first principal with this sister, Miss Sue Hooper, as assistant. At that time only two rooms had been finished for school purposes. The enrollment at the beginning was 50, but it increased to 87 by the end of the first term, and to 135 by the end of the year. The schools was equipped with a \$425 piano, a set of philosophical apparatus costing \$500, and a small library.

In 1866, Professor Hooper was succeeded by Prof. C. H. Smith, A. M., of the Danville Academy, with Prof. John W. Webb, A. M., and Prof. William F. Gillmore, A. M., as assistants. The enrollment during this year was 197. The school was co-educational. Young ladies were graduated from a full college course, and young men were prepared for the university.

In 1866, a frame addition was built to the academy building

which served for a dining room and kitchen. This was designed for students who came from a distance. It was used until about 1878 when it was torn down.

In 1868, there were five members in the faculty, and 165 students were enrolled. The tuition in the college classes was \$10 per term.

In 1870, Professor Smith was succeeded by Dr. C. Culley, A. M., of Kentucky, who was principal until 1873. The course of study then consisted of a two-year preparatory college course, and a three-year academic course, equivalent to our present high school course, including analogy and the evidence of Christianity.

Educationally, the Collegiate Institute was among the foremost of the State. From it many of the old citizens of Rockport, and others, were graduated. From there they went to Depauw University or to Indiana University. Like many of the other academies, however, it was a failure financially. The common schools and the free high school system became more popular and the institute rapidly declined in influence.

In 1873, the Indiana Conference found itself in debt on account of the institute, about \$1,800, which indebtedness was secured by a mortgage upon the building and grounds. No effort was made to pay it off, although the debt was not great in proportion to the value of the property. The building, grounds, and equipment were sold to the town of Rockport for \$9,800. The \$1,800 indebtedness was paid on and the balance, \$8,000, was ordered to be distributed pro rata among the stockholders and donors.

The building is still standing, in good condition, and has been used for the high school since 1873.<sup>44</sup>

#### THE BLOOMINGTON FEMALE COLLEGE AND ACADEMY

The Bloomington Female College and Academy was founded by the Methodist Episcopal church in 1855. It was opened in the church building, and Rev. T. H. Sinex was the first president. He resigned in 1856, and was succeeded by Rev. M. M. Tooke, A. M., president and professor of intellectual and moral science; Samuel L. Bankley, A. B., professor of ancient languages and mathematics; Mrs. L. P. Tooke, M. P. L., adjutant principal and teacher of mod-

<sup>44</sup> *History of Warrick, Spencer and Perry Counties*, 405; letter of Prof. O. H. Smith, Greencastle, Ind.; letter of Mrs. Fred Walker, Rockport, Ind.; *Indiana School Journal*, 1868.



ern languages and ornamental branches; Miss Sarah A. Purdy, M. P. L., teacher of natural science, and assistant teacher of English branches, and Edmond Jaeger, professor of instrumental and vocal music.

The course of study was as follows:

Primary—Orthography, reading, and mental arithmetic.

Model School—Orthography, reading, elementary grammar, mental arithmetic, penmanship, primary geography, and history.

Academic—United States history, elements of physiology, geography, composition, grammar, and arithmetic.

### COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT

First Year—Analytical grammar, anatomy, and physiology, composition, elementary algebra, ancient history, modern history, botany, and elements of Latin and French.

Junior Year—Algebra, natural philosophy, domestic economy, chemistry, rhetoric, natural theology, geometry, logic, and French, Latin, and Greek as electives.

Senior Year—Geometry, evidence of Christianity, science of government, plane and spherical trigonometry, German, elective, mental philosophy, geology, physical geography, elective, moral philosophy, elements of criticism, astronomy, Latin, and Greek.

Tuition and Extras—

Primary Department, per term -----	\$ 3.50
Model School, per term -----	5.00
Academic Department, per term -----	6.50
Collegiate Department, First Year, per term -----	8.00
Collegiate Department, Junior Year, per term -----	10.00
Collegiate Department, Senior Year, per term -----	11.00
Oil Painting, per term -----	12.00
Music and Piano, per term -----	10.00

A large college boarding house was kept on Sixth street between Walnut and Washington streets. In 1858, A. D. Lynch succeeded Rev. Tooke as president. He continued with satisfactory success until the Civil War, when the academy was permanently closed.<sup>45</sup>

### DANVILLE ACADEMY

The Danville Academy was founded by the Methodist Episcopal church in 1858. It was opened in the old seminary building, a two-story brick structure with five rooms. It was located on lots 2 and

<sup>45</sup> *History of Morgan, Monroe and Brown Counties*, 475.

3 in block 9, on the north side of Main street. It was built about 1829.

In 1856, Jesse F. Matlock, who held a claim on these lots, secured possession of them by a judgment of the court, and the seminary was moved into a new frame building just across the street, which had been built for the purpose.

