

Genealogical Section

TWO EARLY SCHOOLS OF CLARK COUNTY, INDIANA

ELIZABETH HAYWARD

From letters and ledger pages preserved by the descendants of Isaac McCoy it is possible to gain a partial conception of what education in early Indiana was like, and of the conditions under which some of the early educators in the state worked.¹ Four of these teachers, who taught at two Clark County schools which have long since gone out of existence, the Clark County Seminary, in Charlestown, Indiana, and the Jeffersonville (Indiana) Primary and Classical School, were connected by blood or by marriage. They were Isaac McCoy, principal of the Clark County Seminary from 1836 to 1839, his bride, Celenda Alden (Converse) McCoy, his brother, William McCoy and Mrs. McCoy's half-brother, Josiah Holt. All were "on the south side of thirty." Mr. and Mrs. McCoy were twenty-nine at the time of their marriage, William McCoy was twenty-five and Holt probably less than twenty-seven.²

Isaac McCoy, who bore a name that was confusingly common in his day, was a son of John and Jane (Collins) M'Coy of Clark County, Indiana.³ He was the nephew as well as a namesake of the Isaac McCoy who was a missionary to the Indians. His birthdate was February 12, 1809,⁴ the very day on which Abraham Lincoln was born. The profession of teaching was his life work. He studied at Indiana University for three years, then transferred to Hanover College where he was graduated with the first class in 1834.⁵

¹ The author is indebted to Miss Ernestine Stanford of Washington, D. C., for permission to examine the collection of old family papers now in her keeping and to use them as the chief basis of this article. The papers have been kept for over a century in a sturdy wooden chest that served as Isaac McCoy's trunk when he went to college about 1830.

² Charles A. Converse, *Some of the Ancestors and Descendants of Samuel Converse, Jr., of Thompson Parish, Killingly, Connecticut . . .* (2 vols., Boston, 1905), II, 504; tombstone of William McCoy, Silver Creek Cemetery, Clark County, Indiana; Stanford MSS.

³ William H. McCoy, *Notes on the McCoy Family* (ed. by Elizabeth Hayward, Rutland, Vermont, 1939), 9.

⁴ Elizabeth Hayward, *Family Bible Records* (Ridgewood, New Jersey, 1941), 5.

⁵ "Isaac has passed his examinations some time ago at Hanover College, has taken his degrees. . . ." John M'Coy, Charlestown, Indiana, September 10, 1834, to his brother Isaac McCoy, Westport (now Kansas City), Jackson County, Missouri. This letter is in the keeping of Mrs. W. E. Davis, Piqua, Ohio.

He received the degree of M.A. from Hanover in 1837.⁶ It appears, therefore, that he was a man well prepared for his profession. His teaching career began in Indiana, where, in 1835, he taught at the seminary in Wilmington, Dearborn County.⁷ From 1836 to 1839 he served as principal of the Clark County Seminary, taught the Jeffersonville Primary and Classical School from 1841 to 1842 and, although his father disapproved, taught in Connecticut, his wife's early home, from 1842 to 1844.⁸ John M'Coy wrote in his diary during his son's absence: "Have to regret my Son's wasting his time in New England when he might be more useful to himself and others in the West."⁹ On Isaac McCoy's return he spent a single year again teaching in Indiana, and then went to southern Illinois where for over thirty-one years he continued to teach.¹⁰ It is a sad commentary on the low pay he received for his labors that a relation should say of him that he was the only one of the six sons of John M'Coy to live in poverty.¹¹

In the 1830's schools in southern Indiana were by no means firmly established. The private support upon which they depended was often irregular. In the tuition accounts of the Clark County Seminary, given below, it is noted that nine parents gave notes instead of cash when the time came to settle up, while the notation, "Ran Away," appearing after one man's name tersely tells the story of a bad debt. The figures given in the records below also show that the total return received was low—less than two hundred dollars a

⁶ Henry W. Burger, Registrar, Hanover College, Hanover, Indiana, January 21, 1939, to Mrs. Sumner Hayward, Ridgewood, New Jersey.

