



Travels in Time Education Sites

The sites included in this itinerary are in some way recognized by programming that filters through the DHPA—the State or National Registers, the Historic Theater Initiative, the Cemetery Registry, the Underground Railroad Initiative, and others. The itinerary are by no means a comprehensive list of sites in Indiana related to each theme.

Howard School—Lebanon, Boone County

This single-room schoolhouse was built by Jap McPharren and George Wing in the Italianate style and dates from 1881. Its brick construction and shingled, hip roof replaced an older wooden-frame schoolhouse from 1855. Named after John B. Howard, the Howard School served the students of Fayette from 1881 to 1916. In 1917, the building and lot were sold to John A. Everett. While in Everett's possession the building remained largely undisturbed. In 2004, the deteriorating schoolhouse and its acre



lot were purchased by the Howard School Restoration Group, which restored the building for use as an educational and museum space. Today, the school serves as a living history museum where visitors can experience the activity of a late-nineteenth century schoolhouse. The Howard School, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2009, is the only remaining single-classroom schoolhouse left in Boone County that has not undergone significant alterations. The school is located at 4555E 750S, Brownsburg, Indiana.

For more information:

<http://howardschoolhouse.org/home.html>

HowardSchoolhouse@gmail.com



Carnegie Hall, Moore's Hill, Dearborn County

Carnegie Hall was built by the partnership of Craspey and Lamm from Cincinnati, Ohio, in the Late Gothic Revival style. The building added much needed space to the Moore's Hill College campus. Originally named the Moore's Hill Male and Female Collegiate Institute after John Collins Moore, a member of the town's founding family and the college's treasurer upon its establishment

in 1854, the Institute was renamed Moore's Hill College in 1877. In 1905 Moore's Hill's president appealed to steel magnate Andrew Carnegie for a grant of \$18,750 to build a new structure on campus, but despite this new hall, advancements in transportation and the growth of surrounding colleges drew students away from Moore's Hill. By June 1917, Moore's Hill was relocated to Evansville, Indiana where it became the town's first junior college; it was renamed the University of Evansville in 1967.

After the college's move, Carnegie Hall was donated to the local public school system and used as a high school in Dearborn County. From 1935 to 1987, Carnegie Hall housed the elementary school students from Sparta Township until a new school was built. Currently, the hall is home to the town's community center and houses a library, museum, day care, and senior citizen assistance program. Carnegie Hall at Moore's Hill College was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1994. The Hall is located at 14687 Main Street, Moore's Hill, Indiana.

For more information: <http://www.thecarnegiehall.org/>



Franklin County Seminary— Brookville, Franklin County

The 1816 Indiana constitution became the first state constitution mandating each county to build a seminary for the secondary instruction of its students. In response to this legislation, the Franklin County Seminary was incorporated in

1830 and offered secondary level public education to local students. The brick building was designed by architect John P. Erwin in the Early Republican and Federal styles. The seminary closed in 1851 when the new Indiana Constitution abolished the county seminary system. Currently, the seminary is owned by the Franklin County Historical Society and used as a museum. The Franklin County Seminary was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974. The seminary is located at 412 5th Street, Brookville, Indiana.

For more information: <http://www.franklincountyhistoricalsociety.com/Welcome.html>
FranklinCountyHistSoc@gmail.com

Ora Adams House—Danville, Hendricks County

In May of 1878 Central Normal College moved from its original home in Ladoga, Indiana, to the former building of the Danville Academy in Danville, Indiana. Although the building was purchased by W.F. Harper, he quickly moved “out west” and Franklin P. Adams became the college’s first president in this new location. After five years of success, Franklin Adams met an untimely death



at the age of thirty in 1882. His wife Ora Adams stepped in to fill his role as Central Normal’s president. Ora moved forward with the construction of a family home on one of the two lots her late husband had purchased. Constructed with a brick foundation and clapboard walls, the Queen Anne style house of Ora quickly became a site of college activity, including student discussions and administrative work. In 1889 Ora married James A. Joseph and handed over the presidency to Charles Hargrave. Although Ora did not remain as president of the college, she did continue as sole proprietor of its grounds and remained involved in the college’s direction. In 1901, Ora and her husband moved to Kansas City, Missouri. Currently, the house functions as a single family residence. The Ora Adams House was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2009. The home is located at 301 East Main Street, Danville, Indiana.

