

03.1995.1 Hartsville College  
Bartholomew County  
Marker Text Review Report  
06/30/2011

### Marker Text

Original site of coeducational United Brethren school founded 1850 as Hartsville Academy by public act of Indiana General Assembly. Campus moved four blocks south, circa 1865; destroyed by fire, January 1898. Many graduates became distinguished citizens in their communities throughout the state and nation.

### Report

While the text of the Hartsville College marker is correct, much important information is missing, making some statements misleading for a reader. This is true for the founding and naming of the school. This report will also provide additional information about female students, the effect of the Civil War, the split within the Brethren church which led to the closing of Hartsville College, and the continuation of its legacy at Huntington College.

The marker text's claim that the school was founded in 1850 by the United Brethren may be only part of the story of the school's founding. According to an *Indiana Magazine of History* article (1915) and a *Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction* (1917), the school was established by a vote of Haw Creek Township citizens on April 3, 1847, and work was begun on the two-story building.<sup>1</sup> According to the *History of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ* (1861), the Brethren were actively trying to establish a school in the area at this time, and through their conferences across the Midwest, they had the means to do so.<sup>2</sup> Former Hartsville professor, O. W. Pentzer, in his history of Hartsville (1928), states that Haw Creek Township citizens voted in February 1848 to transfer all claims to the building to the United Brethren Church, which would complete it and open a school.<sup>3</sup> According to all four previously mentioned sources, this transfer was made May 26, 1849.<sup>4</sup> The school was completed and incorporated as Hartsville Academy by act of the Indiana General Assembly approved January 12, 1850.<sup>5</sup>

While the marker is named "Hartsville College," and the text states it was founded as "Hartsville Academy," there were actually two name changes. Incorporated in 1850 as "Hartsville Academy,"<sup>6</sup> primary sources, including newspaper articles, official annual catalogues, and a speech, show that the name was soon changed to Hartsville University.<sup>7</sup> According to an 1891 Federal Bureau of Education circular, Hartsville Academy changed to Hartsville University by act of the Indiana General Assembly February 8, 1851.<sup>8</sup> On March 5, 1883, by act of the General Assembly, the name of the school changed again from "Hartsville University" to "Hartsville College."<sup>9</sup>

The marker text correctly states that Hartsville College was coeducational. However, according to Richard G. Boone's, *A History of Education in Indiana* (1892), while many of Indiana's denominational colleges eventually admitted women, Hartsville was perhaps unique in that it was coeducational from its

inception.<sup>10</sup> Primary sources including annual catalogues, newspapers, and speeches to students document that women attended Hartsville, and that at least one female professor was employed there.<sup>11</sup> In an 1856 address, the Reverend S.J. Browne stated that many women passed exams “with great credit and honor.”<sup>12</sup> All of the available issues of the *Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Hartsville University* illustrate that men outnumbered women, but that women indeed attended the school.<sup>13</sup> According to Pentzer, a large boarding house for women opened in 1866 and female literary societies developed, operating under the name “Germanial.”<sup>14</sup>

The marker could benefit from a note on the effect of the Civil War on Hartsville’s operations. According to Pentzer, the war effort slowed construction on the building for the newly moved school, which could not be completed until 1865.<sup>15</sup> Pentzer provides testimony of Hartsville students who recalled the financial burden inflicted by the Civil War on the school. Within Pentzer’s history, a “Reminiscence” by Dr. Arne Wilbur Clouse concurs that the “economic crisis which slowly developed as an aftermath of the Civil War” led to the closing of Hartsville.<sup>16</sup> In addition, the *Hartsville University’s Annual Catalogue for 1872-3* shows that no students graduated between the years 1859 and 1865.<sup>17</sup> These sources show that the situation at Hartsville reflected changes at institutions across the state as young Hoosiers left home and school during the Civil War.

After the Civil War, ongoing financial problems and a division within the United Brethren Church threatened the health of the school. The *Annual Catalogue of Hartsville University for 1875-76* petitioned readers to donate to an endowment fund of \$10,000 in order to “avoid financial difficulties, and give greater efficiency to every department in the college.”<sup>18</sup> An October 2, 1889 *Logansport Journal* article described Hartsville as being “in a bad way financially.”<sup>19</sup> An October 8, 1889 *Journal* article, stated that the United Brethren operating in Hartsville “are waging a bitter church war among themselves.”<sup>20</sup> According to this article, the split originated from those who supported secret societies, known as the “radicals”, and those who opposed the societies, the “Tights.” The “Tights” expelled those belonging to the G.A.R., as well as the semi-secret Grange society.<sup>21</sup> On December 10, 1891, the *Logansport Pharos* reported that Professor Phillip Fix bequeathed \$5,000 to Hartsville on the condition that the school remain under control of the United Brethren and that Fix’s son be retained as a professor.<sup>22</sup> According to the *Logansport Report*, in 1893, the liberal faction gained control of the institution and ruled that Fix’s donation be maintained, despite the change in leadership.<sup>23</sup> One June 19, 1897, the *Logansport Pharos* reported that the school had been struggling to stay open and that the United Brethren Church had split regarding secret societies.<sup>24</sup> The article stated that the conservative faction resigned from the college and continued under the United Brethren name to establish a new church.