In 1859, the Methodist Episcopal church bought the academy building from Jesse F. Matlock, and in about 1861 or 1862, they erected a three-story brick building immediately in front of it, which forms with the old part the shape of an "L." The entire building then contained about sixteen rooms and a large chapel which was used for religious purposes.

Rev. Levi Tarr was the first principal from 1858-63, assisted by Mrs. A. C. Tarr, Miss Cynthia Cason, and Miss Amelia Campbell.

In 1864, Prof. C. H. Smith, formerly principal of the Throntown Academy, became principal, assisted by James Johnson, Mrs. Charlotte Thompson, and Miss Wells. Miss Belle Morrison was teacher of music. Professor Smith was succeeded by Professor Lumis and his wife in 1867, and they remained in charge until it was closed in 1868.

The academy was equipped with a small library and some physical and chemical apparatus. The course of study was practically the same as that of the Throntown and Rockport academies, and was designed to prepare students to enter Asbury College. Some of the texts that were used were *Anthony's Latin Books*, *McClintock's Greek*, and *Loomis's Mathematics*, including algebra, geometry and trigonometry. The school term was nine months in length, beginning in September and ending in June. It was co-educational.

Some of the students who have since gained distinction are: John V. Hadley, of the Supreme Court of Indiana; R. B. Blake, of the Supreme Court of the State of Washington, and Enoch G. Hogate, dean of the Indiana University Law School.

After the academy closed in 1868, the Methodist Episcopal church continued to use the chapel for religious services until the new church was completed on South Washington street in 1878. In that year the Central Normal College was removed from Ladoga to Danville, and since then the academy building has been used by the college. The building is still in a good state of preservation and has been remodelled some on the inside. It is surrounded by



a beautiful campus, shaded with maples, cedars, and other forest trees. This was one of the few of the old academies that was so firmly established that the building not only still stands as a monument, but even the spirit of the academy has been kept alive and growing in power and influence with the years.<sup>46</sup>

## CHAPTER V. THE BAPTIST ACADEMIES

### ORLAND ACADEMY

The Orland Academy was located at Orland, Steuben county, about ten miles northwest of Angola. It was founded by the Baptist church in 1850. It was first known as the Northeastern Literary Institute. The early settlers of Orland came from Vermont and brought with them the free school ideas of the New England people.

Among the founders of the academy were Captain Samuel Berry and Elder E. R. Spear. The school prospered from the beginning. Professor Hutchinson was the first principal, 1851-52. He was followed by Prof. Samuel Harper, A. M., of the University of Michigan, 1853-54; by G. W. Gibson, 1854-58; by John Barnhard and wife; by Professor Poole and wife; by B. F. Fost; by Professor Gillespie, 1860-65; by Prof. G. W. Neihardt, A. M., 1864-68, and by L. O. Williams.

Although the academy was organized by the Baptists, it was not maintained as a denominational school. On account of the intense desire for higher education it was attended and supported by the whole county.

The course of study included the common branches, higher arithmetic, algebra, geometry, surveying, oratory, penmanship, book-keeping, natural philosophy, chemistry, physiology, botany, Latin, Greek, German, French and history. Some of the text-books were *McGuffey's Readers*; *Ray's and White's Mathematics*; *Welsh and Ker's Grammar*; *Mayhew's Bookkeeping*; *Wilson's History*; *Woodbury's German*; *Fasquell's French*; *Andrew and Stoddard's Latin*; and *Gray's Botany*. The length of the school year was ten months, divided into three terms.

<sup>46</sup> Letter and data from Prof. C. A. Hargrave, Danville, Ind.; letter and data from Prof. E. G. Hogate, Bloomington, Ind.; letter and data from Prof. O. H. Smith, Greencastle, Ind.

The academy was co-educational. The average attendance was about 120. Some of the most prominent students were Judge A. A. Chapin, J. H. MacGowan, LL. D.; Charles Aldrich, assistant attorney-general under President Harrison; P. R. Dickinson, consul, Leipsic; William Brown, attorney, and Judge F. O. Merrit.

The academy continued to prosper until the Civil War began, when three of the teachers and many of the male students responded to the call to arms. From that time it gradually declined until in 1878 it was converted into a township high school.<sup>47</sup>

#### GLENDALE ACADEMY

The Glendale Academy was located near Buffaloville, Spencer county, in about 1850. The movement was started by the Baptists of Buffalo who organized an association for the purpose of purchasing a tract of land near the village of Buffalo, and erecting thereon suitable buildings, to equip them with proper furniture and apparatus, and of keeping and maintaining a high school. By the articles of association, it was to be known as the Glendale Academy, and was to be under the control of the Evansville Association of United Baptists. The capital stock was not to exceed \$100,000, and was to be divided into shares of \$20 each. The organization was to be considered complete when \$3,000 of the stock had been subscribed. The stock was soon subscribed.

The institution was to be managed by a president and nine trustees, three of whom should be appointed by the Evansville Association of Baptists.

