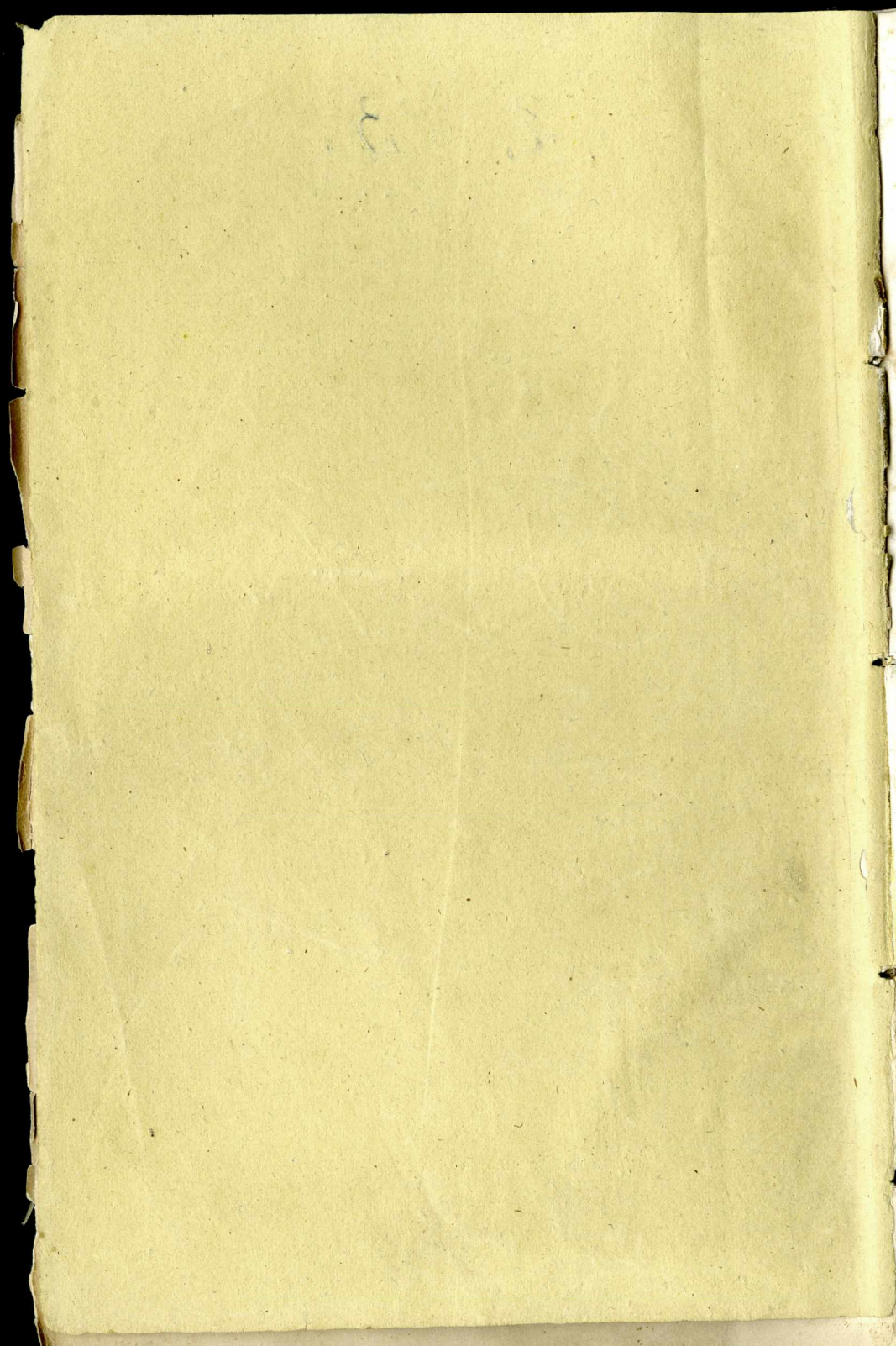


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**South Hanover College**  
AND  
**INDIANA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.**

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**CATALOGUE**

OF THE  
**CORPORATION, FACULTY,**

AND  
**STUDENTS.**

**January, 1833.**

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CINCINNATI.

M<sup>c</sup>MILLAN AND CLOPPER, PRINTERS.

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1833.