While the marker wording implies that the school functioned until the 1898 fire, the school at Hartsville actually closed in 1897 and operations were transferred to a new school in Huntington, Indiana. Newspaper articles indicate that the school closed in April 1897 because of the split within the Brethren and financial difficulties.<sup>25</sup> Hartsville’s board of trustees voted to close the institution when faculty resigned due to the lack of student attendance on opening day. According to a June 19, 1897 *Logansport Pharos* article, the closing of Hartsville College “had been anticipated” because “for some time the college has been struggling.”<sup>26</sup> The article states that the school did graduate one pupil that

year. According to a 1917 *Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction*, “the Board of Trustees of Hartsville College in their last meeting turned over to the general Board of Education, all books, records of proceedings, grades, etc, and recommended that the new college should confer degrees upon the students then in the senior class...and continue the employ of the professors then in charge.”<sup>27</sup> This “new college” was “a more centrally located school”<sup>28</sup> at Huntington, Indiana. The president of Hartsville College was then elected president of the Huntington school, which was named Central College on September 1, 1897. Hartsville students were transferred to Huntington.<sup>29</sup> The 1935 *Huntington College Bulletin* states that, “virtually Huntington is a continuation of Hartsville College.”<sup>30</sup>

The *Columbus Daily Herald* reported in 1898 that the former school building was used for church services in the period between the school’s closing and the fire.<sup>31</sup> The 1898 *Columbus Daily Herald* article stated that Hartsville College was destroyed “by the act of the incendiary who saturated the floor of Hartsville college hall with coal oil.”<sup>32</sup> The article went on to say that the fire began at 5 a.m. and became so furious as to alert the whole town. Hartsville lacked methods to extinguish the fire, so citizens could only watch the fire destroy the building.<sup>33</sup> Secondary source, *Up from Stubble: A Saga of College Park Ubee, Indiana, 1973*, cites an 1898 *Evening Republic* article that claims the building was “fired by enemies of the institution.”<sup>34</sup>

The final statement on the marker is correct. Research shows that “distinguished” graduates worked throughout the state and nation. Annual catalogues cited throughout this report list alumni with occupations such as lawyer, doctor, and minister. A *Fort Wayne News* article, published in 1897, states that Hartsville College “is represented by former students in nearly every state.” An 1897 *Logansport Pharos* article stated that Hartsville “is well known through the country, former students having gone into all parts of the world.”<sup>35</sup> Logansport (1897) and Columbus (1898) articles stated that Hartsville graduated some of the best ministers<sup>36</sup> and finest educators in the country.<sup>37</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Thomas, John Hardin, “The Academies of Indiana,” *Indiana Magazine of History*, 11 (March 1915): 28-29; State of Indiana Department of Public Instruction, *Twenty-Eighth Biennial Report of the State*

---

*Superintendent of Public Instruction for the School Years Ending July 31, 1915, and July 31, 1916* (Fort Wayne, 1917), 156-8 (accessed June 17, 2011 through Googlebooks).

<sup>2</sup> Lawrence, John. *The History of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, Vol. II.* (Dayton, Ohio: Sowers & King, Publishers, 1861), p. 368-380.

<sup>3</sup> Pentzer, O.W. *Hartsville College, Hartsville, Indiana, 1850-1897* (Columbus, Indiana, 1928), p.3. Indiana Historical Bureau marker file. Pentzer's history contains a section that includes reprinted primary sources and recollections by teachers and students.

<sup>4</sup> Hardin, 28-9; State of Indiana Department of Public Instruction, 156-8; Lawrence, 368-80; Pentzer, 3.

<sup>5</sup> *Local Laws of the State of Indiana, Passed at the Thirty-Fourth Session of the General Assembly*, (Indianapolis: John D. Defrees, State Printer, 1850), p.412-414 (accessed 15 June 2011 through GoogleBooks). (Does not include the date the law became effective).

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Browne, S.J., *Address to the Jeffersonian Society of the Hartsville University, September, 1856* (Cincinnati, no date), 15-16, Indiana State Library; *Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Hartsville University, for the Year Ending June 11, 1867* (Indianapolis, Indiana, 1867), Indiana State Library Manuscript Collection, p.10; "Hartsville University," *Warren (Indiana) Weekly*, May 12, 1881, p.4, (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive). These are the earliest primary sources located reflecting the name change. None provide exact date or reason for the change.

<sup>8</sup> James Albut Woodburn, Higher Education in Indiana, *Bureau of Education Circular of Information No. 1*, 1891 (Washington, 1891) 191-2. The circular cites the February 8, 1851 act of legislature. Indiana Historical Bureau staff was unable to locate this act.

Hardin, 28-9; State of Indiana Department of Public Instruction, 156-8. Hardin's 1915 *Indiana Magazine of History* article and the 1917 *Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction* cite 1851 as the date of the name change.

<sup>9</sup> *Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana* (Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co., 1883), p.714 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive); "Hartsville Indiana," *Warren Weekly*, April 12, 1883, p.3 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive).

Woodburn, 191. The 1891 Federal Bureau of Education circular provides more information on why the name changed from "University" to "College."

<sup>10</sup> Boone, Richard G. *A History of Education in Indiana*, (New York, 1892), p.82-7, 141-2, 318-19, 406-7, 410-424. Boone stated that denominational colleges such as Butler University and Asbury (DePauw) University gradually admitted women, but that Hartsville College was coeducational from the beginning.

<sup>11</sup> Browne, S.J., *Address to the Jeffersonian Society of the Hartsville University, September, 1856* (Cincinnati, no date), 15-16, Indiana State Library; "Hartsville University," *Warren (Indiana) Weekly*, May 12, 1881, p.4, (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive); "Ended its Work," *Logansport*

---

*Pharos*, June 19 1897, p.2 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive). See footnote 4 for information on annual catalogues.