The Ora Adams House is not open to the public.
<http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic/files/ho-OraAdams.pdf>

William Street School/Horace Mann School— Huntington, Huntington County

The future site of the William Street School was dedicated to the education of Huntington County, Indiana in 1860 when the first one-story schoolhouse was built here. By 1887 county growth required a larger school, so the 1860 schoolhouse was razed and replaced with what became known as the Third Ward School. But, only eight years later a fire broke out in the school, destroying the structure and its contents. In its place, A.D. Mohler and the firm of Hoover and Brumbaugh built the brick and limestone William Street School--completed in 1895. The building was crafted in the Queen Anne and Romanesque styles and remained unchanged until 1926 when an eight-



room Neo-Classical addition and gymnasium were added-- and the school was renamed the Horace Mann School. From 1917 to 1918 the school implemented a rigorous Student Army Training Corps curriculum, where male students from fifth to eighth grade were “drafted” into the corps and spent an hour or more a day drilling with wooden guns crafted in the school’s manual training shop. The Student Corps was formed in response to government authorization of Student Army Training Programs for military training of upper-elementary and high school boys. For over a century the Horace Mann School continued in operation as an educational center for the young students of Huntington County. Using State and Federal Historic Preservation Fund grants, the school was transformed into apartments; as it remains today. The Horace Mann School was listed on the National Register for Historic Places in 1986. The school is located at 521 William Street, Huntington, Indiana.

The William Street/Horace Mann School is not open to the public.

https://secure.in.gov/apps/dnr/shaard/r/1fe0f/N/William_St_School_Huntington_CO_Nom.pdf

Fountain Park Chautauqua—Jasper County

The Fountain Park Chautauqua was created in 1895 by the president of Remington Bank, Robert Parker. Parker envisioned an annual assembly for people to discuss topics including religion, science, literature, and the arts; based on the Chautauqua movement, a rural adult education and entertainment gathering that began in New York State in 1874. Chautauqua allowed smaller communities to gain access to cultural and educational enrichment. Historian’s estimate at its peak in popularity between 1924 and 1925, around 30 million people were involved in summer Chautauqua’s at 12,000 communities around the country. Chautauqua’s took place during the



summer and during this time participants took classes and enjoyed a variety of speakers and entertainers. Arranged in a large loop, the Fountain Park grounds originally contained a large area for tents (permanent cabins would come later), a tabernacle, a hotel, dining room, shelter house, and other buildings on over thirty acres. At the center of the loop was a large shaded opening serving as a large gathering space and entertainment area.

Today the grounds consist of seventeen acres and permanent cabins, but the remainder of the grounds at Fountain Park function as they did historically. Camp continues to meet every summer and visitors can either stay at the hotel or camp on the grounds. Fountain Park was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2001. The park is located at 6244 W 1600S, Remington, Indiana.

For more information: www.fountain-park.org

Rockville Chautauqua Pavilion—Parke County

Although built to house Chautauqua events, the Rockville Chautauqua Pavilion is simply constructed compared to other Chautauqua facilities around Indiana. The pavilion was built at Beechwood Park in 1913 when the Rockville Chautauqua was in its second year. The octagonal structure consists of timber beams and rises one and a half stories, which includes a clerestory. The two-level roof structure was originally covered with wood shingle but replaced



in 1976 through 1978 with a standing seam metal roof. The open-sided pavilion has a stage area on one end and was built to hold 2,800 people. The first meeting, held in August 1911, hosted evangelist Billy Sunday of Winona, Indiana as the speaker and drew 3,500 people. The Rockville Chautauqua reached its peak attendance in 1915 when approximately 8,000 to 10,000 people came to hear former president William Howard Taft. By 1930, the Chautauqua Association decided to dissolve the group and offered the camp to the local parks department, which

continues to maintain the park today. The Rockville Chautauqua Pavilion was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1999.

