

Wayne County Seminary Timeline // Jill Weiss // 12-08-2017

DATE	INFO	SOURCE(S)
	COLOR KEY	WHITE = PRIMARY SOURCE GREY = SECONDARY SOURCE
1827-01-28	The Indiana General Assembly passed an act requiring the circuit courts or associate judges of Wayne and eleven other counties to appoint a three-person board of "County Seminary Trustees" with access to funds from the county treasurer. The GA charged this board to acquire or purchase land for the seminary and erect a building.	<i>1827 Act of the Indiana General Assembly</i>
1827-06-02	Public Ledger reported: The Associate Judges of Wayne County appointed Lot Bloomfield, David Jenkins, and Robert Hill as "Trustees for the County Seminary of Wayne county" the previous Saturday.	<i>(Richmond) Public Ledger</i> , June 2, 1827, 1, accessed Hoosier State Chronicles.
1827-07-21	In an anonymous letter to readers of the Fayette Observer, the author complained of the overly ambitious campaign promises of Martin M. Ray, a candidate for reelection to the state senate. The author implies that Ray's claim that the county has \$700 and is ready to build the Wayne County Seminary is untrue or that he want to use it for himself.	<i>(Connersville) Fayette Observer</i> , July 21, 1827, 2, accessed Hoosier State Chronicles.
1827	"Commissioners of Wayne Co." contracted for the seminary building.	<i>Register of Centreville Collegiate Institute</i> , 1866
1828-12-27	The Wayne County Treasurer reported to the State Treasurer and the Auditor of Public Accounts on the \$16,780 loaned all county seminaries.	<i>(Richmond) Western Times</i> , December 27, 1828, 4, Hoosier State Chronicles.
1827 or 1828	West Wing of Seminary built.	Young, <i>Hist of Wayne Co.</i> (1872), 170
1828 or 1829	West Wing of Seminary completed. Nathan Smith first teacher/head.	<i>Register of Centreville Collegiate Institute</i> , 1866.
1829-10-24	Nathan Smith posted a notice in the Western Times that he would "commence teaching a school" at the Wayne County Seminary starting October 26, 1829. He lists the tuition prices and the subjects that will be offered.	<i>(Richmond) Western Times</i> , October 24, 1829, 3, Hoosier State Chronicles.
Circa 1830-1836	Giles Smith teacher/head at Seminary after Smith. Resigned 1836.	<i>Register of Centreville Collegiate Institute</i> , 1866
1834	Isaac and John Julian attended performance of "Centerville Thespian Society" at the Seminary.	Julian to <i>Telegraph</i> (1891)
Circa 1828-1835	Seminary teachers prior to Hoshour: Royal T. Wheeler, George Fairchild, James B. Haile, Nathan Smith, and G. Smith	Julian to <i>Telegraph</i> (1891)
Oct. 1835	Samuel K. Hoshour arrived in Centreville after being "expunged" from the list of Lutheran ministers.	Young, <i>Hist of Wayne Co.</i> (1872), 170
1835-12-12	The Trustees of the Wayne County Seminary announced their confidence in Superintendent Giles	<i>Richmond Palladium</i> , December 12, 1835