<sup>12</sup> Browne, 15-16.

<sup>13</sup> *Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Hartsville University, for the Year Ending June 11, 1867* (Indianapolis, Indiana, 1867), Indiana State Library Manuscript Collection, p.10; *Hartsville University, 1872-73* (Annual Catalogue), p.23, Indiana State Library Manuscript Collection; *Annual Catalogue of Hartsville University for 1875-76*, p. 25, Indiana State Library Manuscript Collection; *Annual Catalogue of the Officers, Faculty & Students of Hartsville College, for the College Year Ending June 9<sup>th</sup>, 1886* (Columbus, Indiana, 1886), Indiana Historical Bureau marker file; *Annual Catalogue of the Officers, Faculty & Students of Hartsville College, for the College Year Ending June 13<sup>th</sup>, 1888* (Columbus, Indiana, 1888), Indiana Historical Bureau marker file; *Annual Catalogue of the Officers, Faculty & Students of Hartsville College, for the College Year Ending June 12<sup>th</sup>, 1889* (Columbus, Indiana, 1889), Indiana Historical Bureau marker file.

<sup>14</sup> Pentzer, O.W. *Hartsville College, Hartsville, Indiana, 1850-1897* (Columbus, Indiana, 1928), p.7, 22, Indiana Historical Bureau marker file.

“Winter Night’s Fire Closed Hartsville College,” (*Lafayette*) *Journal and Courier*, January 3, 1970, p.4, Indiana Historical Bureau marker file” This source claims that the women’s dorms were constructed during J. Woodbury Scribner’s presidency, 1865-1873.

<sup>15</sup> Pentzer, O.W. *Hartsville College, Hartsville, Indiana, 1850-1897* (Columbus, Indiana, 1928), p. 5-6, Indiana Historical Bureau marker file.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid*, 37.

<sup>17</sup> *Hartsville University, 1872-73* (Annual Catalogue), p.23, Indiana State Library Manuscript Collection.

<sup>18</sup> *Annual Catalogue of Hartsville University for 1875-76*, p. 25, Indiana State Library Manuscript Collection.

<sup>19</sup> *Logansport Journal*, October 2, 1889, p.3 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive).

<sup>20</sup> *Logansport Journal*, October 8, 1889, p.3 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive).

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>22</sup> *Logansport Pharos*, December 10, 1891, p.3 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive).

<sup>23</sup> “Heirs Lose Their Case,” *Logansport Reporter*, March 1, 1893, p.1 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive).

<sup>24</sup> “Ended its Work,” *Logansport Pharos*, June 19 1897, p.2 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive).

---

<sup>25</sup> "Hartsville College Closed," *Fort Wayne News*, April 2, 1897, p.7 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive); "One College Too Many," *Logansport Pharos*, April 3, 1897, p.2 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive).

<sup>26</sup> "Ended its Work," *Logansport Pharos*, June 19 1897, p.2 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive).

<sup>27</sup> State of Indiana Department of Public Instruction, *Twenty-Eighth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the School Years Ending July 31, 1915, and July 31, 1916* (Fort Wayne, 1917) 156-8 (accessed June 17, 2011 through GoogleBooks).

<sup>28</sup> Ibid.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid.

<sup>30</sup> *Huntington College Bulletin*, 32 (February, 1935), no. 3, p.4, Indiana State Library.

<sup>31</sup> "In Ruins," *Columbus Daily Herald*, January 31, 1898, p. 3, Indiana State Library Microfilm.

<sup>32</sup> "In Ruins," *Columbus Daily Herald*, January 31, 1898, p. 3, Indiana State Library Microfilm.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

<sup>34</sup> Chambers, Doris M. *Up from Stubble: A Saga of College Park Ubee, Indiana, 1973* (Huntington, Ind.: Hill Crest Lithographing), p. 12, Indiana Historical Society Clippings File.

<sup>35</sup> "Scientists Saved," *Logansport Pharos*, April 24, 1897, p.6 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive).

<sup>36</sup> "Ended its Work," *Logansport Pharos*, June 19 1897, p.2 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive).

<sup>37</sup> "In Ruins," *Columbus Daily Herald*, January 31, 1898, p. 3, Indiana State Library Microfilm.