## CORPORATION.

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REV. JOHN M. DICKEY, PRESIDENT.  
REV. JAMES H. JOHNSTON, SECRETARY.  
HON. WILLIAMSON DUNN, TREASURER.  
REV. TILLY H. BROWN.  
REV. JOHN FINLEY CROWE.  
REV. JOHN W. CUNNINGHAM.  
REV. SAMUEL GREGG.  
SAMUEL HANNAH, Esq.  
VICTOR KING, Esq.  
GEORGE LOGAN, Esq.  
REV. SAMUEL G. LOWRY.  
REV. JOHN MATTHEWS, D. D.  
WILLIAM REED, Esq.  
HON. SAMUEL SMOCK.  
HON. JEREMIAH SULLIVAN.  
DOCT. ANDREW SPEAR.

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## FACULTY.

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**Rev. JAMES BLYTHE, D. D.** *PRESIDENT, Professor  
of Rhetoric, Chemistry, Natural, Mental, and Moral  
Philosophy.*

REV. JOHN FINLEY CROWE, *VICE PRESIDENT, Professor of  
Logic, History, Belles Lettres, and Political Economy.*

JOHN H. HARNEY, A. M. *Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.*

M. A. H. NILES, A. B. *Professor of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and  
French Languages, and Literature.*

REV. JOHN MATTHEWS, D. D. *Professor of Didactic and Polemic  
Theology.*

REV. JOHN W. CUNNINGHAM, A. B. *Biblical Criticism and Ori-  
ental Literature.*

**Theological Students.****MIDDLE CLASS.**

JOSEPH J. GRAY,  
M. A. H. NILES,

Halifax County, N. C. ✓  
Newburyport, Mass. ✓

**JUNIOR CLASS.**

JAMES HUMMER,  
DAVID V. SMOCK,  
DANIEL LATTIMORE,

Knox County, Ind. ✓  
Jefferson County, Ind. ✓  
Jennings County, Ind. ✓  
*Theological Students, 5.*

**Under-graduates.****JUNIOR CLASS.**

John Black,  
William H. Burner,  
Samuel S. Lattimore,  
Isaac M'Coy,  
John M. M'Chord,  
John L. Martin,  
Isaac N. Shepherd,  
Charles K. Thompson,  
James H. Thompson,\*

Greensburg, Pa. ✓  
Vincennes, Ind. ✓  
Jennings County, Ind. ✓  
Charlestown, Ind. ✓  
Paris, Ky. ✓  
Salem, Ind. ✓  
Ripley, Ohio. ✓  
Vincennes, Ind. ✓  
Decatur County, Ind. ✓  
*Juniors, 9.*

**Sophomore Class.**

Johnson E. Bright,  
Jesse Brown,  
Jonathan Edwards,  
Greenleaf Fisk,  
Robert Simpson,  
Drury W. Vincent,

Princess Ann County, Va. ✓  
Frankfort, Ky. ✓  
Cincinnati, Ohio. ✓  
Rochester, N. York. ✓  
Vincennes, Ind. ✓  
Lunenburg County, Va. ✓  
*Sophomores, 6.*

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\* Absent from sickness.

**Freshmen Class.**

Franklin Berryhill,	Green County, Ohio.
John B. Conquer,	Dayton, Ohio.
Joseph Crooks,	Greencastle, Pa.
George W. Coons,	Lexington, Ky.
Josiah Crawford,	Clark County, Ind.
James B. Crowe,	South Hanover, Ind.
Samuel Evans,	Owen County, Ind.
Allen T. Graves,	New Albany, Ind.
Blackburn Lefler,	Shelbyville, Ky.
James W. Matthews,	South Hanover, Ind.
William W. McLain,	Ripley, Ohio.
Samuel Newell,	Cincinnati, Ohio.
David E. Y. Rice,	Carmi, Ill.
Nathaniel A. Schillinger,	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Eli Semple,	Washington County, Pa.
John H. Skinker,	Stafford County, Pa.
James Stewart,	Vandalia, Ill.
James A. Watson,	South Hanover, Ind.
Alexander B. Thompson,	Decatur County, Ind.
William Wallace,	Paris, Ky.
	<i>Freshmen, 20.</i>

**Preparatory Department.**

Milo Adams,	Oldham County, Ky.
George Armstrong,	Dubois County, Ind.
Josiah Austin,	Harmony Mission.
Thomas Alderdice,	Cincinnati, Ohio.
William C. Bares,	Clark County, Ind.
James Black,	Hamilton County, Ohio.
James E. Blythe,	South Hanover, Ind.
Robert W. Brown,	New Castle, Ky.
Ethel B. Bright,	Harmony Mission.
John S. Bayless,	Dayton, Ohio.
David Crooks,	Franklin County, Pa.
James W. Clark,	Schuyler County, Ill.