The contract was let for the erection of a building, workmen were employed, and the work progressed until the walls were built. The stockholders who had subscribed the funds refused for various reasons to pay up and the work was abandoned.<sup>48</sup>

#### MITCHELL ACADEMY

The Mitchell Academy was located at Mitchell, Lawrence county. It was founded by the local Baptist church in 1860. The building was a two-story brick, with three large recitation rooms

<sup>47</sup> *History of Steuben County*, 455; letter from Supt. O. A. Fleming, Orland, Ind., with data from Prof. G. W. Neihart.

<sup>48</sup> *History of Warrick, Spencer and Perry Counties*, 412.



and one large assembly room. It stood on the site where the present Baptist church now stands.

The academy was organized by Mr. and Mrs. Simpson Burton, as principal and assistant, and with J. K. Howard, also an assistant. They remained in charge of the academy until it closed in 1868.

The course of study consisted of the common branches, algebra, geometry, surveying, Latin and Greek, and was intended for a college preparatory course.

There were enrolled in the Academy from 100 to 200 students. Among those who have since gained distinction may be mentioned ex-Senator Joe R. Burton, of Kansas. Upon the death of the principal, Professor Burton, in 1868, the school closed. The building was used for a Baptist church until it burned in 1902.<sup>49</sup>

## CHAPTER VI. THE CHRISTIAN ACADEMIES

### HAW CREEK ACADEMY

The Haw Creek Academy was located about two miles south of Ladoga, Montgomery county. It was founded by the Christian church in 1838. A log house, 30 x 50 feet was built, which served as a church and school house combined. The building stood north and south. The pulpit was in the north and between the two doors. The south end had a raised floor. A partition, which was made in sections and fastened by hinges to the ceiling, divided the room into two equal parts. For church purposes the partition was folded up so as to make one large room, while for school purposes the partition was let down, making two rooms.

The academy opened about the middle of September, 1838, with James Fanning, a college graduate, as principal, and his wife, a graduate of a female seminary, as assistant. Professor Fanning taught the boys in the north room, and Mrs. Fanning taught the girls in the south room. Although the academy was open to both sexes it was not co-educational. The boys and girls were kept as separate as if they had attended schools in different buildings. The sentiment of the community in those days was bitterly opposed to co-education and this fact almost doubled the expense of education and made a graded system almost impossible.

<sup>49</sup> Letter of Supt. R. M. Tirey, Mitchell, Ind.

The academy lasted only one year. Financial difficulties arose and overwhelmed the institution.<sup>50</sup>

#### LADOGA ACADEMY

The Ladoga Academy was located at Ladoga, Montgomery county. It was organized by the Christian church of Ladoga in December, 1856. The funds for the academy were raised by private subscription. Five acres of ground were purchased and a building was erected at a total cost of about \$6,000.

The academy was opened, to males only, in the fall of 1858, and was at first known as "The Male Academy." R. M. Johnson was the first principal and Jesse Waldon assistant. The academy ran smoothly for the first year; then religious dissensions arose which not only materially weakened the Male Academy but seriously injured the Female Seminary as well. The histories of these two schools are so interwoven on account of the petty jealousies and religious strife, that the history of the one can not be detailed without referring in part to the history of the other.

The Christian church had failed in its first attempt to found an academy at Haw Creek in 1838; the Methodists had founded the Wesley Academy at Wesley in 1850; the Presbyterians had founded the Waveland Academy at Waveland in 1849; and the Baptists undertook to found a seminary for girls at Ladoga in 1855. They erected a brick building for the seminary, and a two-story frame structure with a basement for a girls' dormitory. The seminary was equipped with philosophical and chemical apparatus. The grounds, buildings and equipment cost about \$10,000. The seminary was opened in the fall of 1855, with Gibbon Williams, superintendent in general; his daughter, Emily, as principal; his other daughter, Jennie, his son, Daniel, and his cousin, as assistants. His wife was matron of the girls' dormitory. Miss Mary Crane was teacher of music and drawing, and Miss Mary Bell was teacher of writing.

Originally the seminary was intended for girls only, but in order to make it self-supporting, boys were admitted from the beginning. The first year the seminary was a success. A movement was then started for the founding of a school for boys only, which resulted in the establishment of the Male Academy by the

<sup>50</sup> W. L. Anderson, *Early History of Ladoga*.



Christian church. It appears to have been pretty generally understood and agreed to by both churches that the Baptist Seminary was to be open to girls only, and that the Christian Academy was to be open to boys only, and that both denominations should patronize both schools. The Baptists had the better of the bargain since they were fewer in number and would profit most by the mutual exchange of students. The Baptists were charged with bad faith, however, in sending their boys to the Baptist college at Franklin rather than to the Male Academy. On January 1, 1859, the stockholders of the academy, after a financial failure the year before, met and voted 114 to 20 in favor of admitting girls to the academy. As a result fifty-five girls entered the following Monday. This was done to relieve the financial difficulty just as the seminary had done four years before when it admitted boys. The stockholders of the academy who were opposed to the change withdrew their boys from the academy, and these with others from the seminary and some who returned from Franklin College were organized into a male school held in the Baptist church. Later a house was fitted up for the school and Jennie Williams was made principal.