03.1995.1 Hartsville College  
Bartholomew County  
Bibliography  
06/30/2011

### Primary:

#### NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

- "Hartsville University," *Warren (Indiana) Weekly*, May 12, 1881, p.4, (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive).
  - States that Hartsville University is represented by three denominations: United Brethren, Methodist and Christian
  - Women's prayer meetings took place on Monday evenings
  - "There are five regularly employed teachers in the college, one being a female"
  - Three regular courses are taught at the university: Classical, Scientific and Teachers
  - "This institution has an endowment fund of \$40,000; the authorities are trying to raise this sum to fifty thousand."
- *Logansport Journal*, June 11, 1882, p.4 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive).
  - Hartsville University has a case against estate of Wm. Llewellyn for \$2,080, who gave the university a note of \$1,000, but which "he subsequently got possession of and destroyed by chewing it up and swallowing it"
  - After Llewellyn's death, case transferred to Shelby county and judgment rendered
- "White River Conference," *Warren Weekly*, August 3, 1882, p.6 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive).
  - Conference for "appointments of the United Brethren Churches for the Ensuing Year"
  - Thirty-seventh annual session took place at Washington, Wayne county
  - "W. Fix-Professor in Hartsville college" appointed to Indianapolis District
- "Hartsville Indiana," *Warren Weekly*, April 12, 1883, p.3 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive).
  - **→Note: the institution's name changed from "Hartsville University" to "Hartsville College" in this year (March 5, 1883), a note of this should be added to marker report**
  - Describes health of Hartsville College: "For health morality and industry, there is not a town in the State more noted. It has no saloons or places of low resort"
  - Author mentions meeting with Rev. Keracofe, President of the College
- *Fort Wayne Daily Sentinel*, August 6, 1883, p.3 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive).
  - "Rev. C.H. Kiracofe, president of the Hartsville university, will deliver a lecture at the First United Brethren church"
  - College" March 5 of that year
- *Warren Weekly*, November 27, 1884, p.3 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive).
  - President C.H. Kiracofe "of Hartsville University" is to read papers at The Indiana College Association in Indianapolis, December 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup>
- *Warren Weekly*, March 25, 1886, p.5 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive).
  - "J.C. Wearley, who has been attending school at Hartsville University, the past winter term, returned home last Thursday evening."
- *Cambridge City Tribune*, February 3, 1887, p.3 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive).

- “Rev. Kericoff, president of Hartsville College preached in the U.B. church on Friday evening last”, Note: misspelled “Kiracofe”
- *Logansport Journal*, October 2, 1889, p.3 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive).
  - Hartsville College is “in a bad way financially”, Note: this becomes a major issue
  - Catherine Snyder signed over \$20,000 worth of notes to minimize the institution’s “impoverished condition”
  - Her husband questioned her mental capabilities and payment was stopped on a \$2,000 check
- *Logansport Journal*, October 8, 1889, p.3 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive).
  - “The community of United Brethren people, residing at Hartsville and vicinity, are waging a bitter church war among themselves”
  - Those who support secret societies, known as “radicals”, left the church
  - The opposing branch, “Tights”, expelled those who belong to the G.A.R., as well as those belonging to the semi-secret Grange society
  - → **Note: this led to the closing of the school and should be added to marker report**
- “Why He Left his Home,” *Logansport Journal*, November 6, 1891, p.1 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive).
  - Catherine Snyder declared “sound of mind”, despite her husband’s questioning, and her gift of \$12,000 to Hartsville college deemed valid (divorced her husband)
  - Note: October 2, 1889 article stated the gift was \$20,000
- *Logansport Pharos*, December 10, 1891, p.3 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive).
  - Phillip Fix bequeathed \$5,000 to Hartsville University on the grounds that his son be retained as a professor and that the school be under control of United Brethren
  - The school was under the “Tights” faction at this time, suit brought to court
- “Suit to Secure an Endowment,” *Logansport Journal*, November 29, 1892, p.1 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive).
  - “Hartsville United Brethren college” faculty filed suit against Fix’s heirs
  - The split of the church caused Fix to lose his position as professor, thus breaking the terms of his father’s endowment, bequest being contested
  - → **Note: this case is a major representation of the divide of the church and downfall of the school and should be mentioned in marker report**
- “Heirs Lose Their Case,” *Logansport Reporter*, March 1, 1893, p.1 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive).
  - Though the institution fell under the control of liberals, Fix’s heirs lost their case and the college received the endowment
- “Hartsville College All Right,” *Logansport Pharos*, September 26, 1894 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive).
  - Hartsville College “has suffered an account of factions that have held it in the courts of this state for years”
  - “The church differed on the question of secret societies, and for a time the college passed into the control of the liberal element, which favored secret societies”
  - Fix case: “By the adjustment of these suits the college goes out of court”
  - → **Note: again, this divide based on secret societies should be mentioned in report**
- “Hartsville College Closed,” *Fort Wayne News*, April 2, 1897, p.7 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive).

- Only seven students attended opening day, faculty resigned after waiting three days for more students
- Trustees closed the institution
- college established in 1847
- → **Note: dates of the school's establishment vary and should be mentioned in report**
- **Hartsville college "is represented by former students in nearly every state"**
- → **Note: confirms marker text, which states graduates became "distinguished" citizens**
- "One College Too Many," *Logansport Pharos*, April 3, 1897, p.2 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive).
  - 38 tolls of the Hartsville college bell announced end of institution
  - "faculty resigned their positions and surrendered the institution to the trustees"
  - "an educational institution it ranked among the foremost in the state, and was widely known through the country"
- "Scientists Saved," *Logansport Pharos*, April 24, 1897, p.6 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive).
  - College founded by the United Brethren Church "when the State was mostly a wilderness, and colleges were scarce"
  - Institution "is well known through the country, former students having gone into all parts of the world"
  - → **Note: confirms marker text regarding success of graduates**
- "Ended its Work," *Logansport Pharos*, June 19 1897, p.2 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchive).
  - The closing of Hartsville College "had been anticipated" because "for some time the college has been struggling"
  - College stayed open to graduate one pupil
  - Founded in 1846 under United Brethren church (wing of Methodist Episcopal church)
  - Church split on secret societies: Faction that opposed societies withdrew and formed new church called United Brethren in Christ
  - "The first name continued in control of the college, admitting both sexes and all denominations"
  - → **Note: this agrees with "coeducational" marker text**
  - "Clear up to 1885" college one of most successful in state, graduating "some of the brightest ministers...but in 1885 the United Brethren church divided on the same subject which gave rise to its existence, namely secret orders"
  - Factions fought over school and church after institution's closing, liberal wing won
- "In Ruins," *Columbus Daily Herald*, January 31, 1898, p. 3, ISL Microfilm.
  - Hartsville destroyed "by the act of the incendiary who saturated the floor of Hartsville college hall with coal oil"
  - Fire began at 5 a.m. and became so furious that it alerted the whole town
  - Town lacked methods to extinguish fire, so citizens "could only stand and watch the seething flames destroy the church and the school"
  - Source confirms that United Brethren chartered the school in Jan. 12, 1850 and the name changed from "Hartsville Academy" to "Hartsville University" February 1851
  - "Among the students who have attended the school are to be found some of the best educators of the country"
  - → **Note: confirms marker text about "distinguished" graduates**
  - Mentions the "strife" between the "liberals" and "tights", "tights" eventually gained control of church