	C. Smith. They describe the seminary as “an academy in which the higher branches are taught.”	
1835-12-26	The Trustees of the Wayne County Seminary announced that the current Superintendent G. C. Smith would “be aided in his labors” by S.K. Hoshour. They encouraged those citizens “who know and appreciate the worth of a good education . . . to place their sons, daughters and wards within this institution.” Article also lists info on boarding, tuition, and classes.	<i>Richmond Palladium</i> , December 26, 1835
1836	Hoshour took charge of Seminary for four years.	Julian to <i>Telegraph</i> (1891)
1836	Hoshour succeeded Smith.	<i>Register of Centreville Collegiate Institute</i> , 1866
1836-04	Seminary “opened auspiciously” under S. K. Hoshour. He wrote: “It was four years under my supervision.” He noted that during this time he had students “of the best families of the State of Indiana. . . such as the Governor’s (D. Wallace) two sons – sons and daughters of professional men; even the son of an Indian Chief... embryo judges, governors, and a United States Senator – O.P. Morton.”	<i>Autobiography of S. K. Hoshour, A.M.</i> , 1884
Circa 1836-1839	During Hoshour’s administration Oliver P. Morton and Lew Wallace attended the Seminary.	<i>Register of Centreville Collegiate Institute</i> , 1866
1838-12-08	In his message to the Indiana General Assembly, Governor David Wallace praised the teachers of Wayne County and encouraged others to follow their example of organizing education conventions.	<i>Richmond Weekly Palladium</i> , December 8, 1838
1839	Hoshour resigned.	<i>Register of Centreville Collegiate Institute</i> , 1866
1839	Samuel K. Hoshour moved from Centreville to Cambridge Indiana to teach at “an Academical School.”	Young, <i>Hist of Wayne Co.</i> (1872), 170
1840-04 circa	Miss S. Dickinson started as teacher in the “Female Department of the Wayne County Seminary” according to an 1842 article.	<i>Wayne County Record</i> , April 13, 1842
1840-08 circa	George S. Rea started at the seminary according to his announcement in Feb 1842.	<i>Wayne County Record</i> , March 16, 1842
Circa 1840s	Rawson Vaile principal of Seminary.	Julian to <i>Telegraph</i> (1891)
1841-02-10	Wayne County Record praised the teaching of George S. Rea at the seminary. Article notes that both “ordinary and higher” levels of classes were taught and lists several of the higher classes.	<i>Wayne County Record</i> , February 10, 1841
1841 or 1842	East Wing of Seminary built.	Young, <i>Hist of Wayne Co.</i> (1872), 170
1842-02-05	The Richmond Palladium ran an announcement/advertisement for the beginning of a	<i>Richmond Palladium</i> , February 5, 1842; <i>Richmond County</i>

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	new term at the seminary under a new principal/instructor, Rawson Vaile. The article also lists course names and tuition. The same announcement ran in March (despite the start of the term in late Feb) in the Wayne County Record.	<i>Seminary</i> , February 12, 1842; <i>Richmond Palladium</i> , February 19, 1842; <i>Wayne County Record</i> , March 16, 1842
1842-03-02	Referring to the change in leadership from George Rea to Rawson Vaile, Miss Thorpe , who likely taught a separate girls' school announced "that the late change in the Wayne County Seminary, will in no way affect her school; but that it will, as heretofore, remain under her exclusive control."	<i>Wayne County Record</i> , March 2, 1842
1842-03-08	The Wayne County Record praised Principal R. Vaile as a teacher and generally had a positive review of the "public examination" of the students and noted that it was well attended. They were critical of the "Declamation" portion because the students spoke to rapidly.	<i>Wayne County record</i> , March 8, 1842,
1842-03-16	George Rea ran a competing announcement to Vaile's announcement of the new term with him as principal. Rea writes that he worked at the Wayne County Seminary with "almost unanimous satisfaction" for eighteen months and has not been told why he was removed. He announces the opening of his own, separate school. Announcement dates February 8, 1842.	<i>Wayne County Record</i> , March 16, 1842
1842-04-13	Newspaper praised the teaching of Miss S. Dickinson as better than any other teacher that had ever taught at the seminary, male or female. There is a great quote about how the students displayed a deep understanding of their subjects during the public examinations. By the subjects listed in the article, it's clear that some of the young women were studying the same "advanced" subjects as the young men. The article notes that Miss Dickinson "has now been a Teacher in the Female Department of the Wayne County Seminary for two years."	<i>Wayne County Record</i> , April 13, 1842
1842-05-11	Rawson Vaile, principal, announced that the new term would begin May 30, 1842.	<i>Wayne County record</i> , May 11, 1842
1842-05-14	Rawson Vaile, Corresponding Secretary for the Wayne County Education Society penned an announcement: the Executive Committee of the Society called for a county-wide meeting on education to be held in Cambridge. All teachers were expected to attend and all citizens invited. Women especially encouraged. On same page was an announcement for new term of Wayne Co Seminary; Vaile still "principal."	<i>Richmond Palladium</i> , May 14, 1842