The Pavilion is located at the corner of College Street and Mecca Road Rockville, Indiana



Crowe-Garritt House Hanover, Jefferson County

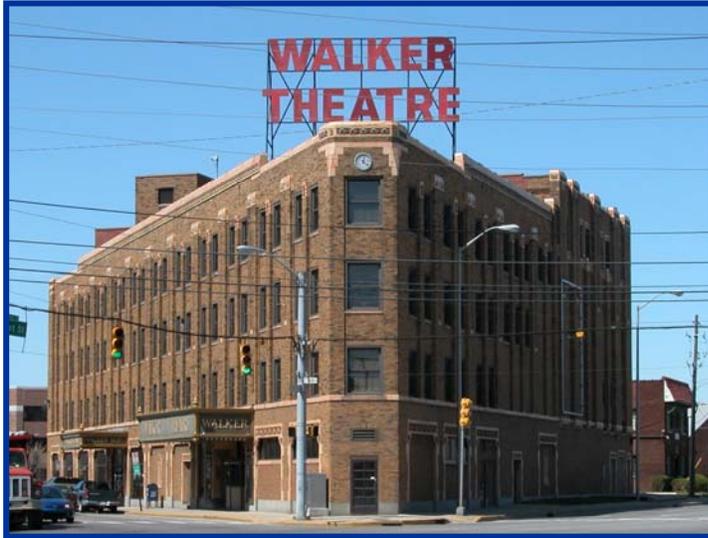
The Crowe-Garritt house was originally built in 1824 as a two-room log cabin, which over time expanded into a ten-room, two-story Early Republican structure by the time builder John Finley Crowe passed away in 1860. On January 1, 1827, Crowe

founded a school that would later become Hanover College. Crowe served as Hanover's Vice President, a member of its faculty, and an agent in charge of raising money following its establishment. The house, along with its neighboring church remained the center of campus until 1857, when the college moved half a mile east. Although the house no longer stood within campus boundaries, its residents continued to play an important role in the formation of the college. Joshua Bolles Garritt, Crowe's son-in-law, lived in the house from 1860 until 1918. Garritt taught Greek and Latin at the college for fifty years and remains one of the longest tenured professors in school history. During his time in the house, Garritt remodeled the building slightly but did not change its basic structure. Leila Garritt, Joshua's daughter, worked as the college librarian for twenty-six years and was integral in establishing the first library building on campus in 1903. In 1934, the Crowe-Garritt family relinquished ownership of their home. The Crowe-Garritt House was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980. The house is located at 172 Crowe Street, Hanover, Indiana.

The Crowe-Garritt House is not open to the public.

Madame C.J. Walker Building—Indianapolis, Marion County

The Madame C.J. Walker Building was built in 1927 and named after prominent African-American business woman, Madam C.J. Walker (1867-1919). Walker started a successful beauty product line, which launched her rise as a millionaire. The building, designed by the Indianapolis



firm Rubush and Hunter, is Art Deco in style with large influences from African, Egyptian, and Moorish architecture. Although built after Walker's passing, she largely influenced its design and planning. The Walker Building housed the principal manufacturing facility for Walker beauty products and a theater, which became a center of African-American entertainment. However, the most impactful component of the Walker Building was the Walker Beauty

College, which trained thousands of Walker agents in successful business practices and the tools necessary for profitable careers. The Beauty College is an early example of an Indiana trade school and is especially important for its co-educational policies, in addition to its place as a marker of African-American heritage. The Madam C.J. Walker Manufacturing Co. operated in Indianapolis until the 1980s. Currently, the building remains as the Madame Walker Theatre. The Madame C.J. Walker Building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980 and is a National Historic Landmark (the highest designation given by the National Park Service). The theater is located at 617 Indiana Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana.

For more information: <http://www.walkertheatre.com/index.php?url=index>

Indiana Dental College—Indianapolis, Marion County

In 1879 out of a meeting led by the president of the Indiana State Dental Association, William L. Huskell, the decision was made that a quality educational institution should be established for training professional dentists. This decision was driven by the rising numbers of “diploma mills” within the medical community that offered untrained dentists certification and tools in exchange for a flat fee. On July 11, 1879, the Indiana Dental College was incorporated and began



its fall semester in the Thorpe Block. Fifteen years later, the college moved into a new three-story, “I” shaped commercial building made of brick, terra cotta, and Bedford limestone, designed by Oscar D. Bohlen of the D.A. Bohlen & Son firm located in Indianapolis. Built specifically for the use of the college, the building included three lecture halls, an operating room, a mechanical laboratory, a chemistry lab, a prosecutor’s room, and a microscopy laboratory. By 1914, the college outgrew its building and moved. The Indiana Dental College was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. The college is located at 141 East Ohio Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Farmers Institute—Lafayette, Tippecanoe County