- After college closed, had to “make an assignment for the benefit of its creditors”, appointing Arthur D. Galbraith “assignee”
- The building was used for church services in the period between the school’s closing and the fire
- →**Note: primary source confirms marker text about the fire, but should note in report that the school closed prior to the fire**

## OTHER

- *Local Laws of the State of Indiana, Passed at the Thirty-Fourth Session of the General Assembly*, (Indianapolis: John D. Defrees, State Printer, 1850), p.412-414 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchives).
  - Act incorporating the trustees of Hartsville Academy
  - →**Note: at its inception, the institution was called “Hartsville Academy”**
  - Act approved January 12, 1850
  - Act allows trustees to purchase land, create by-laws, establish colleges, etc.
- Browne, S. J., *Address to the Jeffersonian Society of the Hartsville University, September, 1856* (Cincinnati, no date), 15-16, Indiana State Library.
  - Jeffersonian Society at Hartsville was a gathering of the students to discuss intellectual topics and (apparently) hear lectures from guest speakers. P. 16
  - Browne spoke to the society on Indiana frontier history and the importance of dedication to God and education. Shows the influence of church at the school.
  - Browne praised some women of the institution for passing exams “with great credit and honor.” P. 15 → earliest primary source for women at Hartsville?
  - Browne stated that it was “necessary to progress with the intended new buildings to carry out the object” of the institution. → primary source for moving campus
  - He cited the need “ambl support” of the teachers and the need for resources for carrying our experiments and an extensive reference library.
- Lawrence, John. *The History of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, Vol. II.* (Dayton, Ohio: Sowers & King, Publishers, 1861), p. 368-380.
  - → **Note: author states that subject of collegiate education discussed as early as 1845, may conflict with other sources**
  - Voted at conference to establish “single institution of learning”
  - Church interested in possessing seminary or college
  - 1849 Indiana conferences arranged to open Hartsville school near original sites of United Brethren societies
  - Other conferences co-operated
  - “In the retired village of Hartsville, a good school has been sustained since 1849”
  - →**Note: other sources state the school opened in 1850**
- *Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Hartsville University, for the Year Ending June 11, 1867* (Indianapolis, Indiana, 1867), ISL Manuscript Collection, p.10.
  - States that 22 Gentlemen and four Ladies in the Classical Course; 22 Gentlemen and nine Ladies in the Scientific Course; 125 Gentlemen and 33 Ladies in Junior Year
  - →Note: primary source showing coeducation at Hartsville
- *Hartsville University, 1972-73* (Annual Catalogue), p.23, ISL Manuscript Collection.

- → **Note: Shows no graduates between 1859 and 1865, confirms secondary sources stating that the Civil War slowed construction of the moved school and that it affected the attendance of students, note this in marker text**
- → Note: the lack of graduates between 1865 and 1869 confirms secondary sources that state that in the years immediately following the Civil War few students were able to attend
- *Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of Indiana* (Indianapolis: Journal Company, Printers, 1872), p. 506-510.
  - *The President and Trustees of Hartsville University v. Hamilton*
  - Case in which Thomas M. Hamilton pledged promissory note to institution, but refused to pay on grounds that the school had move and, therefore, ceased to exist as a corporation
  - Hamilton forced to make installments of twenty dollars to the institution
- *Annual Catalogue of Hartsville University for 1875-76*, p. 25, ISL Manuscript Collection.
  - “Let the benevolent man who has experienced the joys of doing good, feel and know that his means and money can be doing good, efficient good, in educating and christianizing the young, when he is resting in his grave, by appropriating them to the building up of Hartsville University.”
  - “If we would avoid financial difficulties, and give greater efficiency to every department in the college, we must increase the present endowment fund at least \$10,000.”
  - → **Note: this primary source confirms the financial difficulties plaguing the school**
- *Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana* (Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co., 1883), p.714 (accessed 15 June 2011 through NewspaperArchives).
  - Officially changes name from “Hartsville University” to “Hartsville College”
  - → **Note: this primary source confirms name change, should be noted in marker report**
  - Mandates that Board of Trustees consists of four members from each conference of the United Brethren in Christ (The Indiana, White River, North Ohio, Michigan)
- *Annual Catalogue of the Officers, Faculty & Students of Hartsville College, for the College Year Ending June 9<sup>th</sup>, 1886* (Columbus, Indiana, 1886), IHB marker file.
  - Contains lists of officers of the board of trustees, the faculty, alumna (sic) association (includes their current professions), students, departments, classes, and expenses. Also, contains a calendar for 1886-7 year.
    - Note: “Alumna Association” list helps support final statement on marker about grads becoming distinguished citizens
    - Departments listed: Classical preparatory, musical department, art department, Bryant’s business college
- *Annual Catalogue of the Officers, Faculty & Students of Hartsville College, for the College Year Ending June 13<sup>th</sup>, 1888* (Columbus, Indiana, 1888), IHB marker file.
  - Similar to 1886 catalogue. Classes divided into “classical course” and “scientific course.”
- *Annual Catalogue of the Officers, Faculty & Students of Hartsville College, for the College Year Ending June 12<sup>th</sup>, 1889* (Columbus, Indiana, 1889), IHB marker file.
  - Similar to earlier classes. “Calisthenics” added.
- “Honor Roll, 1893-4,” IHB marker file.
  - Unclear what this document is or where it came from.
  - May list names of “distinguished citizens” cited on the marker but does not support any of the other info on the marker. Probably do not need to locate source.
- “Receipts from June 15, 1896-June 15, 1897,” IHB marker file