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1842-06-11	The Richmond Palladium ran the minutes of the meeting of the Wayne County Education Society which met May 27 and 28, 1842 in Cambridge City. S.K. Hoshour and R. Vaile were prominent members of the society and served on several committees. Minutes state that the previous meeting was August 1841 in Centreville. They were mainly concerned with gathering statistics from township trustees and county assessors on children in the county, petitioning the General Assembly to appoint a State Superintendent of Common Schools, and funding. The discussed corporeal punishment and texts. Solomon Meredith was present and served on a subcommittee.	<i>Richmond Palladium</i> , June 11, 1842
1842-09-10	Rawson Vaile, preceptor, ran an announcement for "Wayne County Male Seminary," the first so titled that I located. Other than the title, the announcement is the same as past years: the fall and winter session would begin September 5 (announcement dated August 20) and listed tuition.	<i>Richmond Palladium</i> , September 10, 1842.
1843	First year written records were kept.	<i>Register of Centreville Collegiate Institute</i> , 1866
1843-05-31	In an announcement dated May 29, 1843, principal Rawson Vaile announced that the next term would start June 5 and that tuition could be paid in "country produce or building materials" if they didn't have cash. Prices for board with "good families" also listed.	<i>Wayne County Record</i> , May 31, 1843
1843-10-14	The Richmond Palladium reported the minutes of the Wayne County Education Society's meeting in Newport. Several of the small Society's leaders were staff at the Wayne County Seminary, including the principal Rawson Vaile, and teachers Mary Thorpe and Sarah Dickinson. (Perhaps the only article mentioning the first names of the female teachers.) Thorpe and Dickinson presented essays; Thorpe was appointed to a committee. They discussed appropriate school texts, punishments, and funding. Other prominent members included Levi Coffin and George W. Julian	<i>Richmond Palladium</i> , October 14, 1843
1843-10-25	The Wayne County Record reported on the building progress and organization of the Wayne County Seminary. It described the 40x30', two-story east and west wing buildings and reported that the larger 40x80' center building would be completed the following summer. The article states that there are three schools within the seminary, "one Male and	<i>Wayne County Record</i> , October 25, 1843

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	two Female.” The young men and women had access to the same education. According to the Wayne County Record: “In addition to the ordinary branches of an English Education, Pupils, in either the Male of Female departments, if they desire it, will be instructed in Astronomy, Botany, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, Geology, and the Latin and French Languages.”	
1844-05-29	An announcement by Lee Roy Woods, President of the Wayne County Seminary, stated that S.A. Ballingball had been chosen by the seminary trustees to “take charge” of the “Male Department of Wayne County Seminary. Summer session was to start May 27. Available classes listed.	<i>Wayne County Record, May 29, 1844</i>
1845-10-08	R. Vaile, Corresponding Secretary of the “Wayne County Education Society” announced the organization’s annual meeting for October 24 and 25, 1845. He stated “all the friends of education are particularly invited to attend.”	<i>Richmond Palladium, October 8, 1845</i>
1846-12-09	The Wayne County record reported that the Wayne County Seminary trustees had recommended the use of “McGuffen’s Eclectic Series of School Books” to the seminary.	<i>Wayne County Record, December 9, 1846</i>
1847-05-27	Rawson Vaile, principal of Wayne County Seminary, listed among those who support adoption of “McGuffy’s Eclectic School Books.”	<i>Indiana State Sentinel, May 27, 1847.</i>
1848	According to the Register, “In the year 1848, the Commissioners surrendered the Seminary into the hands of a Board of Trustees, who obtained a charter for an institution of learning, which was called ‘White Water College.’”	<i>1866 Register of Centreville Collegiate Institute</i>
1848-04-19	In an announcement in the Wayne County Record, Rawson Vaile stated that he would start the “next Session in the Seminary” April 4, 1848 and that “Miss Sarah A. Pope will continue in charge of the Female Department.” The post concluded: “In addition to the Branches heretofore taught instruction will be given in Vocal Music.”	<i>Wayne County Record, April 19, 1848</i>
1848-9	During fall-winter term 1848-1849, Prof G.W. Hoss and Miss Thorpe were teachers.	<i>1866 Register of Centreville Collegiate Institute</i>
1849	Name changed to “Whitewater College and Whitewater Academy” with “Thomas H. Lynch in charge.”	<i>Julian to Telegraph (1891)</i>
1849	Sigournian Society founded according to badge of the society described by the Palladium.	<i>Richmond Palladium-Item, November 15, 1915</i>
1849-01-01	Board elected Rev. Thomas H. Lynch President of College. Register notes that “control of the College,	<i>1866 Register of Centreville Collegiate Institute</i>