As a result of this sectarian strife all three of the schools were in bad condition by the end of the year 1859. Mr. Williams, disgusted and disappointed, resigned from the seminary. Mr. Johnson, after a wrangle with the trustees over his salary, left the academy in debt \$3,500. The Baptist school for boys proved a failure and was soon abandoned. The academy and seminary both continued for a number of years and both were co-educational.

For the next four years the seminary was in charge of Professor Bailey, assisted by his sister, Miss Clara Perkins, Miss Clara Smith and the Dyer sisters. They came from the Eastern States and were well qualified teachers for those days. During the next seven years it seems to have died a lingering death under the supervision of Messrs. Hill and Smith, and Vaughtner and DeBolt.

In 1859, Professor Young was principal of the academy. He was succeeded by Professors Campbell and Goodwin. The academy was still in debt \$3,500 and would have been sold had not Milton B. Hopkins assumed the debt on condition that the property was to be his if he should succeed in cancelling the debt. For six years he conducted the most successful school ever held at Ladoga, but in the end it proved a failure financially and he abandoned the enterprise. The school lingered on a year or two longer under

A. H. Moore and his home force of teachers, but about this time the common school wave struck Ladoga and, like many of the other academies, it went down before it.

The course of study was practically the same as that of other academies of its day—the common branches and a college preparatory course.

In connection with the academy there were two literary societies, the Adalphian, for boys, and the Floridian, for girls. A special room in the academy was set apart for their meetings in which debates, orations, essays and poems were given. At the close of each year the two societies gave an exhibition which became a prominent feature in the life at Ladoga.

In concluding the history of the academy one can not help but feel that if the vast amount of money spent for education at Ladoga had been spent in the support of one co-educational, nonsectarian school, the result might have been far more successful and gratifying.<sup>51</sup>

## CHAPTER VII. THE UNITED BRETHREN ACADEMIES

### HARTSVILLE ACADEMY

On April 3, 1847, the citizens of Hartsville, Bartholomew county, met to formulate plans for building a new school house. It was decided that the building should be a two-story frame structure 25 x 50 feet, and should be located in the center of the public square. The building was to be used for school purposes, religious worship, and for all lawful meetings of the citizens. The contract was let by public outcry to the lowest bidder November 25, 1847.

About this time the Indiana Conference of the United Brethren church was seeking a location for establishing an educational institution. A meeting of the voters of the district was held, and it was proposed that the new building be surrendered to the United Brethren on condition that their conference should complete it and use it for educational purposes. The proposition was accepted and the transfer was made May 26, 1849.

On January 12, 1850, the institution was chartered under the

<sup>51</sup> W. L. Anderson, *Early History of Ladoga*.



name of the Hartsville Academy. It was in charge of a board of twenty-seven trustees, which constituted the faculty of the academy. The academy had the power to grant degrees in the sciences and arts the same as other colleges and universities in the United States.

The academy was opened in May, 1850, by Prof. James McD. Miller, A. M., Indiana University, 1849. Near the close of the year the White River Conference agreed to co-operate with the Indiana Conference in the support of the school. In the fall of 1852, the support of the Wabash and St. Joseph Conferences was secured, thus uniting all of the conferences of the State in its support. Seven years later the two latter conferences withdrew to build schools in their own territory, and for twenty-two years it was supported by the Indiana and White River Conferences. In the autumn of 1881, the North Ohio Conference joined, and was followed the next year by the Michigan Conference. It then embraced the territory of southern and eastern Indiana, northwestern Ohio and southern Michigan.

By act of February 8, 1851, the name was changed to the Hartsville University. The names of the incorporators of the academy, as given in the act of January 12, 1850, are:

Joseph Hener, Christian G. Monch, Jr., John R. Morledge, Wilson Pottinger, Matthias M. Hook, John Huffer, James Wood, William A. Ardry, Elias Huffer, Aaron Davis, John B. Abbot, Davis Huffer, Samuel D. Speers, A. C. Chamberlain, Joel Doolittle, Joseph F. Draper, Henry Bonebrick, L. S. Chittenden, Thomas Elrod, John Lopp, Even Snead, James Conner, Daniel Branham, J. M. D. Miller, Joseph Utter, William B. Witt, and Alexander Long.<sup>52</sup>

#### MANCHESTER ACADEMY

The Manchester Academy was located at North Manchester, Wabash county. It was organized by the United Brethren church in 1889. A ten-acre tract of ground was purchased and on it was erected a brick building which cost about \$10,000. It was equipped with a small library and some laboratory apparatus.