⁷ His brother William and sister Eliza were among his pupils at Wilmington. John M'Coy, Charlestown, Indiana, May 30, 1835, to his brother, Isaac McCoy, Westport, Missouri. McCoy MSS, XXII, in the Kansas Historical Society Library, Topeka, Kansas.

⁸ Burger to Hayward, January 21, 1939.

⁹ Diary of John M'Coy of Clark County, Indiana, January 1, 1842—December 31, 1844, entry for July 29, 1843. This diary is in the keeping of W. O. McCoy, Salem, Indiana.

¹⁰ Burger to Hayward, January 21, 1939.

¹¹ Mrs. F. M. Sparks, Marion, Illinois, August 4, 1927, to Mrs. G. E. Stanford, Rock Island, Illinois. Stanford MSS. The sons of John M'Coy, other than the two mentioned in this account, were Lewis and Spencer Collins, farmers, Clark County, Indiana, George Rice, physician, Golconda, Illinois, and John C., first city attorney of Dallas, Texas. Martin M. Hester, *Descendants of John Lawrence Hester and Godfrey Stough* (n. p., 1905), 52-56; William H. McCoy, Franklin, Indiana, July 18, 1915, to Mary Elizabeth McCoy, Newark, New Jersey; Neander M. Woods, *Woods-McAfee Memorial* (Louisville, 1905), 297-99; Dallas, Texas, *Daily*, April 30, 1887, p. 1.

year at the Jeffersonville school, only four hundred eighty-five dollars in Charlestown, the latter amount to be divided among four teachers.

In spite of the poor financial standing of education it was an attractive field for some young people. William McCoy, one of the four teachers at Clark County Seminary, spoke of his own feelings as well as the general attitude towards education when, in writing his sister, Thirza (McCoy) McCormick, he said:

In comparing the pursuits of life I esteem an education preferable to any other. I have a full determination of acquiring an education if health and other circumstances permit. Education is a thing we cannot lose; it cannot be taken from us; it not only makes a person happy but qualifies him for usefulness; he can be useful to others. Yet education has a great many enemies in this country. The very name of college, seminary or grammar school is disgusting to some people. . . . No person possessed with reasonable principles who will examine the institutions can oppose them. No person does oppose them but those who are wound up in the garb of ignorance and will not listen to reason.¹²

When he wrote this, William McCoy was only nineteen years old. He backed his opinions with action, paying his father, John M'Coy, the considerable sum of one hundred dollars so that he might be released from obligation to him for the remaining years of his minority, and be free to devote his time and labor to acquiring an education.¹³ Presumably his father approved his course, for he himself, as a founder of Franklin College,¹⁴ had a keen interest in furthering the cause of higher education in Indiana.

A more detailed description of education in Indiana and her neighboring states was given by the Rev. Dr. Jonathan Going, corresponding secretary (1832-37) of the Baptist Home Mission Society,¹⁵ to the Rev. Mr. S. S. Mallery of Norwich, Connecticut, in response to an inquiry on behalf of Celenda Alden Converse. In reporting his conversation with Dr. Going to Miss Converse, Mallery wrote:

¹² William McCoy, Washington County, Indiana, February 22, 1834, to John and Thirza McCormick, Monroe County, Indiana. This letter is in the keeping of Mrs. F. C. Hills, Mattoon, Illinois.

¹³ William H. McCoy in an undated clipping, probably from *The Journal and Messenger*, 1891.

¹⁴ John F. Cady, *The Centennial History of Franklin College* (n. p., 1934), 21-22, 29.

¹⁵ William Cathcart, *The Baptist Encyclopedia* (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1881), I, 457.