	about this time, was transferred to the Methodist Conference.”	
1849-07-15	Fletcher wrote in his diary that on July 15 he attended a sermon by Rev. Thomas Lynch, “the President of the female college at Centreville.”	<i>The Diary of Calvin Fletcher</i> , Vol. IV, 117-118.
1849-10	Lynch resigned.	<i>1866 Register of Centreville Collegiate Institute</i>
1849-11-07	The Richmond Palladium announced that Rev. Thomas H. Lynch resigned the presidency of the Whitewater Female College and Academy and that the Board of Trustees replaced him with Rev. Samuel T. Gillet.	<i>Richmond Palladium</i> , November 7, 1849
1850	Name changed to “Whitewater Female College and Academy.” “Cyrus Nutt” and “James A. Beswick” in charge	Julian to <i>Telegraph</i> (1891)
1850	According to his 1875 obit, Cyrus Nutt became president of Whitewater College in 1850 and held the position for five years.	<i>Indiana State Sentinel</i> , August 26, 1875
1850-08	Board elected Rev. Cyrus Nutt President. He remained until June 1855.	<i>1866 Register of Centreville Collegiate Institute</i>
1850-08-05	The Sentinel and Logansport Journal printed a list of the appointments of the Northern Indiana Conference of the M.E. Church that included C. Nutt, President, Whitewater Female College	<i>Indiana State Sentinel</i> , August 5, 1850; <i>Logansport Journal</i> , September 7, 1850
1851-07-23	A July announcement by Cyrus Nutt, Principal of the “Whitewater Female College and Academy” states the examinations would be July 28-30, 1851 with “an exhibition of the male pupils” July 28, reading of essays by the female students the following night, and commencement exercises the last night + “an address before the Signournian Society. The announcement concluded that the next term would start in September.	<i>Richmond Weekly Palladium</i> , July 23, 1851
1851-07-30	The <i>Catalogue of the White Water Female College and Academy for the Year Ending July 30, 1851</i> lists the names of the Board of Trustees, Officers of the Board, the Board of Visitors (visiting reverends), and the five faculty members (which included three women). T.G. Noble, esq. was President of the Board and Rev. Cyris Nutt was President of the College (as well as a teacher). The catalogue listed the 53 young women of the first, junior, senior, and academic class and the 24 women of the primary class (total of 77 female students). It also listed the 49 young men of the academic class and the 23 young men of the primary class (total of 72 male students). It listed the	<i>Catalogue of the White Water Female College and Academy for the Year Ending July 30, 1851</i>