- No info on where this document came from
- Statement on Janitor Duties, IHB marker file
  - No info on where this document came from

## Secondary:

### NEWSPAPERS

- “Winter Night’s Fire Closed Hartsville College,” (*Lafayette Journal and Courier*, January 3, 1970, p. 4, IHB marker file.
  - This 1970 article mentions a DNR marker to the college at the town square.
  - This secondary source cites the town minutes: April 3, 1847 voters of Haw Creek Township, Bartholomew County, met in Hartsville and “concluded to build a new school house for said District No. 7.” The two story building was to be located in the Hartsville public square for school, worship, and “lawful public meetings of the citizens.”
  - “Hartsville Academy” chartered by Indiana General Assembly Jan 12, 1850; opened May 3, 1850 → **date and name agree with marker text**
  - Re-chartered as “Hartsville University” February 8, 1851
  - → **Note: name different than marker for period, 1851-?**
  - This secondary source claims the school became the fourth American college to admit both male and female students.
  - → **Note: If this is true, it should be included in review. This has yet to be confirmed by primary sources.**
  - While David Shuck was president (1852-1865) the school moved to the south edge of town and a new three-story building was erected on an eleven acre campus. → **Note:** marker states this occurred in 1865; article does not specify.
  - While Dr. C. H. Kiracofe was president, the school was renamed “Hartsville College,” in 1883
  - 1859—1881 financial trouble as several United Brethren Church Conferences withdrew support
  - 1881-2 received additional support
  - While J. Woodbury Scribner was president, 1865-1873, a woman’s dormitory was built. **Note:** Search newspapers for this info
  - Hartsville College destroyed by fire January 30, 1898.
  - → **Note: agrees with marker text.**
    - The old Hartsville bell was transferred to the Central College at Huntington
  - On August 22, 1907, over 2,000 former faculty and students attended a Hartsville reunion. **Note:** Check newspapers for article that may support final statement on marker about “distinguished citizens” as grads of Hartsville.
- Schultz, Dave. “Part of Huntington for 100 years...” *Huntington Herald Press*. June 9, 1997. IHS Clippings File.
  - In 1896, the Huntington Land Association contacted the General Board of Education of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ about building a college
  - The two institutions signed a contract for land for Huntington College (formerly named Central College until 1917)
  - The location of Huntington college was to be “in contrast to Hartsville’s comparative isolation”

- Article states that the United Brethren's previous college was termed "Hartsville Academy, Hartsville College and Hartsville University"
- According to article, between 1870 and 1880, Hartsville College had more students than Bloomington's state university
- Hartsville College had a "checkered history" and poor financial conditions
- Two days before the 1897 graduation, the board of trustees suspended operations and "sent its candidates for higher degrees to the new college opening in Huntington",
- →**Note: mention the dissolution of Hartsville and creation of Huntington by the United Brethren in marker report**

#### OTHER

- "Alumni List of Hartsville Students," IHB marker file.
  - No further info on where this list came from.
  - Does not help support marker text.
- Boone, Richard G. *A History of Education in Indiana*, (New York, 1892) p.82-87, 141-142, 318-319, 406-407, 410-424.
  - Source states that county seminaries typically educated both sexes: "The considerable number of schools for females suggests at least a prejudice against the education of girls with their brothers."
  - "Co-education was the exception rather than the rule in the States" and usually women advanced only as far as high school
  - Early education, prior to 1850, involved separate schools for girls (In 1932, Bloomington acquired funds for female seminary)
  - 1840s encountered "growing recognition of the right of girls and women to the larger education which they were otherwise denied"
  - Prof. Mills submitted "Sixth annual address on Popular Education" in 1851 in which he strongly promoted the employment of women as primary teachers, "a thing almost unknown at that day in Indiana"
  - In 1855, 25% of public school teachers were women; by 1890, 49% were female
  - Denominational colleges include:
    - Wabash College: unique in that it was one of the few non-coeducational State institutions among Protestants
    - Asbury (DePauw) University: "Indians "allowed to attend in 1843 and girls in 1867
    - Franklin College: women admitted in 1842 "with all its privileges", Prof. J.S. Hougham stated that Franklin was the first chartered college to admit both sexes
    - Earlham College: coeducational since 1855
    - Butler University: "was meant to be...made equally open to both sexes"
    - Hartsville College: coeducational from its inception
  - → **Note: unique that Hartsville coeducation from beginning, should be included in marker report**
- Thomas, John Hardin, "The Academies of Indiana," *Indiana Magazine of History*, 11 (March 1915): 28-29.
  - April 3, 1847, citizens of Hartsville voted to erect a two-story school in the public square
  - Voters later that this building be turned over to the Indiana Conference of the United Brethren Church to be completed