William Conner,  
 Samuel S. Crowe,  
 Thomas S. Crowe,  
 James Curry,  
 Jonathan E. Dodge,  
 Samuel N. Dodge,  
 Henry G. Duerson,  
 Dbenezzer Dumont,  
 Williamson P. Dunn,  
 David M. Dunn,  
 Joseph Dalinazzo,  
 Richard N. Eldridge,  
 James Embree,  
 Walker Finley,  
 James Gordon,  
 Abraham C. Hart,  
 John Hughs,  
 John Jenkins,  
 John N. Jones,  
 William Linn,  
 John A. Lowry,  
 William M. Lowry,  
 Leonard Marmaduke,  
 Robert C. Matthews,  
 John W. Maylin,  
 John H. M<sup>c</sup>Farland,  
 James A. M. Kee,  
 Marshall M<sup>c</sup>Clure,  
 Aime Morerod,  
 Theophilus Pritchett,  
 Richard H. Pritchett,  
 Matthew G. Pritchett,  
 Morgan Prather,  
 Sidney U. Sayre,  
 Samuel Steward,  
 William Stewart,  
 William Smith,  
 Benjamin Templeton,

Hamilton County, Ind. ✓  
 South Hanover, Ind. ✓  
 South Hanover, Ind. ✓  
 Oldham County, Ky. ✓  
 Missouri Territory. ✓  
 do. do. ✓  
 Oldham County, Ky. ✓  
 Vevay, Ind. ✓  
 South Hanover, Ind. ✓  
 do. do. ✓  
 Vevay, Ind. ✓  
 Madison, Ind. ✓  
 Morgan County, Ohio. ✓  
 Morgan County, Ill. ✓  
 Holmes County, Ohio. ✓  
 Louisville, Ky. ✓  
 Hinds County, Miss. ✓  
 Warren County, Miss. ✓  
 Henry County, Ky. ✓  
 Vandalia, Ill. ✓  
 Lebanon, Ohio. ✓  
 do. do. ✓  
 Oldham County, Ky. ✓  
 South Hanover, Ind. ✓  
 Vevay, Ind. ✓  
 Vicksburgh, Miss. ✓  
 Adams County, Pa. ✓  
 Jefferson County, Ind. ✓  
 Vevay, Ind. ✓  
 Brunswick County, Va. ✓  
 do. do. ✓  
 do. do. ✓  
 Clark County, Ind. ✓  
 Louisville, Ky. ✓  
 Perry County, Ohio. ✓  
 Vandalia, Ill. ✓  
 Adams County, Miss. ✓  
 Adams County, Ohio. ✓

Benjamin B. Thornton,  
Samuel H. Thompson,

Oldham County, Ky.  
Decatur County, Ind.

*Students in Preparatory Department, 52.*

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**Summary.**

Theological Students,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Junior Class,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Sophomore Class,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Freshmen Class,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Students in Preparatory Department,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
								<hr/>
							Total	92

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**Statement**

OF THE

**COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.**

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**PREPARATORY STUDIES.**

*Æneid* and *Bucolics* of Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, Cæsar's Commentaries 4 books, Jacobs' Greek Reader, Colburn's Arithmetic and Algebra, Gould's Adams' Latin and Buttman's Greek Grammar, English Grammar, and Geography.

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**FRESHMEN STUDIES.**

**FIRST SESSION.**

Geometry, and the Application of Algebra to Geometry, Roman Antiquities, Sallust, and Græca Majora, (Historians.)

**SECOND SESSION.**

Application of Algebra to Geometry, continued, Roman Antiquities,

continued, Horace, (Odes and Satires,) Græca Majora, (Heroic Poets,) or Homer's Iliad, Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying and Navigation.

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### SOPHOMORE STUDIES.

#### FIRST SESSION.

Geometry of Planes and Solids, and Spherical Trigonometry, Grecian Antiquities, Cicero de Officiis, and Livy, Græca Majora, (Orators.)

#### SECOND SESSION.

Topography, Trigonometrical Surveying and Levelling, Grecian Antiquities continued, Horace, (Epistles and Art of Poetry,) Georgics of Virgil, Græca Majora, (Bucolic Poetry.)

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### JUNIOR STUDIES.