	<p>course of study for each level and the topics of lectures as well as tuition and other expenses. The catalogue also notes: "There is one Literary Society in connection with the College – the Sigournian – with a small library and select books." It also states that the "institution is under the patronage of Indiana and North Indiana conferences," referring to the Methodist Episcopal leadership.</p>	
1851-12-24	<p>The Richmond Palladium published a first-person account of a Wayne County attorney named John Jones who attended the exhibition of the Sigournian Society, which he described as "connected with the 'Whitewater Female College' at Centreville." He praised the event, noting particularly original essays and dialogues as well as a pro/con debate on the topic: "Should the American Government aid the Hungarians in the struggle for liberty?" There were musical performances by the young women and the Milton Brass Band. The audience afterwards retired to the College Chapel.</p>	<p><i>Richmond Weekly Palladium</i>, December 24, 1851</p>
Circa 1851	<p>Main building of Seminary built.</p>	<p>Young, <i>Hist of Wayne Co.</i> (1872), 170</p>
1851	<p>First commencement of the "Whitewater Female College and Academy." Julian described the college's young women, known as the "Sigourneau Society," as "quite brilliant" and noted that "Gertrude Newman and Kate Woods" were the first graduates.</p>	<p>Julian to <i>Telegraph</i> (1891)</p>
1852	<p>The 1852 White Water College catalogue described the Signournian Society: "There is one literary society in connection with the college, the Sigournian with a handsome library of books."</p>	<p><i>Richmond Palladium-Item</i>, November 15, 1915</p>
1852-03-10	<p>In a letter to the Richmond Palladium, a Centreville resident identified only as "Lester," reported on various happenings in the city. He stated that the winter term of the "White Water Female College and Academy" would close March 14, 1852 with examinations the following Tues-Thurs and an exhibition of the Sigurnean Society on the 19th. HE noted "This institution is now in a most flourishing condition."</p>	<p><i>Richmond Weekly Palladium</i>, March 10, 1852</p>
1852-07-07	<p>The Richmond Weekly Palladium reported on the impressive exhibition of the graduating female students' music and essays at the Whitewater Female College and Academy in July 1852. The author noted that President Nutt delivered an address eloquently defending education for women.</p>	<p><i>Richmond Weekly Palladium</i>, July 7, 1852</p>

	The article stated: "There were in attendance, during the last collegiate year, 94 females and 97 males – making in all one hundred and ninety-one scholars."	
07-14-1852	In a letter to the Richmond Palladium, a Centreville resident identified only as "Lester," reported on the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the White Water Female College and Academy. The Board adopted a resolution to sell scholarships that citizens of means could purchase to support needy scholars.	<i>Richmond Weekly Palladium</i> , July 14, 1852
1852-08-12	The State Sentinel reported on the contents of the catalogue of the White Water Female College and Academy for the year ending June 30, 1852: "The Institution is . . . under the patronage of the Indiana and North Indiana Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Cyrus Nutt, A.M., is President and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Science." There were 191 students in attendance. School described as "flourishing." The school ran an ad in the same issue advertising the start of the next term in the last Monday in August.	<i>Indiana State Sentinel</i> , August 12, 1852
1852-08-18	In a letter to the Richmond Palladium from a Centreville resident on happenings in that city, the author wrote that the White Water Female College and Academy would open August 30. He wrote that he hoped the "worthy" institution would find patrons.	<i>Richmond Weekly Palladium</i> , August 18, 1852
1852-12-08	The Richmond Palladium printed the Articles or "Charter of the White Water College" in full. They noted that men and women of all classes and religious denominations would have equal access to educational opportunities. The Methodist Episcopal Conferences of Indiana would appoint the Board of Trustees (which included Jacob Julian). Other articles noted that there would be annual public examinations and commencement ceremonies.	<i>Richmond Weekly Palladium</i> , December 8, 1852
Circa 1853	Seminaries across the state sold according to law (have not seen this law).	Young, <i>Hist of Wayne Co.</i> (1872), 170
1853	Seminary buildings bought by "the Methodists" who established the "Whitewater College"	Young, <i>Hist of Wayne Co.</i> (1872), 170
1853	In a short history of Centerville for the Indianapolis News, W. H. Blodgett wrote: "In 1853 the Methodists purchased the buildings of the old seminary and established the White Water College."	<i>Indianapolis News</i> , December 5, 1899
1853-06-24	In an announcement, Whitewater College President Cyrus Nutt, stated that commencement exercises would be held Saturday June 26, 1853. The following	<i>Richmond Palladium</i> , June 24, 1853,