- May 26, 1849 transfer made
  - January 12, 1850 chartered as “Hartsville Academy” (incorporated)
  - May 1850 academy opened
  - Circa 1859 some Brethren conferences withdrew support to start schools in their own area
  - 1881 additional conferences added support
  - February 8, 1851 name changed to “Hartsville University.”
- State of Indiana Department of Public Instruction, *Twenty-Eighth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the School Years Ending July 31, 1915, and July 31, 1916* (Fort Wayne, 1917) 156-8 (accessed June 17, 2011 through GoogleBooks).
    - This report of the Indiana Department of Public Instruction to the General Assembly in 1917 includes a description of “Huntington Central College”
    - April 3, 1847, voters of Haw Creek Township discussed and agreed upon building school
    - The Church of the United Brethren in Christ, upon hearing the plan to construct a school, proposed to preside over school, this was granted as long it was used for educational purposes in February 1849
    - May 26 of 1849, the school was transferred
    - “The institution founded for the express purpose of giving young men and women with limited means a college training...” (156)
    - **→Note: this confirms “coeducational” marker text and illustrates that the college support those without means**
    - Jan. 12, 1850, school chartered as “Hartsville Academy”, Note: agrees with sources
    - May 1, 1850, school opened under Professor James McD. Miller
    - Feb. 8, 1851, name changed to “Hartsville University”, Note: agrees with other sources
    - New building to be erected south of town and to be three stories high
    - March 5, 1883, name changed to “Hartsville College”, Note: agrees with other sources
    - Winter of 1897, fire burned down college “in a most mysterious way” (157)
    - After fire, movement to build school in a more central location and “during the same year a new up-to-date building was erected at the north limits of Huntington, Indiana”
    - Upon Hartsville’s closing, students were to receive degrees at the new Huntington school, Note: agrees with other sources
    - Hartsville’s President, Charles H. Kiracofe, became president of the new Huntington college, which “was re-christened, September 1, 1897, this time as ‘Central College’, and later as ‘Huntington Central College’” (157)
  - Pentzer, O.W. *Hartsville College, Hartsville, Indiana, 1850-1897* (Columbus, Indiana, 1928), p. 3-IHB marker file.
    - A transcription of the Dedicatory Address (at marker ceremony) is included in the document with “reminiscences” by various presidents
      - Dr. Arne Wilbur Clouse on the Civil War: “Another factor ruthless destiny which finally closed the college doors, was the economic crisis which slowly developed as an aftermath of the Civil war.” (37)
    - **→Note: reconfirms affect of Civil War on school**
      - David F. Sexton’s commemoration mentions slavery and Civil War (32)
        - “While there was a large pro-slavery element in Indiana at that time, Prof. Shuck, and, as I remember, a large majority, if not all the students, were aligned with the Republican party” (32)
    - Founding

- April 3, 1847 voters of district 7, Hawcreek Township, met in Hartsville and voted to build a new two-story school building in the public square.
- →Note: some sources use “Haw Creek” and others “Hawcreek”
  - November 25, 1847, “the contract was let.”
  - February 1848 township voted to transfer all claims on edifice to United Brethren in Christ who would complete the building
  - May 26, 1849, transfer was made. (Note: above info should be included in report if primary evidence is located to support. “Hartsville College was undertaken by the Indiana Conference on the 26<sup>th</sup> day of May, 1849” (24)
  - January 12, 1850 charter granted by board of trustees to “The Hartsville Academy”
  - February 8, 1851 charter changed to “Hartsville University”
- Note remark on page 4 about President Rev. David Shuck and his bringing (likely) an indentured African American woman to Indiana from Louisiana in 1852→ indentured servitude was illegal according to Indiana constitutions.
- Move
  - New campus created on “seventeen acres in the south part of town” donated by Ruth Mobley.
  - Note: compare with 1970 (*Lafayette*) *Journal and Courier* article and find primary sources because these secondary sources disagree on points)
  - In spring 1860 president and professor Shuck announced laying of first brick of new building.
  - In spring/ early summer 1861 the first floor only was completed. A dinner was held for Civil War recruits who had gathered in Hartsville. P. 5
  - Building not completed until “about 1865” because ‘nearly all the able-bodied young men were in the army during those years.’”
- →Note: illustrates the how the Civil War affected the school
  - Large boarding house for women opened 1866.
- →Note: important in showing that the college was co-ed
  - In 1865, the “school was moved into the new building” (9)
  - During President Kiracofe’s administration, the “name of Hartsville College took the place of Hartsville University-this by act of legislature. The plans of founders were too large for realization and it was best not to carry so large a name. This change in name occurred on March 5<sup>th</sup>, 1883” (10) Note: this change in name might be mentioned in report (for transparency’s sake) if primary sources exist
  - 1889 division of the church, occurred at the time of a heavy debt at the college, created questions about the school’s future (12), p. 14 more detail about split of United Brethren, “It was known soon after the division that a college was contemplated farther north.” (economic hardships) (16)
  - “Hartsville College was the fourth co-educational college in the United States” (21)
- →Note: other secondary sources challenge this, no primary sources support claim
  - Female literary societies, and sources used by author: “The society for girls is named first in the catalog of 1869-70 and the name given is “Germanial” (22)
  - Hartsville fire (unclear if quoted from another source): “On the morning of January 30<sup>th</sup>, Sunday, 1898, about 3:30 o’clock fire was discovered in the college building. Soon people from all over town gathered. There was no fire fighting

apparatus in the town and no water near, so they could but watch the progress of the flames..." (27)