#### FIRST SESSION.

Conic Sections and Fluxions, (on the principles of La Grange,) History, Rhetoric, (by Blair,) Cicero de Oratore, Græca Majora, (Philosophers and Critics.)

#### SECOND SESSION.

Astronomy, Chemistry, (by Mitchell,) History, Tacitus, Græca Majora, (Tragic Poetry.)

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### SENIOR STUDIES.

#### FIRST SESSION.

Natural Philosophy, Review of Mathematics, Belles Lettres, Political Economy, Græca Majora, (Lyric Poetry.)

#### SECOND SESSION.

Moral Philosophy, (by Beattie,) Mental Philosophy, (by Hedge's edition of Brown,) Review of Astronomy, Logic, Hebrew or French, at the option of the student.

During the whole course there are weekly exercises in reading, speaking, and composition.

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**Admission.**

*Testimonial.*—The candidate for admission to college, previous to his examination, must produce satisfactory evidence that he sustains a fair moral character, and that he has completed the part of the course preparatory to the standing for which he is offered. If he has been a member of another college, a certificate of regular dismissal will also be required.

*Age.*—No one is admissible to the Freshman Class until he has completed his fourteenth year; nor to an advanced standing without a corresponding increase of age.

*Payments.*—The tuition fee for the session, (\$7 50,) together with \$5 for board, will be required in advance.

*Laws.*—Each student, on admission, receives a copy of the laws of college, and is constituted a member of college by signing a promise to conform to the laws and regulations of the institution.

**Examinations.**

1. Of all the classes at the close of each session.
2. Of candidates for degrees six weeks before commencement.

**Vacations.**

1. Spring vacation, from the last Wednesday in March to the 1st Monday in May.
2. Autumn, from the last Wednesday in September to the first Monday in November; and it is very desirable that *all* the students should be present at the opening of the session.

**Expenses.**

College Bills, \$7 50 per session, - - - -	15 00
Board, at \$1 per week, - - - -	42 00
Room rent, \$1 per year, - - - -	1 00
Fuel and Lights, \$5 per year, - - - -	5 00
Washing, \$4 per year, - - - -	4 00
	<hr/>
	\$67 00
Deduct products of manual labor,	25 00
	<hr/>
	\$42 00

This calculation has reference only to those students who work on the farm, and who are upwards of 15 years of age. Mechanics will

have the privilege of making their own engagements for work, and enjoying the entire profits. Boys under 15 years of age will receive wages according to the value of their labor.

## A SUCCINCT HISTORY

OF

## HANOVER COLLEGE.

No inconsiderable part of the fascination which is thrown around the history of empires, and even of individuals who have become celebrated among their cotemporaries, arises from tracing their progress from obscurity to their meridian splendor. This fact induces the belief that some account of the History of Hanover College may not be without interest to its friends and patrons.

In the year 1825, two ministers of the gospel, James M. Dickey and John F. Crowe, who had entered Indiana as pioneers, and had settled near to each other, where eight or ten churches and as many counties were entirely dependent on them for ministerial labors, laid the foundation on which has been erected this institution.

They had been long laboring to gather up the lambs of Christ's fold, who were literally as sheep without a shepherd; and they had been fervently praying the great shepherd of his sheep to send forth more laborers. Often were their hearts cheered by the arrival of young brethren, whom they were disposed to regard as sent in answer to the prayers that that were daily offered up on this subject; but as often were their hopes blasted and their hearts discouraged, by seeing them either return to more promising fields of usefulness east of the mountains, or falling victims to the fatigues and privations of a new country.\*

With feelings wrought up almost to agony by such disappointments, in connection with the Macedonian cry which was heard on every hand for help, they came to the conclusion that *men must be raised up on the ground*, with habits that would enable them to "endure hardness as good soldiers," to supply the church "in the wilderness." This, at the next meeting of their Presbytery, they urged on their brethren with so much effect, that they were, by Presbytery, appointed a committee to select a

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\* Among those who thus fell in what is called the *seasoning*, were the Rev. Messrs. Hickman, Searle, Day, Trimble and Young.

spot for the location of a Presbyterian school, and to draft a plan for its organization.

The site selected was the place now occupied by the college, and the plan was that of a manual labor school. Their report was adopted by Presbytery; but a suitable teacher could not be procured. Wearied by delays and disappointments, one of the individuals, the Rev. John F. Crowe, with whom the plan originated, after much prayer and deliberation, determined to make a commencement, hoping that after the school was organized and in successful operation, there would be less difficulty in procuring a teacher.