	Mon-Wed examinations would be held. On Tuesday there would be “an exhibition of the young ladies,” and on Wednesday, an “address before the Signournian Society by a reverend and the conference of degrees. No mention of male students.	
1853-06-30	The Sentinel reported that they received the catalogue of the White Water College for the year ending June 29, 1853. They noted there was a total of 208 students that year, 109 female and 99 male. The paper also noted : “the College is under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church – Cyrus Nutt, President – and is prospering.”	<i>Daily State Sentinel</i> , June 30, 1853,
1853-12-09	Dr. Cyrus Nutt served as President of White Water College and Secretary of the North Indiana Annual Conference of the M.E. Church	<i>(Brookville) Indiana American</i> , December 9, 1853
1854-04-07	In a short announcement, the Brookville Indiana American noted that Cyrus Nutt of Whitewater College was expected to be present at the quarterly meeting of the Wesleyan M.E. Church.	<i>Brookville Indiana American</i> , April 7, 1854
1855-01-12	Thomas G. Noble, President of the White Water College Trustees announced that they had recently hired Amanda R. Atwood (of Newburg College in Vermont) as Principal Female Teacher. The announcement lists the entire six-person staff of the school and their specialties.	<i>Richmond Weekly Palladium</i> , January 12, 1855
1855-03-30	In a letter to the editor of the Indiana American, Brookville College Treasurer John W. Keely sent a list of area schools and tuition prices in order to show that Brookville was less expensive. The tuition cost for “White Water College” was listed for the Primary, Academical, and Collegiate Departments at \$7.50, \$13.50, and \$22.50 respectively.	<i>(Brookville) Indiana American</i> , March 30, 1855
1855-06-18	The Daily American announced that Rev. Nutt had resigned as president of White Water College effective June 27, 1855 at the end of the term.	<i>(Terre Haute) Daily American</i> , June 18, 1855
1855-08-20	Citing the N.A. Tribune, the Daily American announced the Trustees of White Water College elected George B. Jocelyn President. He had formerly served as President of the Asbury Female College. The article notes the “high reputation” of White Water, as well as the “able and experienced” teachers. The next term would start September 1, 1855. Some of these details do not match with the August 23 announcement by the President of the Board of Trustees below.	<i>(Terre Haute) Daily American</i> , August 20, 1855

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1855-08-23	F. G. Black, President of the Board of Trustees for White Water College announced that the next term would begin August 27, 1855 and that Rev. George B. Jocelyn had been hired as President. Jocelyn was formerly the Professor of Mathematics and Nature Science at the School (a fact confirmed by a January 12, 1855 announcement by the President of the Board). Tuition costs and classes also listed	<i>Richmond Weekly Palladium, August 23, 1855</i>
1856-01-04	The Indiana American announced that "President Edwards, of White Water College" would deliver a lecture at the College Chapel on "The Mission of Art."	<i>(Brookville) Indiana American, January 4, 1856</i>
1856-01-24	The Sentinel announcement that Professor George B. Jocelyn had resigned as President of White Water College to work for a Michigan railroad company.	<i>Weekly Indiana State Sentinel, January 24, 1856</i>
1856-03	Starting in 1855, the school began experiencing "financial difficulties" and "the Board thought fit no longer to become responsible for the salaries of the teachers and therefore proposed to lease the College for a series of years..." Three gentlemen, last names "Edwards, Shortridge, and Roberts, then leased the building for five years commencing March 1856."	<i>1866 Register of Centreville Collegiate Institute</i>
1857-07-17	The Daily Union noted that "Prof. E. E. Edwards of White Water College" would deliver a poem before the Beta Theta Pi Society of Indiana University.	<i>Terre Haute Daily Union, July 17, 1857</i>
1858	A. C. Shortridge President of "Whitewater College" assisted by "Emily Huntington."	<i>Julian to Telegraph (1891)</i>
1860	A.C. Shortridge, who began leasing the building in 1856, "surrendered" the lease to the Board. The College was listed for sale to pay debts.	<i>1866 Register of Centreville Collegiate Institute</i>
1860-03-29	The Palladium announced that the County Examiners for Wayne County would meet at White Water College: "All teachers desiring certificates, are requested to present themselves for examination.	<i>Richmond Weekly Palladium, March 29, 1860</i>
1860-11-22	The Palladium reported that Elijah Evan Edwards had been president of White Water College and was now Principal of Lemont Seminary in Illinois.	<i>Richmond Weekly Palladium, November 22, 1860</i>
Spring 1861	College and grounds sold at Sherriff's sale to W. H. Barnes who "remodeled and repaired the entire premises." The register noted: "The buildings were fitted up for a boarding school, and notwithstanding the panic produced by the breaking out of the rebellion, the school for a time, was large and well patronized from abroad."	<i>1866 Register of Centreville Collegiate Institute</i>
1862-04-19	W. H. Barnes was appointed President of White Water College.	<i>Richmond Weekly Palladium, April 19, 1862</i>