In almost any of the western states a person can with but little trouble collect a school. They have no regular system like what prevails in New England. A teacher has to set up for herself and engage her scholars, which is easily done as soon as it is known that she wants a school. Dr. Going saw a Connecticut wooden nutmeg peddler who had sold out all his "concerns" and seemed disposed to tarry a little longer in the country. He happened to be where there were about half a dozen men together for some purpose or other when one of them in the hearing of Dr. G. asked the peddler if he wanted to get work. "No," he answered. "Well, what would you like to do?" "Why, I don't know but I would take a school if I could get one." And though he looked as though the thought of teaching school never entered his head till that moment in fifteen minutes he had twenty or more scholars pledged. . . . Female schools have not till recently been much known at the west but they are beginning to be quite popular in many portions of the country. . . . From having travelled extensively in the West he [Dr. Going] knows that there are abundant opportunities for teachers to sustain themselves and be useful.¹⁶

Before venturing to leave her home in Willington, Connecticut, Miss Converse also sought advice from a transplanted easterner, Mary A. Clapp, who by 1836 had had a year's experience teaching in Lawrenceburg, Dearborn County, Indiana. Miss Clapp's reply, with her impressions of Indiana as well as her advice to her correspondent, is worth quoting at length:

With joy I recognized your name and remembered that we were once classmates at Charlestown [Massachusetts] Female Seminary and tho' we were now separated there was a prospect we should still meet on earth. . . . I made what inquiries my prescribed limits would admit but learned of no situation to teach this winter. The Spring is the time to get schools, as they generally employ men in the winter when they can get them. This Spring there are many schools to be had in this State and even County. As soon as the River and Canals and Railroads are in operation you had best start. . . .

The field is truly interesting to a truly philosophic soul who is willing to suffer and toil with a small compensation. There are many prejudices to overcome. . . .

I think our Eastern friends have but a poor idea of the Western customs and wants. The information which has been communicated by Agents who have gathered what they could by travelling is very limited and often erroneous, tho' well meant, I doubt not. It takes some time to become acquainted and form just ideas; more I think than a traveller can do with merely conversing with a few in a place.

As to the climate, it is milder in winter and far more change-

¹⁶ S. S. Mallery, Norwich, Connecticut, June 18, 1835, to C. A. Converse, Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts. Stanford MSS.

able than at the East. We have had but one snow as yet. The Summers are pretty warm from what I am told, and what little experience I have had. . . . The morning may be delightful and warm, in two hours clouds may blow up and Cloaks may be necessary, so that great care is requisite to those who are not acclimated to this region. As to clothing, come well prepared with good durable things, but not finery. [Bring] good Shawls and many of them, for they are poor here, and come very high. This is a muddy region, being of clay soil. However town and country vary much. . . .

Our vegetable productions are much the same as at the East but the manner of cooking is widely different, but we Yankees must not be epicures in this country. The people of this state are called Hooshier or Hooshieroon. . . . As to the expense of coming—it will probably be about 90 dollars, you had better have 100. The middle route is much the best and most expeditious. Come to N. Y., thence to Phil., Pittsburg, then the Ohio River to Cincinnati, from thence to this place which is on the River. If you should come here please inquire on landing for Doct. Ferris. At his house you will be made welcome till you can obtain a school. If you can obtain one or two young ladies to come with you bring them and we will find them common schools for they have not many other. Tell them to expect many trials, many which they are unacquainted with, but let this not discourage them, for God will support them if they are actuated by right motives. . . .

Same qualifications as at the East relative to education,¹⁷ with a facility to communicate what you do know. Manner easy and social but not too free. Their friendship is not so permanent as we have been accustomed to.

The art of painting by theory and needlework in some towns is very desirable. A superficial education is most pleasing to young ladies here. The ornamental branches . . . much thought of . . . Plain dress is very important as they will be more likely to copy the evil than the good.