- **→Note: primary sources show that trustees closed the school before it burned down, this needs to be noted in the marker report**
  - A boulder was used as a commemorative marker, placed in location of first building
  - Dedication took place during reunion of 1928
- Pentzer, O.W. & Son, "Hartsville College, Hartsville, Indiana 1850-1897," Photograph from Pamphlet, 1928 (accessed June 17, 2011 through Indiana Historical Society Digital Image Collections).
- Huntington College Bulletin, 32 (February, 1935), no. 3, p. 4, Indiana State Library.
  - Huntington College located in an "addition to the city of Huntington, Indiana, known as College Park was founded by the United Brethren Church in September, 1897."
  - "Virtually Huntington is a continuation of Hartsville College... its discontinuance took place during the year prior to the opening of Huntington College in 1897."
- **→ Note: the semi-transformation of Hartsville into Huntington must be added to marker report**
  - "Huntington College is incorporated under the laws of the state of Indiana." → searched for incorporation but did not find.
- Thornbrough, Emma Lou. *Indiana in the Civil War Era: 1850-1880* The History of Indiana, Vol. III (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau & Indiana Historical Society, 1965), p.486-488, 502, 507, 510-511, 513, 515, 520-522, IHB Reference Center.
  - At Bloomington's college, "The Civil War led to another decline in enrollment...After the war the school entered upon an era of steady progress and expansion, but for many years enrollments remained very small" (507)
  - Book mentions several colleges whose experienced low attendance rate during the Civil War (Hanover, Valparaiso)
  - → Note: Civil War affected attendance at other schools in area
  - "Every religious denomination attempted to maintain at least one college, and the supporters of these institutions were opposed to spending taxes for a state institution. The zeal for denominational schools led to the founding of more schools than the population and resources of the state could afford...Those which survived were almost without exception in chronic trouble financially." (510)
  - →Note: this description perfectly matches with Hartsville
  - P. 520 describes the courses at most denominational schools, applicable to Hartsville
  - Unlike other denominational colleges, Hartsville was "coeducational from the first" (522)
  - **→Note: agrees with other sources, mention in marker report**
- Chambers, Doris M. *Up from Stubble: A Saga of College Park Ubee, Indiana*, 1973 (Huntington, Ind.: Hill Crest Lithographing), IHS Clippings File.
  - "During the middle and later years of the nineteenth century denominations took up the problem of providing academies and colleges for their young. The United Brethren in Christ was no exception." Note: consistent with other secondary sources
  - The 1845 General Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ passed resolutions to adopt an educational institution
  - **→ Note: conflicts with other sources regarding initial discussions about the school**
  - 1847 Indiana Conference resolved to construct a school: White River, St. Joseph and Miami Conferences joined, Note: the 4 conferences agree with other sources

- April 3, 1847, Hawcreek voters (District 7) held meeting and decided to erect school in Hartsville to be two stories and 25x50ft.
- School for educational, religious and lawful practices, Note: agrees with other sources
- Contract let to the lowest bidder November 25, 1847
- The Indiana Conferences in 1849 arranged to open school at Hartsville “not far from the place where the first United Brethren societies in the state were planted”, Note: consistent with other sources
- May 26, 1849, transfer of unfinished building on “condition that the church complete the building and use it for educational purpose” (8)
- Jan. 12, 1850: charter granted for “The Hartsville Academy”
- Tuition paid by public funds for residents of District 7, those outside district paid own tuition
- From its inception, Hartsville was coeducational and both sexes admitted on the “same basis. Hartsville was one of the first four co-educational colleges in the United States”
- **→ Note: Again, this needs to be confirmed by primary sources**
  - After the first year of operation, the White River Conference joined to support the school, followed by Wabash and St. Joseph
  - Scholarship endowment plan using agents of the school and church, raised \$200,000,
- **→ Note: scholarship may be relevant in that Hartsville was known to support those without means, may add to marker report**
  - New building (began in 1860) could not be finished until 1864 due to “lack of manpower, funds and material” because young men were “in service of their country”
- **→ Note: agrees with other sources about the toll of the Civil War on construction of school**
  - Source states final commencement date June 17, 1897
  - Board met June 15, 1897 to suspend operations of the college because of the expense incurred by the church
- **→ Note: this source shows that school was closed before it burned in 1898**
  - Board requested that the General Board of Education of the United Brethren in Christ make provisions for students to receive degrees at Central College (Huntington)
- **→ Note: this transfer of students should be added to marker text if sources support this**
  - Plans made to raise money in order to pay off debt of college
  - Jan. 30, 1898 Hartsville College burned to the ground: references *Evening Republic* “Hartsville College Gone” article from Jan 31, 1898 (find if possible):
    - Article claims building “fired by enemies of the institution”
    - Confirms college controlled by United Brethren
    - Report (not confirmed) that Joseph L. Irwin was to purchase the building to become an auxiliary to Butler University
    - Records show that Hartsville College sold land to Aurthur D. Galbraith on Jan 20, 1898 (10 days before burning), who then transferred the land on Jan. 14, 1899
    - Once the school burnt down, the Hartsville congregation had no place of public worship, eventually built church north of the campus (Alumni meetings held here)
  - In 1896, The Huntington Land Association approached the Board of Education of the United Brethren in Christ to donate fifteen acres to build a college
- **→ Note: if primary sources exist, may need to include this in marker report**