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1862-07-25	In order to “encourage enlistments in the regiment now organizing in this district,” President Barnes announced that Whitewater College would accept children of volunteers and half the regular rate of tuition or free if they needed boarding.	<i>Richmond Weekly Palladium</i> , July 25, 1862
Circa 1861-1864	William H. Barnes president of college from “early years of the war” until 1864.	Julian to <i>Telegraph</i> (1891)
1864	Barnes retired from teaching to practice law, and property was again sold.	<i>1866 Register of Centreville Collegiate Institute</i>
1864-01-01	College President W. H. Barnes announced that the Winter Term of the White Water College would begin December 8, 1863. He noted “The Literary, Commercial, Musical, and Drawing Departments, now in successful operation, will be conducted with enlarged facilities.” The announcement also noted that women boarded at the college while men boarded in town.	<i>Randolph County Journal</i> , January 1, 1864
Spring 1865	Register stated “In the spring of 1865, J. M. Coyner, the Principal of Lebanon Presbyterian Academy, purchased the property. As ‘White Water College’ did not designate the location, the name was changed to ‘Centerville Collegiate Institute.’”	<i>1866 Register of Centreville Collegiate Institute</i>
1865	Whitewater College changed to Centerville Collegiate Institute, according to 1868 catalogue of Institute described by the Palladium	1868 Catalogue of Centerville Collegiate Institute in <i>Richmond Palladium-Item</i> , June 26, 1968
1865-09-04	Centerville Collegiate Institute opened September 4, 1865. J. M. Coyner was President. Three other teachers listed.	<i>1866 Register of Centreville Collegiate Institute</i>
1866-04-06	The Indianapolis Daily Herald reported that “a collegiate institute has been established at Centerville, Wayne County” and listed faculty, including J.M. Coyner, President.	<i>Indianapolis Daily Herald</i> , April 6, 1866
1866-07	In 1866, 87 women, 87 men, and 40 music students (mainly or all women?) attended the Centreville Collegiate Institute; 214 students total. The academy was divided into a primary department, an intermediate department, and a collegiate department. The collegiate department was further divided into freshman, sophomore, junior and senior classes as well as a classical course that focused on Greek and Latin. The school year was 40 weeks long starting in September. Those who completed the regular fresh-senior class would receive a “Diploma of the second degree” while those who also completed the classical course received a “Diploma of the first degree.” Boarding costs and individual classes were listed along with regulations.	<i>Register and Annual Catalogue of Centreville Collegiate Institute, July 1866, Vol1, No2</i>