In the 1818 Treaty of St. Mary’s, the Miami along with other Native Americans ceded most of the land south of the Wabash River to the United States. Shortly thereafter, in 1824 a government land office was opened in Crawfordsville, Indiana. Following this event, a number of Quaker families from South Carolina moved to Tippecanoe County, Indiana and the area soon became known as Quaker Grove. In 1851 the Quaker community built the first rural high school in Tippecanoe County and named it Farmers Institute. Tuition was three to seven dollars for a four-month term and students came from throughout the county and state as well as from Ohio, Illinois, and



Iowa. In 1865 the growth of the school required the addition of a second story. This addition completed the construction of the Farmers Institute, which was a simple frame build with Greek Revival influences. The school continued successfully until 1874 when the building was used only as a Quaker meeting house. However, in 1882 the building again held an educational facility in the shape of a subscription academy, which became the township’s first public high school. From 1883 until 1889 the building concurrently housed the academy and the township’s first public library. In 1889 the building was again used as a meeting house and has continued to be used in the same manner to the present day. The Farmers Institute was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1986.

The Institute is located at 4626 W CR 660 S Lafayette, Indiana.

Linton Township High School and Community Building—Pimento, Vigo County

In 1925 a new two-story modern high school was built in the town of Pimento, which served as the high school for Linton Township. The building was designed by Albert G. Belden and built by James O. Sickels. The style of the building reflects both the popular Spanish Mission and Craftsman movements of the time period. In addition to the modern classroom and restroom facilities, the school



building also housed a new gymnasium, complete with separate locker rooms. The gym, which covered the entire first floor of the two-story building, became a center of social and educational activities in the town. These activities included basketball games, dances, physical education classes, rallies, and festivals. The school also integrated modern concepts of the beneficial qualities of light and fresh air in education. Each classroom featured multiple, operable windows and exterior fresh air vents. The building served as the Linton Township high school until 1962, when the county school corporation decided to consolidate all high school services. Following this decision, the school building served as an elementary school until 1979, when the structure ceased serving educational needs and functioned as a church for five years. After that time the building remained vacant and fell into disrepair. In 1996 a group of local residents and former graduates formed Pimento School, Inc. The group purchased the property and has gradually restored it to its former glory as a center of social activity for Pimento and Linton Township. The Linton Township High School and Community Building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2002.

The building is located at 13041 Pimento Circle Pimento, Indiana.

Hay-Morrison House—Salem, Washington County

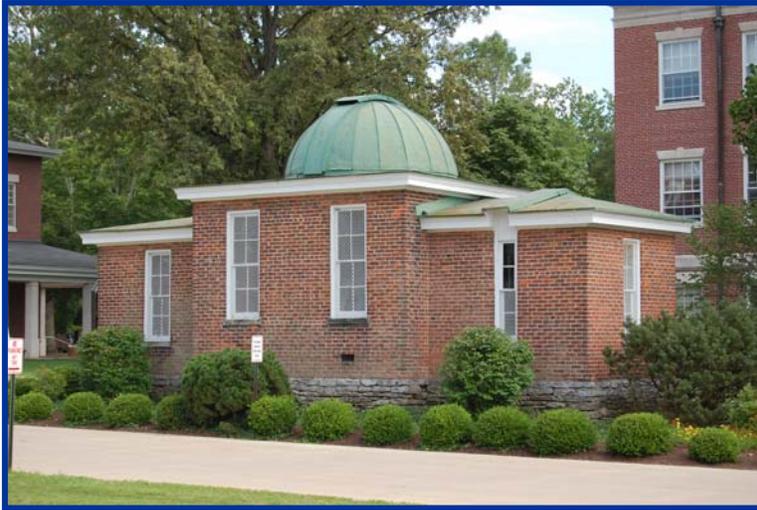
The Hay-Morrison House was built in 1824 in the Federal style using locally fired bricks. The original structure consisted of only two rooms when John I. Morrison taught a grammar school in this building. The simple lines and design of the house served as a blueprint for small school buildings in the area for many years after. In 1843 a breezeway, summer kitchen,