Consequently, a log cabin was prepared, 16 by 18 feet, and on the 1st day of January, 1827, the school was opened with six students and solemnly dedicated to God. Not one of the students was pious, though children of prayer; for they were all sons of ruling elders in the Presbyterian church. The number gradually increased, until the winter session of 1828 opened with fourteen students. About this time, in answer, as it is believed, to the prayers that were daily offered up for this object, God poured out his Spirit on the school and eight out of the fourteen became the hopeful subjects of regenerating grace.

This display of Divine mercy not only encouraged the breast and strengthened the hands of the teacher, but excited a degree of interest in the surrounding churches that resulted in a considerable increase of promising young men. The next session consequently numbered *twenty* students, of whom fourteen were members of the church and hopefully pious.

At this time our log building was found "too strait for us," and the school was removed to the meeting house. As this accommodation could not be calculated on permanently, the necessity of a more commodious house urged itself on the mind of the teacher, and he determined on the erection of a brick building, 25 by 40 feet, two stories high. But he found himself without funds, and without patrons who could supply them. The object, however, of keeping together the little band of devoted youth, who were ardently desirous to serve their master in his vineyard, and of preparing, with the blessing of God, a supply for the increasing wants of the church, appeared so important, that he determined to go forward in the enterprise; trusting in God for the means of its accomplishment.

For this purpose a subscription was opened, of the following kind.

The students pledged themselves to throw up a sufficient quantity of earth to make 80,000 brick. The teacher bound himself to board the hands while making the brick, and to furnish wood to burn them. Another individual subscribed rock for the foundation, and another the building it. One man subscribed a sufficient number of stocks at the saw-mill to make all the lumber needed for the building; and another, the hauling of the lumber, &c.

In this manner the work was carried on, and a building completed worth 1000 dollars, while the amount of *cash* actually expended, was less than 400. One fourth of this sum was paid by two individuals; the balance was obtained by contributions in Madison and the neighborhood. Williamson Dunn, Esq. donated the beautiful lot which forms the college campus, together with six lots in the village.

The Presbytery, which had hitherto patronized the school only by attending its semi-annual examinations, now felt that it was of sufficient importance to justify an effort to obtain a charter. Application was consequently made to the state legislature for this object. Influenced by a liberal and enlightened policy, they granted a charter, with ample privileges, to a corporate body, under the style of "The Board of Trustees of Hanover Academy." And, that the manual labor system might be put into operation, Judge Dunn and John Finley Crowe gave to the corporation, each fifty acres of land, lying adjacent to the academy, for a farm.

In the following autumn, 1829, Presbytery gave up the superintendence of the academy to the Synod of Indiana. This body immediately entered into a compact with the trustees of the institution, to append to it a Theological Seminary, under the provisions of its charter.

At the same meeting, the Rev. Dr. Matthews, of Shepherdstown, Va., was unanimously elected by Synod, Professor of Theology in their seminary. On being informed of this appointment, the Doctor deemed it important to visit the institution: and although he found it located in the woods, and struggling for existence, yet he determined to cast in his lot with those whom he found laboring under a burthen beyond their strength; consecrating his time and his talents to the noble object of building up a school of the prophets in "the far West."

In the Spring following, Dr. Matthews moved with his family to Hanover, and engaged in the arduous duty of giving instruction in the academy, as there was no theological class yet formed. Shortly after,

a mathematical teacher was employed and the academy assumed, in its operations, something of the forms and regularity of a college.

But in the autumn of this year, 1830, in the mysterious providence of God, the faith and the patience of the Board were severely tried. With great effort and, in the case of a few individuals, with great sacrifice too, a respectable brick house had been erected for the accommodation of Dr. Matthews' family. This building, when nearly completed, was seen wrapped in flames and was entirely consumed.

What could now be done? The corporation was in debt, their means exhausted, and their Professor and his family lodged in a temporary building, in which they could not be comfortable. Should they abandon the enterprise? The thought could not for a moment be indulged: for there were now nearly twenty young men, of hopeful piety, who were looking up to them for that instruction, which, with the grace of God, might qualify them to go forth as ambassadors of Christ. The Board convened. They had previously appointed several agents to spread the wants of the institution before the public and to solicit aid; yet nothing had been done.

They therefore, after mature deliberation, resolved that the individual who had been principally instrumental in the establishment of the school, should take an agency east of the mountains, and give to the Christian philanthropists of that region an opportunity of aiding in their noble enterprise. This agency was undertaken, and resulted in the collection of upwards of three thousand dollars in cash, and several hundred dollars' worth of books.