The academy was in charge of President D. W. Howe, A. M. The course of study was similar to that of other academies. The enrollment was from 80 to 100 students.

<sup>52</sup> *Laws of Indiana*, 1850, p. 412 and p.483; *History of Bartholomew County*, 565-6.

The academy was continued until 1893, when it was merged into the Manchester College. Since then four additional buildings have been erected, the campus improved and beautified, and is now one of the most beautiful in the State.<sup>53</sup>

## CHAPTER IX. THE MENNONITE ACADEMY

### HESSTON ACADEMY

The Hesston Academy is a preparatory department of Goshen College. It had its origin in the Elkhart Institute at Elkhart, Indiana, in 1895.

The school was first opened in the G. A. R. hall and was continued until 1896 when a new building was erected for the purpose. As the school grew, a better location and more extensive grounds were thought necessary. A suitable location was found in the southern part of the city of Goshen. The grounds now included in the campus were purchased, and a college building and a ladies' dormitory were erected.

The academy is owned and controlled by the Mennonite Board of Education. It uses the whole equipment of the college, including a library of 4,500 volumes. It has two regular teachers and eight others who give part time to teaching in it. The attendance is about 75 students.

The work of the academy covers four years and is outlined especially for those who contemplate the completion of a college course. It includes English, voice culture, elocution, German, ancient history, United State history, civics, Latin, algebra, plane and solid geometry, botany, zoology, physics, vocal music, commercial arithmetic, commercial law, shorthand, and the Bible.

The text-books are practically the same as those used in the high schools of the State. The school term is nine months in length. Daniel A. Lehman, A. M., is principal of the academy.<sup>54</sup>

<sup>53</sup> *Manchester College Bulletin*, 1913.

<sup>54</sup> Letter of Paul E. Whitmer, Dean of Goshen College; *Bulletin of Goshen College*, 1913-14.



## CHAPTER X. THE CATHOLIC ACADEMIES

## SAINT MARY'S FEMALE ACADEMY

Saint Mary's Female Academy was located at Vincennes, Indiana. It was organized in 1838, by the Sisters of Charity from the community of St. Joseph's, near Emmitsburgh, Maryland.

The curriculum included English, French, orthography, reading, writing, grammar, practical and rational arithmetic, bookkeeping, geography and map drawing, ancient and modern history, rhetoric, natural philosophy, chemistry, piano and vocal music, drawing and painting, plain sewing, tapestry, embroidering and bead and lace work.

The academy accommodated about twenty boarders and sixty day scholars. The school was governed by the external form of the Catholic church. Private examinations were held at the end of each session and bulletins were sent to the students' parents or guardians informing them of their health, behavior, and improvement. At the close of each year a public exhibition of the work of the students was held and prizes were awarded in the various lines of work.

The school year began about the first of September and ended in August. It was divided into quarters of eleven weeks each. The charges were as follows: board, washing, room, and tuition in any or all the English branches, per quarter, \$25. Extra charges, piano, \$10; drawing and painting, \$5; French, \$5.<sup>55</sup>

## SAINT ROSE ACADEMY

Saint Rose Academy is located at Vincennes, Indiana. It was founded in 1843 by the Sisters of Providence of Saint Mary-of-the-Woods. The building is spacious and complete, well lighted, heated and ventilated, and fitted with all modern conveniences.

It is open to all denominations. The courses of study include a Preparatory Course and a four-year Academic Course, which is equivalent to our ordinary high school course.<sup>56</sup>

<sup>55</sup> The Vincennes *Western Sun and General Advertiser*, Nov., 1841.

<sup>56</sup> *Bulletin of Saint Rose Academy*.

## SAINT AGNES ACADEMY

Saint Agnes Academy is located at Indianapolis. It is conducted by the Sisters of Providence of Saint Mary-of-the-Woods.

The building is a magnificent structure of pressed brick and Bedford limestone, and is equipped with all the modern improvements and conveniences. On the first floor is located the gymnasium, dining room, kitchen and laundry; on the second, the chapel, the reception room, parlors, music rooms, recreation halls; on the third, the art studios, library, study hall, class rooms, science room, and laboratories; on the fourth, are the sleeping apartments, clothes rooms, etc.

The school is open to all denominations. The courses of study include a Preparatory Course, a four-year Academic Course, equivalent to a high school course; a Post Graduate or Special Course; courses in violin, harp, vocal and piano music, and in art expression and in art.<sup>57</sup>

## SAINT JOHN'S ACADEMY

Saint John's Academy is located at Indianapolis. It is conducted by the Sisters of Providence of Saint Mary-of-the-Woods. The building affords accommodations for seventy-five boarders in addition to the large day school in attendance. It is open to all religious denominations. The course of study embraces the primary and intermediate departments, the academic department, commercial department, and department of music. The academic department offers a four-year course which is the equivalent of a regular four-year high school course.<sup>58</sup>

## ACADEMY OF IMMACULATE CONCEPTION

The Academy of Immaculate Conception is located at Oldenburg, Franklin county. It was founded in 1863, by the Rev. Francis Joseph Rudolph, under the auspices of the Sisters of St. Francis.