and smokehouse were added to the rear of the original structure. Later, the breezeway was enclosed and the smokehouse removed. Despite these changes, the original design and structure remain intact. Morrison was a large supporter of education and for numerous years he taught in and was principal of the Washington County Seminary. As chairman of the committee on education during the 1851 Indiana constitutional convention, Morrison supported the efforts of both common schools and Indiana University. As chairman he also impacted the development of the Indiana consolidated public school system. Later he served three terms on the Indiana University Board of Trustees. Morrison's daughter Sarah became the first woman to enroll at Indiana University as a regular college student and later became the college's first female graduate. The old school house and residence is now property of the Washington County Historical Society, which uses it as a museum commemorating the birthplace of the house's later resident John Hay; a politician and statesman who served under Lincoln, McKinley, and Roosevelt. The Hay-Morrison House was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1971.

The house is located at 106 S. College Avenue in Salem, Indiana.
For more information, visit <http://johnhaycenter.org/>

Earlham College Observatory—Richmond, Wayne County



In 1856, the Young Friends Philosophical and Literary Institute of Earlham College purchased an objective lens telescope from R.B. Rutherford. In 1861, the Friends erected the one-story, late-Victorian observatory, called the Earlham College Observatory, in order to house the telescope and offer a place for students and faculty of the college to conduct astronomical research. The Friends also acquired a

German astronomical clock for use in the observatory. The observatory is the second oldest observatory in the Midwest--second in age only to the Western Reserve Observatory in Ohio. Although a new observatory was built in 2002 for the use of the Physics and Astronomy department, the original building remains in good operating condition, because of the maintenance performed by the Science Department of Earlham College. The observatory represents the principals of advanced scientific design during the nineteenth century. The Earlham College Observatory was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975.

The observatory is located on the Earlham College campus in Richmond, Indiana, off of National Road.

Lyles Consolidated School—Lyles Station, Gibson County

Before the beginning of the Civil War Joshua and Sanford Lyles, brothers who had recently been liberated from slavery, settled in present day Gibson County, Indiana. Following the war, Joshua returned to his home state of Tennessee and persuaded former slaves to join him in Indiana. The community quickly grew and Joshua gave a six acre parcel of his vast



1,200 acre holding to the Airline Railroad for the construction of a new railway station. As a result of the Lyles brothers' involvement in the community and railroad, the railroad station and settlement came to be known as Lyles Station. In 1919 the community built the Lyles Consolidated School, which lifted the spirits of the recently flood-ravished settlement and served its students for nearly four decades. The two-story building was constructed out of brick and wood and exhibits features of the Prairie Style design with its low, flat roof and overhanging eaves. In 1922, the school was integrated; however, an incident involving the punishment of a white student by a black teacher resulted in the re-segregation of the school later that same year. The school remained all black until its closing in 1958. The Lyles Consolidated School building is representative of the thirty remaining historic African-American schools in Indiana and is the only such school to have remained unaltered. Today the school building houses the Lyles Station Museum. The Lyles Consolidated School was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1999.

The school is located at CR 100 N Lyles Station, Indiana.

For more information, visit <http://lylesstation.org/index.html>

St. Joseph's Indian Normal School—Rensselaer, Jasper County

In 1888 the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions in Washington, D.C., opened the St. Joseph's Indian Normal School in Rensselaer, Indiana. The school was built as part of a movement to provide off-reservation schools for Native American students in order for them to assimilate and convert to Christianity. The school building consisted of four joined wings and a courtyard. Its twenty-nine rooms included living space for seventy students, classrooms, a kitchen, and a small chapel. The



superintendent, teacher, and six sisters also lived on site. The red brick building had a sandstone wall on the ground floor and a red tile roof designed in imitation of the Carlisle Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. The Normal School was the only Catholic off-reservation school to be built and was one of only two Indian schools built in Indiana, the other being White's Manual Labor Institute in Wabash, Indiana. The Normal School closed its doors in 1896 and the building remained unchanged until 1937 when it was re-modeled into the present day Drexel Hall, a

dormitory building for the students of Saint Joseph's College. During this renovation the center courtyard was reduced in order to provide more living space for students and the interior was completely changed to account for students' rooms. However, the exterior only met with minor alteration with the removal of the bell tower and window shutters. The St. Joseph's Indian Normal School was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.

The school building is located off of US 231 on the Saint Joseph's College campus in Rensselaer, Indiana.