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1866-08-02	The Palladium reported on the “flourishing condition” of the Centerville Collegiate Institute as represented by the annual catalogue they received. They note that the next term would start September 30, 1866 with a “full corps of Teachers” and thirty boarders.	<i>Richmond Weekly Palladium, August 2, 1866</i>
1866-08-18	The Herald reported that they received the catalogue of the “Centerville Collegiate Institute.” The article described the school as “flourishing,” the area beautiful, and the residents of Centerville as cultured and moral. One advantage of the school, according to the Herald, was that “the college ans were erected for the specific purpose to which they have been devoted.” The article concludes that the college is “one of the most desirable places in the West to which parents can send their children.”	<i>Indianapolis Daily Herald, August 18, 1866</i>
1868	Catalogue listed faculty of Centerville Collegiate Institute, including President Revered S. S. Potter and eight other teachers (four women and four men). There were 52 primary students plus 42 boys and 41 girls in the collegiate department. Classes, tuition, and board also listed. Catalogue stated that students were required to attend a Sunday church service of the denomination chosen by their parents. If none was chose, they would attend a Presbyterian church.	1868 Catalogue of Centerville Collegiate Institute in <i>Richmond Palladium-Item, June 26, 1968</i>
1869-06-15	The Palladium announced that the Centerville Collegiate Institute would end the term June 18, 1869 with a student exhibition that evening.	<i>Richmond Weekly Palladium, June 15, 1869</i>
1870	Methodists sold “whitewater College” buildings to “the school trustees.”	Young, <i>Hist of Wayne Co. (1872), 170</i>
Circa 1870	Building “reverted to the town and became a public school.	<i>Indianapolis News, December 5, 1899</i>
Circa 1871	Seminary buildings converted to a public school.	<i>Indianapolis News, October 10, 1891</i>
1872	Seminary buildings serving as “public school house.” Principal: Edgar A. Brown	Young, <i>Hist of Wayne Co. (1872), 170</i>
1881-12-10	Professor S. K. Hoshour gave a sketch of his life during his seventy-eighth birthday celebration where he stated that his pupils included Morton, Wallace, and George W. Julian. Does not specifically mention the seminary, but instead that he was “identified with various seminaries in eastern Indiana.” So, perhaps Julian was his student at a different school.	<i>Indianapolis News, December 10, 1881</i>
1890-04-24	The Indiana Republican Congressional Convention nominated Henry U. Johnson for the house. In many articles, including this one from the Indianapolis	<i>Indianapolis News, April 24, 1890</i>

	News, the writer notes that Johnson studied at the Centerville Collegiate Institute.	
1891-10-10	The Indianapolis News reported that the “public school building at Centerville was entirely destroyed by fire about 1 o’clock this morning.” The article gave a brief history of the building: “This building was erected in 1828 or thereabouts as a county seminary, and it was subsequently known as White Water College. . . . Afterward it became a Presbyterian institution and was conducted by John V. Coyner . . . and Rev. S.S. Potter. . . . About twenty years ago it was converted to a public school.	<i>Indianapolis News</i> , October 10, 1891
1899-12-05	W. H. Blodgett wrote an article on Centerville’s history that included mention of the seminary: “In 1853 the Methodists purchased the buildings of the old seminary and established White Water College. This college was in existence until 1870, when the building reverted to the town and became a public school.”	<i>Indianapolis News</i> , December 5, 1899
1915	The Palladium reported that someone found a badge of the Sigournian Society and an 1852 catalogue of White Water College. The badge said that the society was founded in 1849. The logo was an open book with a halo of light reading: “Many shall run to and fro and knowledge shall be increased.” The 1852 catalogue also described the club: “There is one literary society in connection with the college, the Sigournian with a handsome library of books.” The Palladium noted that the Minerva of New Harmony was often considered the first woman’s club but the Sigournian preceded it.	<i>Richmond Palladium-Item</i> , November 15, 1915
1968-06-26	The Palladium reported in detail on the 1868 catalogue of the Centerville Collegiate Institute which a local teacher had found in the home of J.M. King of Main St. in Centerville. A picture is included.	<i>Richmond Palladium-Item</i> , June 26, 1968

Sources

“An Act to Establish County Seminaries in the Several Counties Therein Named,” Approved January 28, 1827, in *Laws of the State of Indiana, Passed and Published at the Eleventh Session of the General Assembly*, December 1826 (Indianapolis: John Douglass, Printer, 1827), 87-89.

Catalogue of the White Water Female College and Seminary for the Year Ending July 30, 1851 (Cincinnati: Methodist Book Concern, R.P. Thompson, Printer, 1851).

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Isaac H. Julian to the Telegram, November 9, 1891, in George P. Emswiler, *Poems and Sketches* (Richmond, Indiana: Nicholson Printing & Mfg. Co., 1897).

Andrew W. Young, *History of Wayne County, Indiana, from Its First Settlement to the Present Time* (Cincinnati: Robert Clark & Co., Print., 1872), 325-7.

Autobiography of S. K. Hoshour, A.M. (St. Louis: John Burns Publishing Co., 1884)

Notes without dates:

- Issac Julian recalls in 1891 that “the son of a Miami chief” to whom he refers to as “Mr. Rariden’s protégé attended during Julian’s time at the school.