On April 8, 1885, it was chartered by an act of the General Assembly of Indiana. The main academy building is an imposing four-story structure, built of brick with Bedford stone trimmings, and is strictly fire proof.

<sup>57</sup> *Bulletin of the Saint Agnes Academy.*

<sup>58</sup> *Bulletin of Saint John's Academy.*



The purpose of the academy is "to train, develop and strengthen the physical, intellectual, moral and religious faculties belonging to the nature and dignity of woman."

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions of five months each. Every pupil who enters the academy is expected to take one of the regular courses, Academic, Business, Music, or Art. Besides these an Elementary, a Preparatory and Special Courses are offered.<sup>59</sup>

#### ACADEMY OF IMMACULATE CONCEPTION

The Academy of Immaculate Conception at St. Meinard, Spencer county, dates back to about 1852. It is one of the best equipped academies of the State. The course of study is about the same as that of the other Catholic academies of the State. In addition to the academy there is also located at St. Meinard one of the most famous Monasteries in the country.

Sister Scholisticia is principal of the academy and it is open to all denominations.

#### SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE AND ACADEMY

Saint Mary's College and Academy is located at Notre Dame. It was chartered by the General Assembly of Indiana, February 28, 1855. It is controlled by the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

The academy had a very humble beginning but has made rapid progress until now it ranks among the foremost in the State. Until 1860 the buildings were frame structures which had been moved from Mishawaka and Bertrand. In 1862 the stately brick structure known as the academy was built, and equipped with every convenient and educational advantage available at that time. Besides the academy buildings there are a chapel, a collegiate hall, a conservatory of music, a gymnasium and an infirmary.

The school offers a Primary Course, a Preparatory Course, a two-year Commercial Course, a four-year Academic Course, a four-year Collegiate Course, and Special Courses in pharmacy, Greek, French, German, Spanish, music and domestic science.<sup>60</sup>

<sup>59</sup> *Bulletin of Academy of Immaculate Conception.*

<sup>60</sup> *Fifty-Seventh Year Book of St. Mary's College and Academy.*

## ACADEMY OF IMMACULATE CONCEPTION

The Ferdinand Academy of Immaculate Conception was founded August 20, 1867, by Catholic Sisters from Covington, Kentucky. The academy is in charge of Mother Scholisticia, who has the control over about twenty-six parochical schools.

The courses of study are practically the same as that of the other Catholic academies of the State. The academic course is the equivalent to the ordinary high school course. It is open to all denominations but to girls and women only. The buildings, grounds and equipment is valued at about \$130,000.<sup>61</sup>

## SAINT JOSEPH'S ACADEMY

Saint Joseph's Academy is located at Tipton, Indiana. It was established in 1891 and was incorporated in December, 1903. It is under the direction of the Sisters of St. Joseph.

The buildings are spacious and comfortable, heated by steam, and provided with all modern conveniences. It offers courses in the Primary, Preparatory and Academic Departments, and courses in music, art, elocution and a Commercial Course. The school is open to all denominations. Mother Mary Gertrude is principal of the academy.<sup>62</sup>

## CHAPTER XI. UNCLASSIFIED ACADEMICS

No information could be had concerning the following: Saint Augustine's Academy, Ft. Wayne; Saint Catherine's Academy, Ft. Wayne; Saint Joseph's Academy, Ft. Wayne; Sacred Heart Academy, Ft. Wayne; Holy Angels Academy, Logansport; Saint Gabriel's Academy, Vincennes; Saint Joseph's Academy, South Bend; Saint Mary's Academy, New Albany; Saint Paul's Academy, Valparaiso; Saint Simon's Academy, Washington; Academy of Sacred Heart, Fowler; All Saints' Academy, Hammond; Saint Joseph's Academy, Terre Haute; Franklin Academy, Franklin, Johnson county; McGinnis' Academy, near Owensville, Gibson county; Black River Academy, near Owensville, Gibson county; Gravel Academy, near Owensville, Gibson county; Upper Manchester

<sup>61</sup> *History of Dubois County*, 187.

<sup>62</sup> *Catalog of St. Joseph's Academy*, Tipton.



Academy, northwest of Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county; Lower Manchester Academy, northwest of Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county; Brookston Academy, Brookston, White county; Valparaiso Academy, Valparaiso, Porter county; Zionsville Academy, Zionsville, Boone county; Purdue Academy, Lafayette, Tippecanoe county; Aurora Academy, Aurora, Dearborn county; City Academy, Indianapolis, Marion county; New Castle Academy, New Castle, Henry county; Russelville Academy, Russellville, Parke county; Bainbridge Male and Female Academy, Bainbridge, Putnam county; Angola Academy, Angola, Steuben county; Winona Academy for Boys, Winona Lake, Kosciusko county; Union High Academy, Westfield, Hamilton county; Eikosi Academy, Laurel Academy, Rich Square Academy, Buffalo Academy.