For further reading, access the Dominic B. Gerlach article on the Indiana Magazine of History's site: <http://scholarworks.iu.edu/journals/index.php/imh/article/view/9702/13116>

West Baden Springs Hotel—West Baden Springs, Orange County

Built between 1901 and 1902 by Lee W. Sinclair, the West Baden Springs Hotel exhibited spectacular architecture.



The sixteen-sided structure is dominated by a one hundred and thirty foot tall glass dome, which covers the hotel's large atrium. The hotel provided guests with numerous recreational activities as well as access to the town's famous mineral waters. In the 1920s the hotel reached its peak of extravagance and popularity. During this period Ed Ballard purchased the hotel, however, with the onset of the Great Depression the hotel fell on hard times. In 1932, Ballard was forced to close the hotel's doors and two years later he donated the hotel and its facilities to the Society of Jesus (Jesuits) for use as their seminary. For thirty years, the structure remained a site for the education of the Jesuits. During this time, the church decided to remodel the hotel and remove its more flamboyant decorations. In 1966, two years after the Jesuits departed for Chicago, the Northwood Institute acquired the building. The institute provided private collegiate instruction in business management. The hotel served as one of the institute's campuses for nearly twenty years, until 1983. After extensive restorations, West Baden Springs Hotel reopened in 2007. The West Baden Springs Hotel was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2011.

The hotel is located at 8538 West Baden Avenue West Baden Springs, Indiana.

For more information, visit <http://www.frenchlick.com/hotels/westbaden>

Eleutherian College—Lancaster, Jefferson County



In 1846, out of the abolitionist ideals flourishing within the town of Lancaster, Indiana, during the mid-nineteenth century, and with the efforts from members of Neil's Creek Abolitionist Baptist Church, Eleutherian College was founded. In 1854 the community began construction of the rectangular limestone, Greek Revival style classroom and chapel building, which served as the permanent home of the

institute. The space includes a two-story high chapel below an upper floor containing classrooms and a bell tower that sits atop the gable-fronted entrance. When the building opened, the institute was renamed Eleutherian College and the curriculum expanded to include college-level courses. Upon its establishment, Eleutherian College offered advanced educational opportunities to all students, regardless of race or gender. It was one of the first institutions to offer truly equal educational opportunities. However, with the end of slavery and the rise of public school systems through the 1870s, private school operations like Eleutherian ceased to exist. In 1888, Lancaster Township purchased the Eleutherian College classroom and chapel building, turning it into a public school for the next fifty years. In 1963, the classroom building underwent a restoration that reversed the alterations done after the township's acquisition of the property. The restored building now houses a museum and event space. Eleutherian College was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1993.

The college building is located at 6927 West State Road 250, Madison, IN.

For more information, visit http://www.eleutheriancollege.org/Index%20Page/Index_page.html

Indiana Harbor Public Library—East Chicago, Lake County

Construction of the Indiana Harbor Public Library began after the city of East Chicago received a \$40,000 grant from steel magnate Andrew Carnegie for the creation of a city library. The city then decided to split the grant into two equal \$20,000 portions to construct two separate library buildings, the East Chicago Library and the Harbor Library.



On May 17, 1913, the Harbor Library was dedicated and began serving the community of East Chicago as a destination of self-propelled higher learning. The Harbor Library was designed by Chicago architect Argyle E. Robinson in the Craftsman style. The exterior of the building displayed a clay tile roof and brick walls while the interior was dressed with dark stained-wood details.

In 1931, the architect Karl D. Norris was hired to add a \$47,000 addition to the Harbor Library. The changes included new spaces for reading rooms, book storage, and library operations. The exterior of the addition mimicked the original design of Robinson; however, Norris did not include the Craftsman woodwork elements in the addition and instead incorporated plaster details most associated with the Colonial Revival movement. In 1938, the library officially closed and the building passed into private ownership. During this time period the original woodwork was removed from the interior. However, the exterior of the building was largely left untouched. Currently, the library building is owned by the city of East Chicago Housing Authority and sits vacant. With the assistance of a local not-for-profit, the city hopes to restore the building and convert it into a local performing arts center. The Indiana Harbor Public Library was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2005.

The library building is located at 3605 Grand Avenue East Chicago, Indiana.



To learn more about the National Register of Historic Places, preservation, or historic buildings or other program administered by the DNR-DHPA, visit us at www.in.gov/dnr/historic.