There is much good society and some hearty Christians such as would feast the soul to converse with. . . . We have [word illegible] preaching half of the time, no meeting-house, no schoolhouse—keep in private rooms. Prayer meeting Friday evening, Bible class Thurs. eve., Sabbath School Sunday from three to four. The people here will not go to preaching Sunday afternoon any-hour. This at first will seem to you painful but custom will make it seem better after a while. . . .

As to baggage, pack it close as possible and take care not to lose it on the way. Have it labelled for this place; watch it close. I am told there is no danger in travelling alone without a gentleman;

¹⁷ Celenda Converse's qualifications may be assumed from her certificate from the Wesleyan Academy, where in 1835-1836, "She attended . . . to the following branches of study: The Latin and Spanish Languages, Arithmetic & Algebra, Nat. Philosy., Chemistry, Botany, Mental Philosy. & Rhetoric & Composition, in all of which her recitations and exercises were creditable to herself and satisfactory to her Teachers." Stanford MSS.

take two or three ladies. I should not be afraid to travel from one part of the United States to the other—no danger. I came about 200 miles alone. I was a month coming (across the Lake I came, which is called the Northern Route, poor enough.)

. . . Come then, dear Sister, I bid you welcome to all the toils, privations and all the luxury of doing good.¹⁸

Undismayed by the picture drawn by Miss Clapp, Celenda Converse came to Indiana in the spring of 1836. She readily found a district school to teach, about four miles from Lawrenceburg. In a year or two she met Isaac McCoy, then teaching in Dearborn County, and became engaged to him. They were married April 30, 1838.¹⁹ In making plans for their future it was evident that Isaac McCoy expected his bride to continue teaching but at the Clark County Seminary instead of the district school. He wrote her:

It is very essentially to be desired that we return in time to be here [Charlestown] during the greater part of the week next previous to beginning school. Mrs. Jennings leaves us tomorrow and I am extremely anxious to introduce you to the acquaintance of the citizens before the other school takes advantage of the abandoned state of our Seminary occasioned by Mrs. J.'s departure. If it suit you, I would be glad to return on Tuesday the 1st May.²⁰

That she did teach at the Clark County Seminary is plain from a letter written by Isaac McCoy's father a few weeks later, in which he said, "Isaac with his wife and William is engaged in the County Seminary."²¹ Many other letters in the Stanford papers confirm the fact that Mrs. McCoy continued to teach after her marriage.

William McCoy, whose views on education have already been quoted, was the third teacher at the seminary of whose career we know something. He was the eighth child of John and Jane (Collins) M'Coy, born December 21, 1814.²² His original intent, as shown previously, was to devote his life to education. He attended the county seminaries at Wilmington and Charlestown, then taught at Livonia, Salem,

¹⁸ Mary S. Clapp, Lawrenceburg, Dearborn County, Indiana, February 21, 1836, to Celenda Converse, Willington, Connecticut. Stanford MSS.

¹⁹ Converse, *Some of the Ancestors and Descendants of Samuel Converse, Jr.*, II, 504.

²⁰ Isaac McCoy, Charlestown, Indiana, April 18, 1838, to Celenda A. Converse, Lawrenceburg, Dearborn County, Indiana, Stanford MSS.

²¹ John M'Coy, Charlestown, Indiana, May 16, 1838, to his brother Isaac McCoy, Washington, [D. C.]. McCoy MSS., XXV.

²² Hayward, *Family Bible Records*, 5.

Jeffersonville and Aurora.²³ Influenced perhaps by a visit to his uncle, the Rev. Isaac McCoy, at the Baptist mission at Westport, Jackson County, Missouri, in 1834, as well as by his father's advice: "If you feel like you could devote your life and your all to the service of your Divine Master and the good of mankind, confer not with flesh and blood but go to work immediately,"²⁴ he left teaching to become a Baptist minister. He was not ordained until 1843, so that in the period we are considering he was still employed in teaching.