With their treasury thus replenished, the Board resolved to erect, in addition to the Professor's house, a brick building, 40 by 48 feet, 2½ stories high, for a boarding house. These buildings were completed in 1831.

In the spring of 1832, the boarding house was opened, and the manual labor system regularly introduced. Notice of this fact having been given in the public prints, the number of students was suddenly swelled to eighty. This unexpected and overwhelming increase seemed to impose the necessity of erecting additional public buildings; as neither dormitories nor recitation rooms could be furnished for such a multitude. And although the treasury was overdrawn, the Board deemed it to be their duty to erect, with all possible despatch, a large edifice, 40 by 100 feet, three stories high.

This building, when finished, will furnish a chapel, four recitation rooms, two library rooms, and 32 dormitories, calculated to accommodate two students each. The estimated expense between six and seven thousand dollars.

Nor was this all. The manual labor system could not be successfully prosecuted without workshops. They therefore resolved to erect them. In obedience to this resolution, the following buildings have been erected, viz: A carpenter's shop, 20 by 40 feet, 2 stories high; a cooper's shop, 25 by 48 feet, and a wagon maker's shop, 20 feet square. And in addition to all this, they found it necessary to build 8 dormitories, 12 feet square, which would accommodate, each, two students.

The Board felt fully aware that, by the sober, calculating part of the community, they might and probably would be censured for imprudence, rashness, and even presumption, in thus involving themselves in debt. But a firm conviction that the interests of the institution, the interests of education in the West, and above all the interests of the western churches, *demand*ed it, determined them to go forward. In this determination they were moreover strengthened by past experience. They had seen the institution rising and prospering, contrary to the predictions of its enemies, and altogether beyond the hopes and expectations of its most sanguine friends. No improvement had been attempted, no expense had been incurred, until it was seen to be absolutely necessary. Their God had uniformly raised up for them friends to supply their need.

Besides, they had witnessed so much liberality in the feeble churches in their own state, and in the few cases in which application had been made in other states, that they *felt* that it would be at once a reflection on the benevolence of the Christian community, and an almost unpardonable want of confidence in the kind providence of God, to indulge the thought for a moment, that they would not be sustained. In this confidence they have gone forward. The result will show whether they were mistaken.

But to return. The Board had become fully convinced that in order to make a fair experiment of the manual labor system, it would be necessary to carry the student through his entire course, without interrupting his industrious habits. They therefore appointed a committee of their own body to apply to the legislature for an enlargement of the privileges of their charter, whereby collegiate powers might be given them.

This committee presented their petition to the Legislature now in session; who, with a liberality that does credit alike to the Legislature and to the state, granted their prayer, the illiberal and untiring opposition of some of those connected with the state institution to the contrary notwithstanding.

Finally, they would remark that although their building is now up, and their system in successful operation, yet there remains much, very much, to be done, before the institution will be able to sustain itself. The labor of the young men is yet almost exclusively devoted to improvements for the corporation, in opening the farm, preparing shops, &c. For all this, the corporation have to pay by way of satisfying the steward's bill for boarding. But they cheerfully cast themselves on the providence of God and the benevolence of the Christian community, confidently believing that there are many who will esteem it a privilege to aid them in this noble enterprise; by contributing a part of the abundance which God has given them for the purpose of establishing, on a firm and permanent basis, a self-supporting institution, at which poor and pious young men may be able to sustain themselves while preparing for the work of the ministry, and by which the necessity of the whole beneficiary system will be superseded.

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### Location.

THE college is located in South Hanover, six miles below Madison, Jefferson county, Indiana. This village is beautifully situated one mile from the Ohio, on the high table land which skirts the banks of that river; and though commenced but four years ago, it now contains about 175 inhabitants. And it is a fact, perhaps unparalleled in the history of towns in the western country, that there has not been a *drop of ardent spirits sold in it*.

The college edifice, 40 by 100 feet, and three stories high, together with all the other public buildings, has gone up without the aid of *alcohol*.

This fact, together with the religious character of the inhabitants, gives the best security to parents and guardians that their sons and wards will not have their morals endangered by a residence here.

**Note.**---Since the foregoing Catalogue was made out, the following students have entered, making the whole number 95:

—— Barshaw,

—— Thomas,

—— Evans,

Henry co., Ky.

do. do.

Owen co, Ia.

FINIS.