## CHAPTER XII. PIONEER EDUCATORS AND EARLY EDUCATION

BARNABAS COFFIN HOBBS was one of the earliest of the pioneers of academic or higher education in Indiana. He was born near Salem, Washington county, October 4, 1815.

He first attended school in the old log cabin school house which he later described in his "Early School Days in Indiana." After this he studied algebra, geometry, surveying, Latin and Greek in the old County Seminary of Washington county, taught by John I. Morrison. He graduated from the Blue River Academy and began teaching there in 1833.

In 1837 he entered Cincinnati College. Two years later he became principal of the Friends' Boarding School at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, and remained there for four years.

In 1843 he was married to Rebecca Tatum. The same year he moved to Richmond and took charge of the Whitewater Academy. In 1847 he left Richmond and went to Earlham where he became principal of the Friends' Boarding School, later known as the Earlham College of which he became president.

In 1851 he moved to Bloomingdale and took charge of the Friends' Bloomingdale Academy. Here he remained for twenty-one years, the best period of his life.

In 1866 Governor Oliver P. Morton appointed him a member of the board of trustees of the new State Normal school at Terre

Haute, which position he continued to hold until his death. On account of his educational ability and achievements, Wabash College conferred upon him the honorary degree of bachelor of arts, and the University of Chicago the honorary degree of doctor of laws. He was one of the prime movers in the founding of the State Reformatory for Boys at Plainfield. He was also a very noted minister of the Friends church.

In 1877 he was sent as a member of the Peace Society to Europe where he remained for two years. On his return he made frequent addresses at various conferences on peace and arbitration, the most noted of which was at Washington at the time of the Pan-American Congress. He did considerable work, under the government, among the Indians.

His last years were spent as president of Earlham College, where, broken in health yet full of courage and hope, he gave up the struggle on commencement day, June 22, 1892.

MILTON B. HOPKINS was born in Nicholas county Kentucky, April 4, 1821. Early in life he moved with his mother to Indiana. Here he appealed to his stepfather to educate him, and on his refusing to do it, he left home and educated himself.

In 1838 he founded Farmers Academy in Clinton County. Four years later he was chosen principal of the high school at Lebanon, Indiana, where he remained three years. In 1865 he became principal of the Ladoga Academy where he remained for six years. In 1870 he moved to Kokomo and founded Howard College. His three sons who had recently graduated from college were associated with him in the work. In the meantime he had been nominated for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and was elected in the fall of 1870. As a State Superintendent he ranked among the foremost of those of his day, and was re-elected in 1872. Overwork, however, soon forced him to give up the duties of his office, and he retired to the foothills of the Ohio in order to recuperate. Here he was seized with a congestion of the brain and died Aug. 16, 1874. An article "In Memoriam," may be found in the *Report of the Superintendent Public Instruction* for 1874.

DR. ERASTUS TEST was one of the leading educators of the Friends Church. He was one of the founders of the Central Academy at Plainfield and was principal there until 1883. From 1883



to 1887 he was an assistant teacher in the Normal School founded by Prof. Cyrus W. Hodgin at Richmond. In 1888 he became the head of the Purdue Academy, a preparatory department of Purdue University, which position he held until 1894 when it was discontinued. From 1894 to 1910 he was Professor of Mathematics in Purdue University. In July, 1910, he was retired, at his own request, on the Carnegie Foundation. He is still living at Lafayette, Indiana, and is very active for a man of his age.

Rev. JOHN MAGILL JOHNSON was born January 9, 1826, about two miles northwest of the town of Big Springs, Crawford county, Indiana. His father, W. B. Johnson, was one of the pioneer district school teachers, having taught from 1821 to about 1865.

At the age of six the son entered the district schools, and at the age of twelve, he and a young man had ciphered through *Pike's Arithmetic*. In 1846, at the age of twenty, he entered Indiana University and graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1851. A few years later the university conferred upon him and his class the honorary degree of master of arts.

He taught his first school in 1847. In 1851 he was licensed to preach and since that time he has been a very active and able minister as well as a teacher.

In March, 1869, he founded Marengo Academy. For the following twenty-five years he devoted his whole soul and body to teaching in the academy and in preaching to his people.

Reverend Johnson is still living at Marengo and is a well preserved man. He is one of the oldest alumni of Indiana University.

Prof. OLIVER H. SMITH is a native Hoosier, born in 1831. He worked his way through college and graduated at the old Asbury College in 1856. The same year he became principal of the Upper Manchester Academy and remained there for two years. The next year the academy burned and was never rebuilt.