The fourth teacher at Clark County Seminary, Josiah Holt, was a newcomer to Indiana. He was the younger half-brother of Celenda (Converse) McCoy and like her had been educated in New England.²⁵ From Elizabethtown, New Jersey, where he was teaching in the spring of 1838, he wrote his half-sister: "If Mr. McCoy should need an assistant for a term or two and thinks there is a prospect of my soon procuring a good school I should like very much to come to Indiana."²⁶ Evidently he received an affirmative reply for when Isaac McCoy wrote his wife, then visiting in Lawrenceburg, in August of that year, he spoke of "Brother Josiah" teaching at the Seminary and sharing his bachelor quarters during her absence. "Never fear for us," he told her, "we know how to roast and stew equal to any old bachelors. We have just been taking a hearty repast tonight. O that you were here a moment or two at a time, you would laugh to see us."²⁷

The household was soon darkened, however, by the serious illness of Josiah Holt. A series of letters in the Stanford collection tells of his failing health, the anxiety felt by the distant parents and the remedies unavailingly applied to check the progress of his disease. A rough draft of a

²³ Major William W. Harris, *The McCoy Family*. This manuscript contains a statement from John Milton McCoy (1835-1922).

²⁴ John M'Coy, Charlestown, Indiana, September 17, 1834, to his son William McCoy, Westport, Jackson County, Missouri; John M'Coy, September 10, 1834, to his brother Isaac McCoy, Westport, Jackson County, Missouri; John M'Coy, January 30, 1839, to his son William McCoy, Salem, Indiana. These letters are in the keeping of Mrs. W. E. Davis, Piqua, Ohio. See also Elizabeth Hayward, "Genealogical Notes of Some Indiana Pioneers," *Indiana Magazine of History*, XXXVII (1941), 296.

²⁵ Stanford MSS.

²⁶ Josiah Holt, Elizabethtown (now Elizabeth), New Jersey, May 1, 1838, to C. A. Converse, Lawrenceburg, Indiana. Stanford MSS.

²⁷ Isaac McCoy, Charlestown, Indiana, August 22, 1838, to Mrs. Isaac McCoy, Lawrenceburg, Indiana. Stanford MSS.

letter to his parents gives news of his death on June 12, 1839, at Isaac McCoy's home.²⁸ Since Josiah Holt was bed-fast by March, 1839, it is probable that his teaching career in Clark County was brief, possibly not longer than six or eight months.

While Holt's life was short and William McCoy's talents later found another outlet than teaching, it is interesting to know that Isaac McCoy and his wife continued to the end of their active lives as educators. Their lives had a singular unity. Both were born in 1809, both died in 1882, and both, with singleness of purpose, devoted their lives to teaching.²⁹ In the face of hardship and privation, ignorance and prejudice, these early educators helped to blaze the trail which was eventually to lead to the present progressive, state-supported system of education in Indiana.

School Records³⁰
CLARK COUNTY SEMINARY
Session 4th Continued
Commencing Nov. 7, 1837

[Parent or Guardian]	No. of students	Tuition
Ford, Lemuel	3	\$15.25
Foulk, Aaron	2	14.50
Foresythe, Jas.	1	3.25
Foresythe, David	1	2.50
Griffith	1	8.25
Hammond, Rezin	3	12.06
Harris, Jonah	3	14.25
Hartley, H.	2	9.50
Hay, A. P.	2	16.50
Hinds, Jesse	1	4.56
Houston, L. B.	3	13.46
Huckleberry, William	1	6.25
Hughs, Mrs.	1	2.50
James, Beverly W.	1	3.96

²⁸ Celenda McCoy, June 16, 1839, (no place given), to her mother and stepfather, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Holt, Willington, Connecticut. Stanford MSS.

²⁹ Converse, *Some of the ancestors and descendants of Samuel Converse, Jr.*, II, 504.

³⁰ The ledger pages which give the names of parents, pupils and other particulars are darkened, torn and stained. One corner appears to be scorched. In view of their fragile condition it seems advisable to preserve them by printing their contents here. For the convenience of those who may look for names on these lists the order has been made alphabetical. Genealogists may find it helpful to know how many children of seminary (high school) age there were in a given family in 1837-1838 as shown in the records of the fourth and fifth sessions of the Clark County Seminary. The register of the seminary gives names of parents; that of the Jeffersonville school those of pupils.

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Johnson, T.	1	6.25
King, William F.	1	5.67
Laws, Robt.	3	13.82
Martin, Aaron	1	5.39
MCampbell, Samuel	2	4.50
McCormic, Thomas ³¹	1	5.39
McCoy, Lewis ³²	1	4.10
McCune, J. L. P.	3	15.75
Miller, John	1	6.25
Morrow, William	2	11.00
Owens, James	1	7.25
Parker, John	2	9.50
Perdue, Mrs.	1	4.10
Price, Mrs.	1	4.25
Roe, John E.	1	6.25
Rowland, Mrs.	2	8.75
Rowland, Jno.	2	7.78
Russell, J.	2	10.21
Sharpe, Jas.	3	18.25
Sprowl, J. W.	1	5.00
Strutt, Mr.	1	3.89
Tunstall, Mr.	1	1.39
Walter, Mr.	1	4.75
Wilkes, Henry	1	5.43
Willhoyte, Richard	1	3.75
Willson, Jas.	2	9.50
Work, Wm.	1	7.25
Work, Samuel	1	7.25

CLARK CO. SEMINARY

Tuition fees of

Session 5th

Commencing May 7th 1838

[Parent or Guardian]	No. of Students	Tuition
Athon, Dr. Jas.	1	3.25
Barringer, J. ³³		
Boyer, Jas.	1	2.50
Boyer, Mrs.	2	8.75
Canfield, H.	1	4.82
Carr, John	1	4.25
Coble, A.	2	6.71
Cole, C.	2	8.00
Cole, M.	1	4.75

³¹ Thomas McCormick (1804-1878) had no children of his own who were old enough, in 1837, to attend a seminary. Probably the child whose tuition he paid was his stepson. Basil Bowen Coombs, born August 5, 1824, died September 11, 1857. John Milton McCoy, McCoy Genealogy. This manuscript was compiled prior to 1921.

³² Lewis McCoy (1806-1874) was a brother of Isaac McCoy. Hayward, *Family Bible Records*, 5. Hester, *Descendants of John Lawrence Hester and Godfrey Stough*, 52-56.

³³ A line is drawn through this name.

Collins, Jas.	1	2.53
Davis, Mrs.	1	2.50
Demar, Wm.	2	9.50
Denny, John	2	6.50
Dewey, Chas.	1	8.25
Dietz, G. W.	3	11.03
Downs, Mrs.	1	2.25
Duitt, Mrs.	1	4.75
Ellis, R.	1	3.25
Ferguson, B.	1	8.25
Ford, L.	2	7.25
Garner, Mrs.	4	11.00
Hammond, R.	2	9.50
Hartman, C.	1	4.75
Hess, Mrs.	2	9.50
Houston, L. B.	3	12.25
Howk, Mrs.	1	8.00
Laws, R.	1	3.89
Long, E.	1	4.75
Long, J. W.	1	1.25
McCune, J. L. P.	3	14.25
Parker, John	2	8.50
Parker, Wm.	1	6.25
Pearcy, A. J.	1	6.25
Perdue, Mrs.	1	5.10
Piersol, John	1	2.25
Price, Mrs.	3	6.75
Randall, Dr. J.	2	8.50
St. Clair, Mr.	2	5.00
Sharpe, James	3	7.50
Sprowl, Wm.	1	7.00
Suttle, T.	2	4.25
Walter, A.	2	5.50
Warfield, Dr. B. H.	1	3.25
Wilhoite, R.	1	5.25
Wilson, James	2	9.50
Wise, Frederic	1	8.25
Work, Samuel	1	2.25

CLARK CO. SEMINARY

Tuition Fees of Session 6th³⁴

Commencing Nov. 5th, 1838

[Parent or Guardian]	Tuition
Abbott, J. C.	5.10

³⁴ The number of students is not given for this session.