From 1858 to 1864 he was connected with the Thorntown Academy, the first two years as assistant and the next four years as principal. He left there in 1864 to become principal of the Danville Academy, where he remained for two years. In 1866 he moved to Rockport and took charge of the Collegiate Institute or Academy. In 1870 he was elected superintendent of the public schools of Rockport.

Twenty years of his life he spent in traveling and teaching and preaching in Arkansas and Missouri. In Missouri he founded the Mayville Seminary and had charge of it for several years.

For the past ten years he has resided at Greencastle where he has been assisting his son in the publication of the *Greencastle Daily and Weekly Banner*. He is "eighty-three years young."

CLARKSON DAVIS was one of the most brilliant and most inspiring of all the early pioneers of education, though nothing of his early life could be learned.

He became principal of the Spiceland Academy in 1863, and with the exception of two intervals in 1867-68 and 1874-76, he had charge of the academy for about twenty years. The best years of his life were spent there, and the high moral, spiritual and intellectual standards set by him in that community of Friends were of countless value to the young men and women of that period who went out from the academy to battle with life.

The last years of his life was a grim struggle against the "white plague." In 1882 he resigned his position at the academy in the hope of regaining his health in travel. He travelled extensively throughout the South and Southwest but to no avail. He died in Louisiana May 26, 1883.

Prof. A. R. BENTON graduated from Bethany College West Virginia, with the degree of master of arts in 1849. The next fall he was chosen as the first principal of Fairmount Academy, where he remained until 1854. In 1854 he was chosen as professor of foreign languages at Northwestern Christian University, Indianapolis, where he remained until 1868. In 1868 he was elected President of Alliance College, Alliance, Ohio. There he remained until 1871 when he was called to Nebraska to direct the establishment of the University of Nebraska. In 1876 he accepted the position of professor of philosophy at Butler College, and continued there until 1910. From 1881 to 1891 he was President of Butler College.

Upon the death of his wife in 1900, Dr. Benton retired from professional life to devote the remainder of his life to the work of the church. He returned to Lincoln, Nebraska, in 1909 and resided there with his daughter until his death January 1, 1914, at the age of ninety-two years.

Although this early period is generally regarded as a period of



ignorance and inactivity in education, such was not wholly the case. Dotted here and there over the State in the most enlightened and progressive communities stood the old academies and seminaries, like the monasteries during the Middle Ages, where the ambitious youths were instructed in the higher branches of learning—courses which were the equivalent and in some respects superior to our present high school course.

In the absence of our free system of common and high schools, the academies had to depend exclusively upon tuition or private donations for their support. On this account many of them early made shipwreck, and almost all of them went down before the great wave of the free public school system which swept over the State from 1852 to 1870.

In many of the communities education was closely allied with religion, and nearly all of the churches, when possible, made some effort to afford facilities for higher education.

The Friends were among the most active in this movement. This may have been in part due to their peculiar religious belief. By the side of their meeting-houses they almost invariably erected a little cabin for a school house. They never patronized the free schools so long as their numbers and means would warrant them in maintaining one of their own, where the discipline and management were entirely under their control.

Back in the early days of the academies we find the first beginnings in agriculture, manual training, and domestic science, all of which we are inclined to consider today as modern school problems. The ideals and principles that they attempted to work out then are practically the same that confront the modern educators of today. This early movement failed because it had to be conducted on too small a scale.

The old academies had an up hill fight from the beginning, but they filled a deeply felt need in education, and their memory is often the most precious thing in the lives of the old pioneers.

# The Indiana State Federation of Labor\*

By RALPH WALDEN VAN VALER, A. B., Superintendent of Indiana  
University Press

Indiana holds the distinction of having the oldest State federation of labor, in point of continuous existence, of any American commonwealth. The "Indiana Federation of Trade and Labor Unions," known since 1897 as the "Indiana State Federation of Labor," was organized at Indianapolis, September 9, 1885. The idea of forming such a body originated with the members of "International Typographical Union, No. 1," of Indianapolis. It was felt that the time had come when, in many ways, the cause of organized labor could be promoted by the co-operation of all unions in the State through a central body. Co-operation of minor importance had always existed since the first unions were formed, but there was need now to secure more general unity of action. Consequently the Indianapolis printers sent forth a call to all the labor bodies in the State for a meeting to consider the advisability of forming a federation.

The call was responded to by less than a dozen delegates representing "Alpha" and "Armstrong" Assemblies of the "Knights of Labor," "Moulders' Union No. 56," "Cigar Makers' Union No. 33" and "Typographical Union No. 1." All of these organizations were in Indianapolis. From other points in the State there was no representation.

The records of the first meeting were not printed. A certified account of what occurred indicates that a declaration of principles and a constitution were adopted. The former gave as the purposes of the Federation the intention to foster amicable relations between local and central labor unions in the State, to secure general co-operation for the betterment of labor conditions and to obtain such wages as were considered justly due the several classes of workmen.

The constitution provided a form of government and organiza-

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