The parents of Sarah Ann Osgood, who is known to have attended the Seminary during this time, are not listed as paying tuition. Probably as the protégée of the McCoys she did not pay anything. Her enrollment, too, was for only a brief period. Mrs. McCoy wrote of her, "Among the some hundreds of youths and children whom it was my privilege to instruct I think that none were more successful in their advancement. . . . In August 1838 while on a visit to my friends

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Alpha, M.	1.10
Athon, Dr. Jas.	6.25
Barringer, John	5.00
Canfield, H.	7.25
Clark, Mr.	1.67
Collins, Jas.	5.11
Denny, Jno.	5.96
Dewey, Chas.	13.00
Dietz, G. W.	10.00
Duitt, Mrs.	4.53
Durham, S. W.	5.58
Ferguson, B.	18.11
Fleshman, Mr.	1.53
Foresythe, D.	3.25
Hammond, R.	1.67
Harper, J.	5.68
Hartman, C.	9.50
Hess, Mrs.	2.53
Hinds, J.	3.39
Houston, L. B.	4.75
Huckleberry, Wm.	6.34
Kirkpatrick, W.	5.67
Laughery, Mrs.	2.50
Laws, H.	3.85
Laws, R.	3.85
Parker, Wm.	6.25
Pearcy, A. J.	6.34
Price, Mrs.	6.45
Randall, Dr. J.	8.00
Rowland, Mrs.	1.75
Sellers, M. W.	5.91
Stuart, Al.	1.00
Sutton, (remitted)	.75
Walter, A.	4.75
Whitmarsh, Dr.	6.58
Wybrant, Mr.	4.75

in Lawrenceburg I invited her to return with me to Charlestown, which she did, and became a member of my family and attended the Clark Co. Seminary of which Mr. McCoy was then Principal. But in a few weeks she was again called from the pursuit of science to the business of imparting instruction. In a neighborhood West of Charlestown a school was much needed, and though it was her wish to pursue her studies for a while longer, yet aiming to be useful rather than to gratify herself . . . she undertook the school at the earnest solicitation of a friend in that place, Lydia McCormic." Celenda C. McCoy, *Biography of Sarah Ann Osgood* [1819-1852], fragmentary, Stanford MSS.

Sarah Ann Osgood became a close friend of Isaac McCoy's sister, Eliza McCoy, and like her, became a missionary to the Indians. Calvin McCormick, *The Memoir of Miss Eliza McCoy* (Dallas, 1892), 38, 43-44, 75-77.

JEFFERSONVILLE PRIMARY & CLASSICAL SCHOOL

1841, Sept. 20. Commenced 1st quarter—Isaac M'Coy—Teacher

Students' Names	Tuition
1. Richard Buck	.75
2. Brice Curran	2.00
3. William Curran	5.00
4. Amanda Hall	3.00
5. James A. Holt	4.00
6. Henry C. Rease	2.50
7. Georgia Ann Reed	1.00
8. John Ryan	.75
9. Cornelius B. Ruddell	2.33 $\frac{1}{3}$
10. Elizabeth S. Ruddell	2.16 $\frac{2}{3}$
11. Stephen R. Ruddell	2.33 $\frac{1}{3}$
12. Christiana P. Shryer	2.50
13. Mary A. Waggener	3.00
14. Susan E. Waggener	3.00
15. Wm. Weathers	.43 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
	34.77

1841, Dec. 13th. Commences 2nd quarter—Isaac M'Coy—Teacher

Students' Names	Tuition
1. Richard Buck	2.50
2. Robt. Chalfant	1.50
3. Ruth E. Chalfant	1.50
4. William Curran	6.00
5. Margaret Fite	2.50
6. Rebecca J. D. Hall, & Amanda	6.75
7. William Hardman	3.00
8. Enoch Howard	2.50
9. William Howard	1.00
10. James A. Holt	5.00
11. Susan Jackson	2.50
12. Thirza J. McCormick ³⁵	1.00
13. Rice F. McGrew	4.00
14. Jno. Warren Miller	2.00
15. Georgia Ann Read	1.00
16. Cornelius B. Ruddell	2.33
17. Sarah E. Ruddell	1.75
18. Stephen R. Ruddell	2.33
19. John Ryan	2.50
20. M. D. L. Tomlin	2.25
21. William Vanpelt	1.00
22. Henry Waggener	4.00
23. James Wathen	2.00
24. William Weathers	2.50

³⁵ Thirza Jane McCormick (1831-1924) was the daughter of John and Thirza (McCoy) McCormick. She married Frank Adams Christian of Grand View, Illinois, in 1854. Mrs. I. D. Hesler (granddaughter), Hillsboro, Illinois, August 8, 1939, to Mrs. Sumner Hayward, Ridgewood, New Jersey.

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25.	A. J. Wolverton	2.50
26.	Matthew Wright	1.00
		<hr/>
		66.91
1842, Mar. 21st Commenced 3rd quarter—Isaac M'Coy—Teacher		
1.	Aaron Applegate	1.75
2.	Nelson Applegate	1.75
3.	Isabella Brown	1.00
4.	Susan Brown	1.00
5.	Richard Buck	1.50
6.	Ruth E. Chalfant	1.50
7.	V. D. Collins	3.33 $\frac{1}{3}$
8.	Matilda A. Ferguson	2.50
9.	Nancy A. Ferguson	2.75
10.	Rebecca J. D. Hall	5.00
11.	Hester Ann Hart	2.50
12.	Enoch Howard	1.75
13.	William Howard	1.75
14.	Amelia Leach	.50
15.	John Leach	1.00
16.	Gates M'Garah	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$
17.	Feilding [sic] R. M'Grew	.75
18.	James Mayberry	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$
19.	Warren Miller	2.87 $\frac{1}{2}$
20.	Georgia A. Read	2.00
21.	John Ryan	2.50
22.	Christiana P. Shryer	.50
23.	William S. Tomlin	4.00
24.	Lafayette M. Tomlin	3.00
25.	Elbert Vanpelt	2.25
26.	Andrew J. Wathen	6.00
27.	George W. Wathen	6.00
28.	James Wathen	3.00
29.	William Weathers	2.66 $\frac{2}{3}$
30.	Matthew Wright	.75
		<hr/>
		66.62 $\frac{1}{2}$
1842, June 27th Commences 4th term—Isaac M'Coy—Teacher		
1.	Aaron Applegate	1.00
2.	Nelson Applegate	1.00
3.	Isabella Brown	1.00
4.	Susan Brown	1.00
5.	Richard Buck	1.50
6.	Ruth E. Chalfant	1.50
7.	Lloyd Gates	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$
8.	John Gill	.18 $\frac{3}{4}$
9.	Amelia Leach	1.50
10.	John Leach	1.50
11.	James Mabury	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
12.	Gates M'Garah	2.00

13. F. R. M'Grew	1.87½
14. Warren Miller	1.25
15. Isaiah Prather	.75
16. John Ryan	1.87½
17. C. P. Shryer	1.87½
18. Lafayette Tomlin	.75
19. James Underwood	.50
20. William Vanpelt	.25
21. James Wathen	1.75
	<hr/>
	\$ 25.06¼
Amount of previous	168.30½
	<hr/>
Do. of 4 terms	\$193.36¾
Two dollars to be deducted from Mr. Fite's bill	2.00
	<hr/>
	\$191.36¾